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Price 1/-
**THE
SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE,**

**OR THE
SUMMER'S RAMBLE**

**OF
MR. GEOFFRY WILDGOOSE.**

A COMIC ROMANCE.

To which is prefixed

THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

LONDON:

Printed for Walker and Edwards;

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Orme, and Brown; Cadell and Davies; J. Nunn;
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and Co.; Black and Co.; Sherwood, Neely,
and Jones; and B. Reynolds.

1816.

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**T. Davison, Lombard-street,
Whitefriars, London.**

THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

THIS ingenious novel was the production of the Rev. Richard Graves, rector of Claverton in Somersetshire: a gentleman who has been considerably distinguished in the literary world for above half a century. His father was Richard Graves, esq. of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, who died in 1729, and was a man of learning, particularly in the history and antiquities of his country.

The author of this work was born at Mickleton, the seat of his father and grandfather, on May 4, 1715, and received his early education under the Rev. Mr. Smith, the curate of the parish. About the age of thirteen he was removed thence to the school of Abingdon in Berkshire; the reputation of which, at that time, stood very high. At the age of sixteen, he was chosen scholar of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he was soon distinguished for uncommon proficiency.

Such was his eagerness for classical knowledge, that he had not been long at Oxford before he joined a small party of young men, who assembled in the evenings to read Epictetus, Theophrastus, and such Greek authors as were not, at that time, recommended in the common course of study; and it is much to the credit of this party, that their only beverage, at these meetings, was water. It was about this time that he became acquainted with Shenstone the poet; and their intimacy, which continued till the death of the latter, was frequently renewed by epistolary correspondence, part of which has been published: There does not appear to have been a perfect coincidence of sentiment between them in matters of taste; but in general there was a congeniality, and a harmony of opinion and friendship, which added not inconsiderably to the happiness of both.

In 1736, Mr. Graves, having left Pembroke, was elected a fellow of All Souls; but, instead of pursuing theological studies, as he first intended, he was led to the study of physic, and attended two courses of anatomical lectures, in London. From this, however, he was diverted by a long and dangerous illness, which left him in a very languid state; and on his recovery, he resumed his original intention, and was admitted to holy orders.

THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR. ♦

In 1740, at which time also he took his master's degree.

Some time after he went to reside with Mr. Fitzherbert, at Tissington in Derbyshire, who had a donative in his gift, and was desirous of the company of a clergyman. In this house Mr. Graves enjoyed the advantage of elegant society for nearly three years. While making a tour in the north, he accidentally met with a relation at Scarborough, Dr. Samuel Knight, archdeacon of Berkshire, by whose recommendation he obtained a curacy near Oxford; which, at this time, became necessary, as he had come into office in his college, and was obliged to reside within a convenient distance. For this purpose he lodged with a gentleman farmer in the neighbourhood, whose youngest daughter, a very amiable young lady, so far captivated him, that he resigned his fellowship and married her. This incident, with some fictitious circumstances, is supposed to be related in the present work, in the history of Mr. Rivers.

About the year 1750 he was presented by Mr. Skrine to the rectory of Claverton, on which he resided very constantly during the whole of his life; and filled up his time, as well as improved his circumstances; by taking a few pupils, to be educated with his children. In 1763 he was pre-

sented to the living of Kilmersdon, through the interest of his steady friend, Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior Park, who likewise procured him a scarf from lady Chatham.

Although Mr. Graves frequently employed his pen on light and gay subjects, he did not commence author until the year 1755, when he published 'The Festoon,' a collection of Epigrams, chosen with great judgment, and prefaced by a valuable critical essay on that species of composition, for which he received a silver medal, offered by the proprietors of a periodical work for the best essay on that subject. The success of *The Festoon* was, however, not great; although, perhaps, as much as he expected. It was followed, at short intervals, by 'Lucubrations in Prose and Rhyme'—'The Spiritual Quixote'—'A Treatise on Politeness,' translated from the Italian of De la Casa, archbishop of Benevento—'Columella, or the Distressed Anchorite,'—'Euphrosyne,' consisting of poetical pieces—'Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Vale'—'Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of Mr. Shenstone'—'Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian'—'The Rout-Fleurettes,' a translation of archbishop Fanelon's Ode on Solitude, &c.—'The Life of Commodus, from the Greek of Herodian'—'Hiero on the Condition of Royalty, from Xenophon'—'The Medi-

tations of Antoninus, from the Greek'—'The Re-
veries of Solitude'—'The Coalition, or Rehearsal
of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus'—
'Sermons on various Subjects'—'The Farmer's
Son,' as a counterpart to Mr. Anstey's 'Farmer's
Daughter'—'The Invalid, with the obvious Means
of enjoying Long Life, by a Nonagenarian'—and
'Senilities.'

The merit of these compositions is various ; but
the general character of all Mr. Graves's works
resolves itself into benevolence, instruction, and
harmless amusement. He was himself the amiable
character he frequently portrays ; and, by habits of
cheerfulness and temperance, prolonged his life,
free from blame and care, until his ninetieth year,
when he expired after a very short illness.

Of the works now enumerated, the 'Spiritual
Quixote' has been by far the most popular. In-
dependent of the design, which, at the time of
publication, was an object of some importance,
the execution of it made it soon be ranked among
those productions which are chiefly admired for
ingenuity of fiction. By occasionally introducing
real characters and authenticated narratives, he
has also diffused a charm over the whole, by
which curiosity is excited, and gratified in the
most pleasing manner.



A

PREFATORY ANECDOTE,

BY THE EDITOR.

GOING lately into the shop of a little upholsterer, not far from the celebrated haunt of the Muses, called Grub-street, I observed him with a bunch of small keys in his hand, with one of which he had just opened a black leather port-folio, or travelling letter-case. The poor man shaking his head with an air of disappointment, I inquired into the cause of his chagrin; upon which he gave me the following account:

‘Some years ago,’ says he, ‘a jolly plump gentleman, with a very serious countenance, came to lodge at my house, and rented an apartment up three pair of stairs backwards. It is not usual,’ continues he, ‘to give any long credit to lodgers of that kind. But the gentleman in question looked like a very honest man. By his dress, indeed, I should have taken him for a country clergyman; but that he never drank ale or smoked tobacco. I was unwilling, therefore, after the first time, to give him the trouble of a weekly payment; so had let his

rent run on for near six weeks ; at which time, *one* Friday morning, before any one was stirring, he suddenly decamped ; leaving nothing behind him, but an old Bible, an old pair of shoes, and an old grizzled periwig. I did not think it worth while to advertise my lodger. I made inquiries after him at the coffee-house, however, which he frequented, and at the chop-house where he dined ; but have heard nothing of him to this day.'

The upholsterer, it seems, was in hopes that this letter-case (which, upon removing the bedstead, he had found thrust over the tester) might have contained a bank bill, or something of value. But, to his utter confusion, he found nothing in it, except the manuscript of the following history ; which he considered as waste paper, and, prophetically of its fate, perhaps, said it was good for nothing, but to line trunks and band-boxes.

Upon casting my eyes, however, over two or three different pages, I thought it might suit the taste of the present age ; in which also the subject appeared by no means unseasonable. I, therefore, offered the honest man an equivalent for his six weeks' rent ; and, after drinking half a pint of mountain together at the next tavern, we finished our contract.

Upon examining my purchase, I found the following rough draft of the author's preface ; which, notwithstanding the sagacious upholsterer's argument to the contrary, makes it probable that the history was written by a clergyman.

THE
APOLOGY,
OR
A WORD TO THE WISE.

THE first romance that we read of (called *The Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea*) was written by Heliodorus, a Thracian bishop. The prelate was called before a synod for this indecorum; and having his choice given him, either to suppress his romance, or to quit his preferment, he is said to have preferred the literary fame of that juvenile performance to the revenues of a bishopric.

“ But, though the good man may be blamed for his conduct, I think the synod were too severe in their censure: for I can see no more harm in a fable of this kind (if properly conducted) than in any other, either mythological or parabolical representation of the truth. Nay, I am convinced that *Don Quixote* or *Gil Blas*, *Clarissa* or *Sir Charles Grandison*, will furnish more hints for correcting the follies and regulating the morals of young persons, and impress them more forcibly on their minds, than volumes of severe precepts seriously delivered and dogmatically enforced.

‘The following narrative was intended to expose a species of folly which has frequently disturbed the tranquillity of this nation. The author, indeed, by no means considers ridicule as a proper test of religious opinions. But they are the practices, rather than the principles, of the people in question, which he thinks exceptionable. And the following work is so far from ridiculing religion (as, perhaps, may be objected), that, he flatters himself, it has a direct tendency to prevent religion becoming ridiculous, by the absurd conduct of such irregular teachers of it. And he does not see how the honour of God is any more concerned in an attempt to expose the ill-judged zeal of a frantic enthusiast, than the authority of the king would be in our laughing at the absurdities of some pragmatistical country justice or a petty constable.’—Thus far the author.

In a blank leaf, next to the title-page, I found an odd instance of the author’s peculiar turn: for he had there written this whimsical parody upon Shakespeare’s whimsical epitaph:

‘Reader! for goodness’ sake, forbear
To change one word that’s written here.
Bless’d be the man that spares my scribbling;
But, curs’d be he that would be nibbling.’

Accordingly, as I found the language tolerably correct, and the whole piece as highly finished as this species of writing is thought to deserve, I have given it to the public just as I found it; though I cannot but think that the author might have heightened the ridicule of his principal characters, by making more use of some modern journals; which has since been done, on a different occasion, with exquisite humour, by one of the first writers* of the age for genius and learning.

Now, what became of the author of this history; whether he was picked up by those foes to indigent

* Bp. of G.

Merit, the bum-bailiffs, or those friends to bashful courage, a press-gang ; it is impossible, in this particular, to gratify the reader's curiosity. But, from his landlord's account, it seems probable that, having some scruple about publishing this work, he left it, as the ostrich does her eggs, to take its chance : or, perhaps, made use of this innocent stratagem ; that if ever, by any accident, his piece should see the light, he might engage the attention of the public to a subject which he thought of importance ; and by his mysterious and sudden departure would insinuate, that he had put a voluntary period to his own life. For, I cannot but think that, instead of an editor's informing the world, that a work was produced, either amidst a hurry of business, or in retirement ; in a fit of sickness, or on a journey ; by a youth under twenty, or by a lady ; or the like uninteresting circumstances ; it would be more likely to rouse the curiosity of mankind, to assure them, that it was written by a man that had either hanged or drowned himself.

POSTSCRIPT.

After the above ludicrous defiance of the critics, I could not but smile at the following memorandum ; which partly accounts for the author's not giving his work to the public, according to his first intantion :

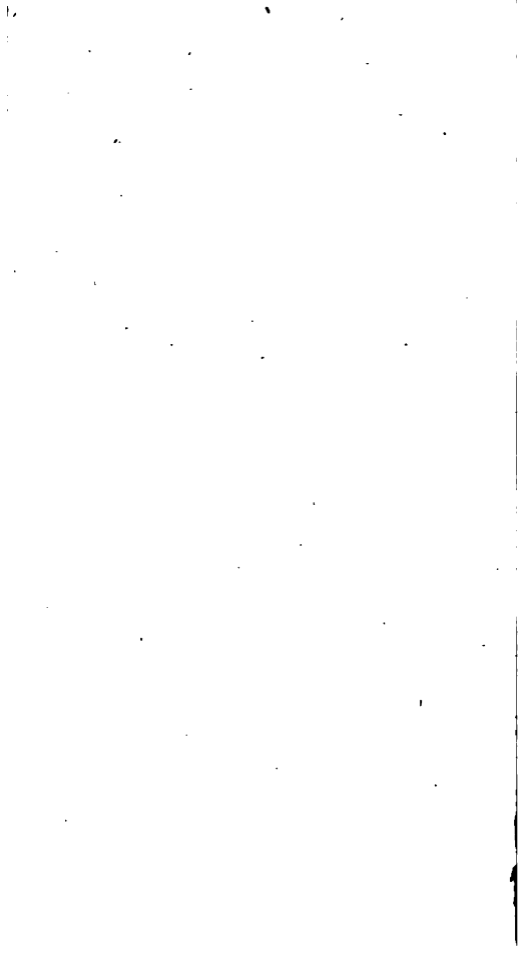
' N. B. Having written the following tale for my winter-evenings' amusement, when a *weakness in my eyes* would not permit me to read ; and being conscious that I have transgressed, in several instances,

the strict rules of epopœa ; I was deterred from publishing it by a set of censorious Christians, lately started up, called Reviewers ; who will not suffer a man to nod in his elbow-chair, without giving him a jog ; nor to talk nonsense, without contradicting or ridiculing him.'

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the Preface was printed off, happening to mention this adventure with the upholsterer, as also the cipher at the end of the following Dedication, to a Gloucestershire esquire, he lifted up his hands, and, in a strain of alliteration, cried out, 'Cot's life! my old friend and crony! that comical cur, Christopher Collop!—commonly called, the comely curate of Cotswold! he was always scribbling; and, I remember, about ten years ago, took a walk to London (as he always walked to keep down his *fat*), with an intent to publish something, as his friends imagined; but he would never discover the event of that journey.

'What is remarkable, however,' added the esquire, 'if Kit were really the author of a thing of this kind, is, that although he did not approve of the Methodists rambling about the country, as many of them do; yet he was suspected to *favour* them in his heart; and continued so to do to the day of his death.'



THE
AUTHOR'S DEDICATION,
TO
MONSIEUR PATTYPAN,

Pastry-cook to his most sacred Majesty King George II.

SIR,

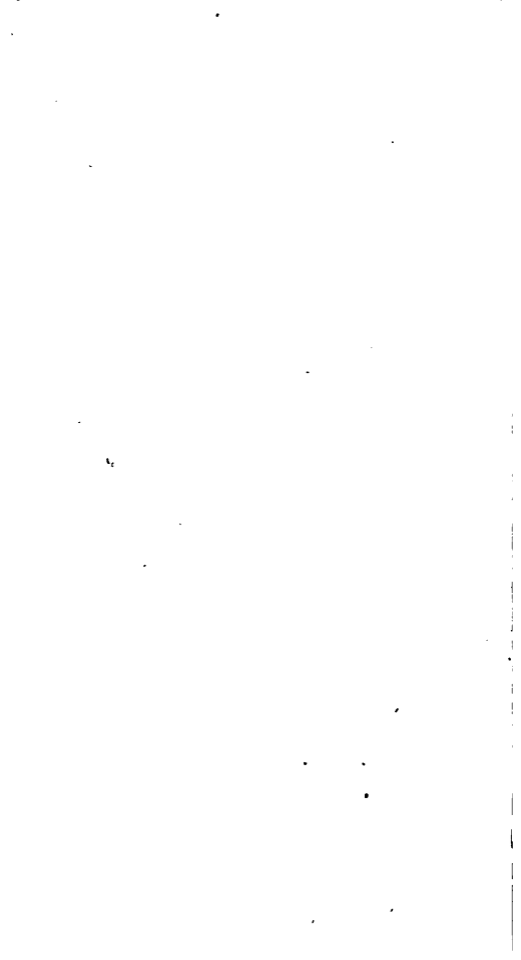
THOUGH a stranger to your person, I am no stranger to your ingenuity and your profound skill in your profession. I have often amused myself with some of those elegant *compositions* with which you daily *entertain* the public. I have long been acquainted with the *virtues* of your diet-bread; am a great friend to your *wigs*; and think myself under great obligations to your admirable *puffs*.

As I am convinced, therefore, you will make a *proper* use of my works; will do justice to their merit, and *cover* their defects: that, by the well-known goodness of your *taste*, you will *preserve* them from the attacks of the *sourest* critics; and, by the *sweetness* of your disposition, defend them against their *bitterest* enemies: if you are not overstocked with waste-paper by my brethren of the quill, I beg leave to dedicate these few sheets to your service; and am,

Sir,

Your devoted humble servant,

CC.



THE INTRODUCTION.

EVERY barber and blind fiddler* is acquainted with the false delicacy of Politian and Peter Bembo, who would never read the Bible (the Vulgate translation of it, I suppose) for fear of corrupting their style. Now, though I would not be so unreasonable, as to expect the gentle reader of this trifling history to have read his Bible, much less all the numerous commentators upon it: to have perused the profound treatises of John Burstamantius upon the Sacred Animals, or Laurentius Codomanus upon the Scripture Chronology; to have studied Quistorpius's Annotations, or the learned labours of Copenstenius, Stumpius, Conrade Godeinus, and the like: yet, in order to relish many parts of this narration, and to enter into the humour which is sometimes aimed at; I think it absolutely necessary that a man should have some smattering in the religion of his country, some tincture of that education which prevailed in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; I mean, that he should have been taught his Catechism in his infancy; or, at least, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in the vulgar tongue: nay, that he should have dipped into the Bible sometimes, or, at

* 'Lippis notum et tonsoribus.' HOR.

least, should have occasionally conversed with those that have. For, as the hero of this romance sallies forth, in order to revive the practice of, what he imagines to be, true Christianity; it is impossible that a person of a mere modern education (of which the doctrines of Christianity seldom make the least part) should comprehend the writer's intention.

But, as I would wish, for the sake of the bookseller, to have my work as universally interesting as possible, such a person may yet, perhaps, find some little amusement; especially if he has a taste for regular journals, or books of travels, where we frequently attended the adventurer, with great patience, from stage to stage; though, perhaps, we meet with nothing more material, than the distance of one place from another; the provisions the traveller finds at his inn; the 'number of aldermen that govern, or the number of bells that entertain,' a borough town; or the like diverting particulars.

The reader will likewise meet with several trifling incidents from real life, which, however, the author flatters himself, are so far disguised by an alteration of the circumstances of place and time, as to prevent a particular application—unless where a particular application was intended.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

The Education and juvenile Pursuits of Mr. Wildgoose.

IN a sequestered village, whose Gothic spire (though hardly discernible in a map of the world) makes a picturesque appearance under the Cotswold hills, the family of the Wildgooses had been settled for many generations. The only surviving heir to their freehold estate, which, next to that of the 'squire, was the most considerable in the parish, was Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, the subject of the following history. They had another son, indeed, who died in his infancy; and also a daughter: but as she married young, contrary to her parents' approbation, and became the careful mother of many children, she, for that reason, made but a small figure in the annals of the family.

Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose received the first rudiments of his education at a little free-school by the side of the church-yard; from whence he was removed, at a proper age, to a considerable grammar-school: and having, by the time he was seventeen, gained as much classical knowledge as is usually taught in those seminaries, the master greatly ex-

toll'd his parts and genius. His father, therefore, whose veneration for learning rose in proportion to his own want of it, thinking his son might augment his fortune by some learned profession, sent him to finish his studies in the university of Oxford. Young Wildgoose applied himself to the sciences with great assiduity. And, though he had been prevailed on to make one or two excursions to London, and had taken a glimpse of the fashionable world: had seen Quin in his meridian at Drury-lane, and Garrick in his dawn at Goodman's-fields: had shown his face at the Bedford coffee-house, and even eat a jelly with Betty Careless* in Covent-garden. Notwithstanding these youthful sallies, young Wildgoose went through the business of the college with diligence and regularity. And having in his person and behaviour something naturally agreeable, an openness of countenance and a simplicity of manners, he gained the love and esteem of his acquaintance, which were pretty numerous, and of the genteeler sort of young people in the university. But, soon after he had been created senior soph, by the solemn imposition of Aristotle upon his head (which solemnity he made a pretence for drawing upon the old gentleman for ten guineas extraordinary), and when he was just aspiring to the high dignity and honourable privileges of a bachelor in arts, he was recalled to his native seat by the death of his father.

Old Mr. Wildgoose had always shown a great affection for his son. But the necessary expenses of a university education appearing to him the height of extravagance, according to the opinion he now entertained of his son Geoffry, he was afraid his estate would be squandered away the moment he was laid in his grave. Besides, as it had been freed from a considerable encumbrance by Mrs. Wildgoose's fortune, who was the daughter of a wealthy

* Charles! ah! nostris et fletu et fenda camenis
Meret. Brit.

clergyman, and as it had been greatly augmented by her good economy and his own frugality, he left a great part of his fortune in Mrs. Wildgoose's power. As Mr. Geoffry, however, was the only son, and was conscious of being the darling of his mother, this circumstance gave him no kind of uneasiness. And though his father had intended him for some learned profession (as was observed), yet, being now his own master; and the natural aversion which most young people have to confinement, falling in with his mother's inclination to keep her son always with her, he dwelt at home for some years; a comfort to his mother in her decline of life, a conversable companion to the neighbouring gentlemen, an oracle amongst the farmers, and a wag amongst the gossips at every christening and festival entertainment.

Mr. Wildgoose's chief employment was to manage that part of his mother's estate which she kept in her hands, to the best advantage. This, however, with the assistance of an old servant, gave him little trouble, and left him at liberty to amuse himself, either in company or in the common recreations of the country; or, what was more to his taste, in reading history, poetry, and, in short, most of the best authors in the English language. He frequently walked out, indeed, with his greyhound, or with his spaniel and gun; but the one was rather for a companion, and the other for show, than for any great pleasure which he took either in coursing or shooting. In this obscurity Mr. Wildgoose had probably spent his life, and joined the undistinguished list of his deceased ancestors, but for the following contemptible incident.

CHAP. II

A Dispute with the Vicar.

CHRISTMAS being still observed amongst the lower sort of people as a solemn festival, Wildgoose had been invited by a substantial farmer, at that season, to spend a sociable evening with Mr. Powell, the vicar of the parish, and other company. Mr. Wildgoose, though a sensible man, used frequently to entertain his illiterate companions, and excite their admiration, with some academical paradoxes; and was fond of exhibiting his dexterity in managing an argument, on the most trifling occasions, in all the forms of mood and figure, agreeably to the rules of Aristotle or Locke.

In the course of this evening's conversation there arose a dispute between Wildgoose and the vicar, in which, according to the letter of the law, Wildgoose, perhaps, had the right side of the question.

There had lately been a new window-tax imposed, which, amongst the middling sort of people, was a frequent subject of complaint. Wildgoose, it seems, since his retreat into the country, had been improving the old mansion-house, by opening a glass door into the garden. The question was, whether this door ought to be taxed as a window or not, as the overseer, supported by the vicar, seemed to think it ought. Wildgoose insisted upon it, 'that, however a set of country justices (who seldom were great logicians) might determine, a door was not a window; that it was essentially distinguished from it, by its name, its structure, its use, and what not.'

The vicar, instead of answering him merely in a serious way, turned his reasoning into ridicule, with some humour, and, perhaps, with some solidity. He said, 'that as a glass door conveyed light, it

answered the end of a window, and ought to be taxed as such: that its being used as a door, did not destroy the use of it as a window; and, that the name of a thing did not alter its nature. In short,' says the vicar, 'you may as well argue, that a pudding and a dumpling are essentially distinguished, as that a glass door and a glass window are so.'

As a pun or a ludicrous expression has frequently more weight with the vulgar than the most solid argument, the doctor by his raillery turned the laugh against his antagonist, and put him to an awkward silence. The conversation, however, was soon changed, and the company continued their mirth and good humour. But this defeat sunk deeper into Wildgoose's bosom than one would easily imagine, and was attended with considerable consequences, which greatly affected the future conduct of his life.

CHAP. III.

The serious Consequences of it.

SOME of the most important events in history, if traced to their original, have sprung from the most trifling causes. The murder of Cæsar in the capitol was chiefly owing to his not rising from his seat, when the senate tendered him some particular honours. The negotiations with the pope for dissolving Henry the Eighth's marriage (which brought on the reformation) are said to have been interrupted by the earl of Wiltshire's dog biting his holiness's toe, when he put it out to be kissed by that ambassador: and, not to multiply instances in so plain a case, the duchess of Marlborough's spilling a bason of water on Mrs. Masham's gown, in Queen Anne's reign, brought in the Tory ministry, and gave a new turn to the affairs of Europe.

Thus, to descend from these heroic examples, the

greatest revolution in Mr. Wildgoose's life sprung from a frivolous dispute, in which he was apparently so slenderly interested.

To account for his resentment on this occasion, however, we must observe, that every man acts a kind of subaltern part in conversation; and he who is an inferior or a common man in one company, may be a captain, or a leading orator in another. There are few persons of so mean a capacity, or so despicable accomplishments, as not to have a circle of acquaintance who reverence their opinions, and amongst whom they are heard with attention, and utter their decisions with a kind of oracular authority. This was the case with Mr. Wildgoose. In company with any of the neighbouring gentlemen, his superiors, he was modest, and patient of contradiction; but in an assembly of yeomen he was in his glory, in his very kingdom. By ridiculing his opinions, therefore, and diminishing his consequence amongst his own subjects, Mr. Powell was guilty of a kind of high treason, which Wildgoose could not easily forgive.

Time, however, might have worn off this unreasonable disgust against the vicar, if Mr. Wildgoose had not gone to church the next Sunday, whilst the impression was strong upon his imagination. He had always been remarkably decent in his behaviour at the public worship, and not only made his responses with an audible voice, but generally, leaning over the pew, accompanied the minister through both the lessons, with a Latin Bible, which he had brought with him from the university. At the same time, however, Mr. Geoffry was shrewdly suspected to have been guilty of some slight offences against the rules of chastity, with his mother's maid. And though, in general, he might not be worse than his neighbours, yet he probably did not surpass them so much in his private character, as he did in his external deportment at church.

Now it happened unfortunately, that the doctor

was haranguing that day upon the sin of hypocrisy; which, one would think, is a subject the least liable to a particular application by the hypocrite himself; for what knave or debauchee would be encumbered with the mask of piety, unless he flattered himself that it concealed his real character, and screened him from the attacks of public censure? It is to be feared, however, that Mr. Wildgoose was conscious to himself of some slight failings, inconsistent with his sanctified appearance, and was too nearly concerned in the subject of the parson's discourse, not to make a particular application: and whether he suspected Mr. Powell to have pried into his secrets, or whether, as he was piqued against the vicar, he thought the resentment was mutual, whatever was the cause, he from that time avoided his company, and determined for the future to absent himself entirely from church.

As he could not, without exposing his weakness, give any reasons for this alteration in his conduct, he by degrees grew shy of the rest of his acquaintance, and sunk insensibly into a gloomy, unaccountable kind of misanthropy. Mrs. Wildgoose, who was fond of her son, became very uneasy on his account, but could not guess at the cause of his malady. She was always pressing him to go more abroad, and visit his neighbours. Nay, she got Mr. Powell, the vicar, himself (who was really a good-natured man, and, with his wife, often drank tea at Mrs. Wildgoose's) to talk to her son on the subject. Mr. Geoffry pleaded lowness of spirits, and a disrelish for company; and said, with some sullenness, 'that he chose to be alone.' In short, he found out so many excuses from time to time, that at last it was looked upon as his way, his humour to be always alone; and Mrs. Wildgoose desisted from her maternal expostulations.

CHAP. IV.

Mr. Wildgoose enters upon a new Course of Studies.

BUTTERED toast for breakfast now became unseasonable, and gave way to sage and bread and butter. Lamb and salad ceased to be a Sunday's dinner, or part of the second course, and was an obvious dish at every table. The parson of F-field* no longer threw his oyster-shell into the street, ambitiously luxurious! but supped in his garden upon codlins and cream, or a bit of soft cheese and a cucumber. In other words, the spring was far advanced—when Mr. Wildgoose was, one day, sitting in his old-fashioned parlour; and, in an indolent posture, ruminating upon such trifles as usually employ a disgusted mind: the windows were shaded with an over-grown laurel, and the solemn vibrations of an old clock from its sable trunk, with the distant sound of a doleful ditty which the servant whistled as he was digging in the garden, concurred to increase his melancholy.

‘He roll’d his eyes, that witness’d huge dismay,’ and surveyed over and over again every picture, and every part of the hereditary furniture of the mansion-house, which had been so familiar to his eyes from his very infancy. At last, he happened to fix them on an old forlorn quarto, that lay upon a lofty shelf, covered with dust, and tinged with smoke an inch within the margin. Something prompted him to look into it, which, starting from his elbow chair, he immediately put in execution. He found it to contain a miscellaneous collection of godly discourses, upon predestination, election and

* On the Bath road.

reprobation, justification by faith, grace and free-will, and the like controverted points of divinity; the productions of those self-taught teachers and self-called pastors of the church, in the time of Cromwell's usurpation. As his usual studies had been very insipid to him, since he was become thus a prey to melancholy, and out of humour with himself, the vicar, and all the neighbourhood, this crude trash happened to suit Mr. Geoffry's vitiated palate; especially as these writings abounded with bitter invectives against the regular clergy, and the established church; and with sentences of reprobation upon all mankind, except a few chosen spirits called the elect.

Mr. Wildgoose read over this curious volume in an idolotant manner, which rather amused than pleased him, and bewildered rather than instructed him. He was so far from being cloyed, however, with this crabbed food, that he found his appetite increase by indulgence; and, recollecting that there was a closet in the house, which had been locked up ever since the death of his grandmother, who was a rigid Non-conformist, thither he instantly resorts, and finds it stored with a variety of authors of the same stamp; some Presbyterian, some Independent, some Anabaptist, some Fifth-monarchy men: the works of that swarm of sectaries in the last century; all differing somewhat in their principles, but all agreeing in their inveteracy against the church of England.

This was no unpleasant food for Wildgoose's disorder; for, having conceived so great a prejudice against the vicar of the parish, he gladly embraced any system that seemed to thwart his usual doctrine. In short, in half a year's time he had gone through the whole library of godly discourses; the Marrow of Divinity, Crumbs of Comfort, and Honey-combs for the Elect, the Spiritual Eye-salves and Cordials for the Saints, and Shoves for heavy-

and Christians*; and was forced at last to take up with an old tattered folio of Fox's Martyrology, and another of Master Clark's Lives of famous Men; amongst others, that of Mr. Carter of Norwich, who, the history informs us, was a mighty lover of Norfolk-dumplings.

CHAP. V.

Adopts a new System of Religion.

THE phritanical principles which he had thus imbibed, prepared Mr. Wildgoose to relish the doctrines of the Methodists, which began, about this time, to spread in every corner of the kingdom: and he was much pleased with the journals of their proceedings, two or three of which he had accidentally met with, and which made no slight impression on his imagination. Such a multifarious body of divinity, indeed, quite unsettled Mr. Geoffry's mind, and filled his head with such a farraginous medley of opinions as almost turned his brain. It produced at least, to speak candidly of the matter, that sort of phrensy which we ascribe to enthusiasts in music, poetry, or painting, or in any other art or science; whose imaginations are so entirely possessed by those ideas, as to make them talk and act like madmen, in the sober eye of merely rational people.

But to complete poor Geoffry's religious phrensy, some straggling itinerant had lately penetrated into that neighbourhood, and held forth once or twice a-week at a market-town a few miles from the village where Wildgoose lived. These nocturnal meetings he now frequently attended; at first without his mother's knowledge, or that of any of his neighbours; and when she discovered it, by his frequent absence,

* A very good book of old Baxter's.

she thought it more prudent to connive at his whimsies, than aggravate them by opposition.

- A pious inclination to retail those doctrines which he had heard at those meetings, as well as the natural propensity which men have to propagate their own opinions, concurring with the prejudice which Mr. Wildgoose had conceived against the parson of the parish, strongly urged him to give vent to that fund of spiritual knowledge, which, like the volatile bee, he had been the whole summer in gleaning from those flowers of rhetoric, and from those flourishing orators above-mentioned.

He would now and then venture to defend the cause of the Methodists before his mother; but she would never hear him with patience on the subject. She said, 'If the clergy would but do their duty, as her poor father did, and as the canons of the church required, there would be no necessity for these extraordinary proceedings: and if they neglected their duty, complaint should be made to their lawful superiors. Her own father,' she said, 'was a very good man: and, whatever little show of piety these upstart preachers might raise amongst their followers by the novelty of the thing, she was sure her father did more real good in his sphere, by a regular discharge of his duty in an extensive parish: that he instructed the ignorant, and re-proved the vicious; that he catechised the children, visited the sick, and (as far as his circumstances would permit) relieved the poor; and that not only his own parish, but the whole neighbourhood, were the better for his instructions and his example, to this day.'

As Mrs. Wildgoose was so zealous an advocate for the church, Mr. Geoffry forbore to display his sentiments any farther in her presence, though he took an opportunity, now and then, of privately insinuating his notions into the maid, who, being young, was more attentive and more pliant than the man whom age and habit had rendered stub-

born and averse to speculation. In other respects, as Wildgoose had long since deserted his old companions amongst the creditable part of the neighbourhood, he was under a necessity, at present, of keeping 'silence from (what he thought) such good words,' though it was no small pain and grief to him.

CHAP. VI.

Preliminaries with the fastidious Reader.

MR. Wildgoose, being impatient of any longer confinement, began, after some time, to creep out in the dusk of the evening, and join the sober assembly of labourers and mechanics under an old elm, at the cottage gate of an honest, sociable cobbler, where the news of the parish, or the weather of the ensuing day, the badness of the times, or the scarcity of money, and other matters of general concern, were adjusted with great wisdom and penetration.

As Jeremiah Tugwell (which was the name of this cobbler) will bear a considerable part in this history, the polite reader will not be offended with a slight sketch of his person and character.

Here, however, it may be necessary, once for all, to settle preliminaries with such readers, as are possessed with the modern 'tapino-phoby,' or dread of every thing that is low, either in writing or in conversation. For as people in high life are less prone to that excess of zeal or religious enthusiasm, which gave occasion to the following tale, than people in a less elevated sphere, the author could not, consistently with probability, introduce him so frequently amongst the former as amongst the latter.

I have sometimes been tempted to think, however, that high and low are by no means necessarily confined to the different ranks and stations in life; and

have even suspected (though I do not presume to have penetrated into the very sanctum sanctorum of high life) that there may be as much low wit and as many practical jokes going on over a bottle of burgundy at the Star and Garter, or at Arthur's, as over a pot of porter at the Robin Hood society. It seems at least probable, that as we sometimes find very low wit employed upon the highest subjects, so there is room for high humour (if the author had abilities) upon the lowest subjects.

If the reader, however, has otherwise determined it; if he is of opinion that every representation of nature that does not relate to the great world is to be exploded as contemptible stuff, he will certainly repent of having read thus far; and I would exhort him, by all means, to return in peace to his card-assembly, or to his chocolate-house, and pursue so low a subject no further.

For the sake, however, of the less critical customer, the 'fat, sleek-headed' guest, who, like a prudent traveller in a stage-coach, instead of affecting to be more squeamish than his companions, is resolved to be pleased with whatever is set before him, we will proceed in our narration.

CHAP. VII.

What Sort of Man Jeremiah Tugwell was.

COME! then, thou goddess Fame, if haply thou canst steal a moment from high life; from trumpeting forth the praises of the great artist of the golden boot in Berkeley-square*, and I do not blas-

* On a sign there a painter had copied Roubillac's figure of Fame on the wing; in her right hand exalting a golden boot, with a trumpet in the left, sounding forth the praises of the illustrious boot-maker.

phemously invoke thy power to record the humbler virtues of a rural craftsman, come to my aid! and bestow one blast in honour of the fidelity, courage, wit, and humour, of the renowned Jeremiah Tugwell.

Jeremiah Tugwell then, or Tagwell, or Tackwell (for learning having been at a low ebb in the family, the orthography is somewhat dubious; nay, a conceited fellow in the village, who pretended to etymology, said it ought to have been written Tugwool, and that wool was put for sheep, and sheep for mutton (by a synecdoche): so that the true meaning of the name, according to his conceit, was Tug-mutton. But I value at a nut-shell these fanciful etymologies, which endeavour to elicit a significative meaning from every family name, the originals of which are infinitely uncertain; and our conjectures about them are often as far from the truth as the interpretation of dreams by an old midwife*.

Tugwell, then, was a thickset little fellow, near fifty, but of a strong constitution and hale complexion: and though time and accidents had made considerable depredations on his person, had turned the colour of his bushy locks, had made bald the crown of his head, and robbed him of most of his grinders, yet these strokes of time had only given him a more picturesque appearance; and one solitary tooth in his upper mandible, when any thing excited his mirth, gave an inexpressibly droll and joyous air to his physiognomy.

As to his character, Jerry had a tolerable share of natural sense; but having somewhat of a speculative turn, and being fond of books, he too much disregarded the common maxims of prudence, and passed amongst his more provident, though really less sa-

* A learned antiquary insists upon it, that Tugwell is a corruption of Toghill near Bath, and Toghill of the Oak-hill, being a wood of oaks, where the Druids went in search of the sacred Mistletoe.

gacious, neighbours, for a half-witted fellow. By which means, though Jerry was really a tolerable hand, a more popular operator having started up, he had lost most of his custom as a shoe-maker, and was dwindled into a mere mender of shoes, or what is vulgarly called a cobbler. He still worked for Mrs. Wildgoose's family, however, who had always made it a point of conscience, not wantonly to change their tradesmen from any imaginary want of skill in an old man, whose honesty and desire to oblige them were unquestionable.

Though Jerry was fond of books, it was chiefly those of the fabulous kind, which dealt in the marvellous and the romantic. As he did not trouble himself about the niceties of chronology or geography, Jerry was particularly fond of the 'Seven Champions of Christendom,' who are said by the historian to have sprung up soon after the destruction of Troy; that is, about some thousand years before Christ was born; and one of them to have ridden on horseback from Sicily, through Cappadocia, Tartary, the Island of Cyprus, &c. the direct road to Jerusalem. Tugwell was possessed also of the old edition of Mandeville's Travels, who is the author alluded to by Shakspeare, as speaking 'of antres vast and deserts idle, and of men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders.' Jerry delighted to talk of Prester John, of the Holy-land, and of the wandering Jew, 'that cursed shoemaker,' who thrust our Saviour out of the judgement-hall; for which he is condemned to a vagabond life, till Christ comes in judgement; whose real existence* Jerry as firmly believed as any part of the Gospel.

He had also some smattering in astronomy, though he had not yet embraced the Newtonian system: he could point out Charles's wain and the polar star;

* Matthew Paris, no contemptible historian, mentions his being frequently seen in the East, about 400 years ago.

and could give as good an account of the 'northern lights' as most other philosophers; yet Jerry strenuously denied their appearance in England before the beheading the rebel lords, in the year fifteen.

For, as to his political principles, Tugwell was suspected, like some of his neighbours, to be strongly attached to the Stuart family; though this attachment seemed to have no other foundation, than a compassion for the distressed; and never showed itself but in a harmless pun once a year, in wearing a sprig of rue and thyme on the eleventh of June (the accession of his late majesty), as the tenth was honoured with a white rose.

As for Jerry's moral character, his justice, temperance, and fortitude, they will sufficiently appear in the course of this history.

Tugwell had no family but his wife Dorothy, his dog Snap, and a tabby cat. His only son Joseph, having violated the chastity of the justice's maid (who was known to be common to all men), rather than marry her, listed for a soldier; and was supposed to be dead in America.

Jerry and his spouse were more equally yoked than Jobson and Nell in the farce; though, in the present instance, the female prerogative rather preponderated; by a proper exercise of which, notwithstanding his censorious neighbours thought Jerry cursedly hen-pecked, Dorothy contrived to convince him, that he had the best wife in Christendom.

CHAP. VIII.

Sketch of Mr. Wildgoose's Theological System.

'NO more of Jeremiah Tugwell! for heaven's sake,' says the delicate reader, whose patience has hitherto been unexhausted. I shall only add, therefore, that as Tugwell's name was liable to puns, and capable of significant applications, so the situa-

tion of his staff, within view of the street, exposed him to the familiar salutation of those who passed by. And, as every one had something to say to Jerry, so Jerry had something to say to every one: and this gave a sort of petulant dicacity to his repartees, by no means agreeable to the natural civility of his disposition.

- The reader will observe likewise, that Tugwell's profound knowledge of books had infected his language; which was frequently interlarded with hard words, not always applied or pronounced with the utmost propriety.

Such, then, were the circumstances, person, and character of Jeremiah Tugwell, at whose cottage-gate Mr. Wildgoose made the first essay towards propagating the doctrines which he had lately adopted.

He took occasion first to lament the great decay of Christian piety (which with regard to his present audience was probably a complaint but too justly founded). He then began to insinuate, 'that the present doctrine and discipline of the church were the chief causes of this degeneracy: that, for his part, he had attended the public worship, as others did, merely because it was the custom of the country; but that he had always found it a tedious piece of lip-labour, without the least edification: that as for the parson's preaching, it might serve just to keep up some little appearance of religion amongst us, and perhaps might prevent some people from being quite so bad, as they would otherwise be; but could never reform one sinner, nor "make men wise unto salvation." Besides, says he, if we could live a good moral life, and practise all the good works which the doctor so earnestly recommends, all this would be little to the purpose. Faith in Christ, says he, is all in all. We must be clothed with the splendid robes of his righteousness, instead of the "filthy rags of our own works." In short,' continues Wildgoose, 'we must be assured, that we are in the number of the elect, and have the seal of

adoption (the impression of which, he hinted, none but a few choice spirits like himself were acquainted with), and if our name were thus once up (according to his doctrine), we might lie a-bed, and give ourselves no further trouble.'

With this, and a great deal more to the same purpose, Mr. Geoffry entertained his little circle under the great elm at Tugwell's gate : and though they were not capable of distinguishing nicely between his doctrine and what they heard at church ; yet being delivered to them in a more familiar manner, and by a new teacher, and in a new place, it made a considerable impression upon them, and brought them punctually the next evening to their usual rendezvous. But, as the report of Mr. Wildgoose's appearing amongst them soon increased the number of this little assembly, and also as the evenings began now to be pretty cool, he thought it proper to adjourn to Tugwell's chimney-corner. Besides, Mr. Wildgoose was sufficiently sensible of the difference between mere talking, and preaching in a fanatical manner. Where nothing was intended but informing the understanding, the former alone might answer the end ; but where the passions were to be moved and the affections engaged, a more vehement action (approaching to gesticulation), a greater earnestness, and more impassioned tone of voice, were to be made use of : which an orator upon a level with the crowd and in the open street could by no means exert to the best advantage.

CHAP. IX.

He commences Orator.

MR. Wildgoose, therefore, now borrowed a stool of Dame Tugwell, and exalting himself above his audience, harangued them in the true Gospel tone and style of address. To show them the ne-

cessity of the new birth and of a divine faith, he began to describe, in heightened colours, the universal depravity of human nature. He confessed, 'that for his part, he had violated every precept of the moral law, as contained in the ten commandments.' And, in the heat of his oratory (with eyes fixed and foaming mouth), he insisted upon it, 'that he had blasphemed God, and cursed the king: that he had dishonoured his father and his mother: that he had murdered his brother.'—Here the company stared, as it was well known, that he never had but one brother, who died of the chin-cough.—He declared, 'that he had defiled his neighbour's wife; that he had robbed upon the highway'—'Stop! stop! master,' (cries Fugwell, who could hold no longer) 'why sware you are beside yourself—I believe your worship is as honest a gentleman as any in the county—'

'Ah! Jerry,' replies Wildgoose (correcting himself) 'I have not, perhaps, been actually guilty of those enormous transgressions: but every unregenerate man is daily guilty of them virtually, as we say; inasmuch, as he has the seeds of corruption in his heart: and it is only by the grace of God, that he is restrained from putting them in execution.'

In this style Mr Wildgoose usually addressed his little audience; and though he had really a classical taste, and, on common subjects, an elegance of expression, yet by confining himself so long to the puritanical writings above mentioned, and those of the Methodists, he had strongly imbibed their manner: and his language on religious-topics abounded with that strange jargon of those pious people, which chiefly consists in applying the quaint Hebraisms of the Old Testament, and the peculiar expressions of the primitive apostles, to their own situations, and every trifling occurrence of modern life.

Thus, in allusion to the sacred unction, he would tell them, 'that God anointed (that is, greased) the wheels of his soul;' and blasphemously makes

him act as a surgeon and apothecary, 'purging him with hyssop, healing his putrid sores, and binding up his broken bones.' Sometimes God is a Grub-street writer, and 'writes bitter things against him.' And he always speaks of himself, as an apostle and evangelist; 'that few could resist the power with which he spoke *;' and that 'he spake as one having authority, and not as the scribes,' that is, common country parsons.

As Mr. Geoffry was sometimes rather prolix in his discourses, Tugwell would put him in mind, that talking was dry work. He, therefore, frequently enforced his arguments with a flagon of good ale from his mother's cellar, which afforded great comfort to his thirsty audience, cemented their friendship, and contributed not a little to convince them, that they were in 'the right way.' And to keep Dame Tugwell in good humour (who was sovereign in that mansion), and to make her some recompense for the use of her house, Mr. Geoffry ordered her to come daily to his mother's kitchen, where, together with her broth or pot-liquor, he contrived to slip something more substantial into Dorothy's pipkin.

CHAP. X.

A peculiar Species of Ecclesiastical Discipline.

BY this kind of management, Mr. Wildgoose's audience greatly increased, and became almost as numerous as Mr. Powell's, the vicar's, at church. For though Mr. Powell did his duty in the parish with sufficient care, there was a peculiarity in his conduct, which made him many secret enemies, and which deserves to be recorded.

Mr. Powell was a man of great benevolence; but being a Cambro-Briton, (of the Ap-hoels of Breck-

* Journal, p. 108.

noekshire) he was subject to a national impetuosity of temper; and being endued with great bodily strength and proportionable courage, if any of his parishioners were notoriously guilty of swearing, drinking, or any other scandalous vice, he would address them in this manner: 'Look you, my friends, your drunkenness and profaneness are an open insult upon the laws of that great King whom I have the honour to serve, and an affront to me who bear his commission. As I have often admonished you, therefore, against swearing and drinking, and you still persist in the same course, I give you fair warning once more, that the next time I hear or see any thing of this kind, I will drub you most confoundedly.' This method had so good an effect, that as they knew he had strength and courage to put his threats in execution, he was very seldom under any necessity of doing so.

Those, however, who were thus kept in awe, though they could not but reverence Mr. Powell's character, rather feared than loved him, and were glad to listen to any doctrine which they thought was in opposition to the vicar's. But to return from this digression.

CHAP. XL.

Mr. Wildgoose takes an extraordinary Resolution.

BY haranguing so frequently upon the same topics, Mr. Wildgoose began to talk very fluently: and from attending to the applauses of his little audience, and observing the effect of his oratory upon them, he began to entertain no mean opinion of his own eloquence, and to aspire after a more extensive fame. Nay, he thought himself false to his trust, thus to bury 'his talent in a napkin,' to hide his 'candle under a bushel' and not to let his

'light shine before men,' for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

Besides, from the accounts of God's dealings with several of his saints, particularly with John Bunyan, who, in his youth, had been greatly addicted to the diabolical diversions of ringing bells, dancing at may-poles, and other profane amusements (as he himself informs us), yet in his advanced age was thought worthy, for his pious labours in God's vineyard, to be sent to Newgate; from perusing these I say, and the Acts of our modern Apostles, contained in their Journals above mentioned, Mr. Wildgoose was ambitious of emulating their spiritual adventures, and even burnt with zeal to imitate them in their sufferings, and wished for nothing so much as to be persecuted for the sake of his religion. The suffering for one's opinions gives a man an air of consequence in his own eyes; as it supposes him to think for himself, and to be distinguished from the herd of mankind, who live and die unregarded, content with the hereditary notions of their unthinking ancestors.

Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, therefore, having no longer any pleasure in the society of his more creditable neighbours, nor in his wonted amusements, since his fancy became entirely possessed with these enthusiastic ideas, determined to leave the management of his mother's estate to their old servant Stephen, and, like a true 'Spiritual Quixote,' to abandon his dwelling: and, in imitation of Mr. Whitfield and his associates, to use his earnest endeavours to revive the practice of primitive piety and the doctrines of the Reformation, by turning missionary, and publishing his religious notions in every part of the kingdom.

BOOK II.

CHAP. I.

Original of Methodism. Mr. Wildgoose's Resolution to visit the Society at Bristol.

WHEN the learned Humphry Prideaux (as the story goes) offered his *Life of Mahomet* to the bookseller, he was desired to leave the copy with him a few days, for his perusal. The bookseller, who had not the learning or taste of a modern aesthetist, having consulted with his learned garreteers, who were highly pleased with the performance, told the doctor at his return : ' Well, Mr. What's-your-name,' says he, ' I have perused your manuscript; I do not know what to say to it; I believe I shall venture to print it: the thing is well enough, but—I could wish there were a little more humour in it.'

Now though the courteous reader should be as fond of humour, as this facetious bookseller was; yet if, in travelling through a flat country, he should now and then meet with a picturesque prospect, sometimes with a bit of galloping ground, and sometimes with a droll object upon the road, he must patiently submit to jog on some parts of the way without any thing to entertain or amuse; for such probably will be the fate of the gentle reader of this various history.

About this time the sect of the Methodists (as was before observed) began to spread into most parts of

the nation ; though, perhaps, it is doing them too much credit, and at the same time an act of injustice, to call them a sect ; as I know of no new opinions which they maintain, except that of the lawfulness of preaching without a legal call ; and of assembling in conventicles or in the open fields, in direct opposition to the laws of the land.

A late writer * does Mr. Whitfield the honour of being the first author of Methodism, whom he also calls a fellow of Pembroke college in Oxford. But as Mr. Whitfield disclaims all worldly grandeur, and with great humility assures us that like the blessed Founder of our religion, he was born at an inn† ; so, like him, I am persuaded, he will confess, that ' he came not to be ministered unto, but to minister : ' for he was really a servitor, and not a fellow of that learned society. Neither was Mr. Whitfield concerned in the first institution of Methodism, though he has since made so shining a figure amongst them ; for, some years ‡ before he came to the University, Mr. John Wesley, fellow of Lincoln college, his brother Charles, a student of Christchurch, Mr. Clayton, of Brazen-nose, and two or three more young gentlemen, with a very laudable intention, agreed to spend two or three evenings in a week together, in reading history or other entertaining and instructive books, instead of drinking, which, at that time, was too much in vogue among the young people of the University. The Sunday

* Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe.

† Vide God's Dealings with Mr. Whitfield. There is nothing so ridiculous, or rather profane, which pious writers will not say for the sake of a witty allusion. Thus the learned bishop Taylor says, that Christ was born at the sign of the Star in Bethlehem.

' Born at an inn,

A Star the sign—'

Gold. Grove.

‡ About the year 1730.

evenings they appropriated to religious authors, which soon convinced them of the great neglect of practical religion in that place, as well as in other parts of the kingdom. In consequence of these convictions they formed themselves into a little society, and raised a small fund for charitable uses; to relieve the necessitous, buy medicines for the sick, and to disperse books amongst the ignorant. They agreed also to go occasionally and visit the prisoners in the Castle, who, at that time, were much neglected: and, that they might have the more leisure for these charitable offices, without breaking in too much upon the business of their colleges, they were obliged to fix stated hours for these employments, and their other religious exercises; to which they were directed by Mr. Nelson's 'Practice of Devotion.' This strict regularity and methodical conduct, after some time, acquired them the name of Methodists; though not without allusion probably to an ancient school of physicians of that denomination.

Mr. Wesley, however, I am convinced, had no thoughts at that time of separating from the established church (the most essential of whose doctrines he has generally adhered to); much less of robbing the community of so many useful mechanics; who, with a view of raising themselves above their fellow-plebeians, without any other apparatus than a long cravat, and a demure pertness of countenance, together with a little common-place jargon (picked up at their weekly assemblies), forsake their lawful callings, and commence reformers and teachers of their brethren. But 'the beginning of strife is as the letting out of water;' and if one man may break through the established order of society, another has the same right to do it; which must end at last in utter confusion.

These people then had several societies at this time in London, Bristol, and in most of the considerable towns in England: but as Bristol was the nearest to the place of Mr. Wildgoose's habitation,

and he saw, by the newspapers, that Mr. Whitfield at this time made that his principal residence, he resolved to visit the society in that city, and confer with them upon the subject of the cause in which he was now a volunteer; and to take instructions for the better discharge of the mission, to which he flattered himself he had a divine call.

CHAP. II.

Communicates his Intentions to Jerry Tugwell.

MR. Wildgoose, having determined to go on a pilgrimage to Bristol, after some deliberation, communicated his intention to his foresaid honest neighbour, Jeremiah Tugwell, but under a strict injunction of the greatest secrecy: and, as he thought it would be more agreeable to have a companion in his travels, finding him alone in his stall, he began to sound Jerry upon that subject.

Mr. Wildgoose esteemed Tugwell, and Tugwell fancied himself a true convert to his religious system: for, hearing him harangue so often upon the same subject, Jerry had learned, whenever Mr. Wildgoose talked to him upon that head, to echo back most of his expressions with an appearance of a sincere conviction. If Mr. Wildgoose lamented the sad decay of Christian piety, Tugwell would shake his head, and clinch it with a more vehement exclamation against the wickedness of the age. If Wildgoose asserted the preference of faith to works, 'Yes, yes,' cries Jerry, 'faith's all; our good works are no better than "filthy-rags," in the sight of God.'

And as Jerry's passions were naturally tame and moderate, he was not often guilty either of swearing or drinking; the most common foibles of men in his rank of life.

As to the former, however, Jerry might rather be called a Demi-juror than a Non-juror; as, instead of the usual profane execrations, he would content himself with some softening modifications of them. Instead of the shocking exclamation of 'G-d damn you!' Jerry would use, 'G-d mend you,' or 'convert you!' Instead of 'Ods blood, ods wounds,' or 'pox take you,' Jerry was content with 'Odsbodkins, odscounterskins, pock-i-cat take you,' and the like: and even these castrated imprecations Jerry seldom used, even in the paroxysms of his wrath, without a decent salvo; as 'God forgive me for swearing,' or 'I was going to say,' and the like.—Which, however, answered the purpose of venting his rage, and at the same time secured him from the imputation of impiety and profaneness.

As to drinking, Tugwell's greatest temptation was from the Angel, in his neighbourhood: I mean the sign of the Angel, where he longed to be tippling with the sociable part of his acquaintance; but as there is no law in England against the wife's 'wearing that emblem of sovereignty, the breeches,' Dorothy kept the cash, and by that means kept Jerry within tolerable bounds, unless when he could secrete a tester for some by job; on which occasions he would sometimes elope and take his fill. But, since Mr. Wildgoose had made use of his cottage for their nightly assemblies, this supplied the place of other less innocent amusements: so that Tugwell flattered himself he was a true convert to religion; that he had made a great progress in the road to heaven, and was qualified to teach others the way.

But to prepare Tugwell for a proper assistant in his mission, Mr. Wildgoose took this opportunity of examining him upon some of the distinguishing doctrines which he had of late been inculcating.

Wildgoose asked Jerry, therefore, 'whether he had a true sense of his fallen condition, and that he was a wicked sinner, and had broken every commandment of the moral law? for unless he was con-

vinned of sin, he said, he could not hope for pardon.

'Tell me, therefore, Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'have you ever broke the first or second commandment, or have you ever been guilty of worshipping idols?'—'*Idols!*' says Jerry, 'why yes, to be sure, I have been very *idle* sometimes, that's sartain; especially at Christmas and Whitsuntide, and sich good times, as one may say!'—'Pshaw,' says Wildgoose, 'you mistake me, Jerry; I mean, did you ever worship more gods than one, or any false gods, as the Jews and Heathens did?'—'Oh!' says Jerry; 'what! Bel and the dragon, and Nebuchadnezzar, and sich like: no, no! thank God, I never troubles my head about them. I says my prayers, and worships the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; but there is no great harm in that; for they are all the same, as a body may say.'

'Well, Jerry, but you may have been guilty of idolatry, by setting up idols in your heart, and loving any thing more than God.'

'Ah!' says Jerry, 'God forgive me! to be sure, I formerly loved nine-pins and cudgel-playing, better than going to church and saying my prayers.'—'Well then, Jerry, thou hast broken the first and second commandment. Now for the third;

'Didst thou never take the name of God in vain?'

'No,' says Jerry, 'I hope not. God be friends, I never was guilty of that—though to be sure, when a body is in a passion, a body may use a bad word now and then, such as, pock-i-cat take you, ods-bobs, odsbodikins, and the like—but there is no harm in that'—

'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'if you think them bad words, there is harm in them, and they are very wicked; and if you do not, they are very ridiculous. Do you know, Jerry, that many of those words are corruptious, either of the most tremendous oaths, or of the most shocking execrations? 'Pock-i-cat take you,' is only a corruption of 'The pox of God

take you!' 'Odsbobs,' as you call it, means, 'As sure as God's above us!' and 'Zouunterkins,' which you frequently use, is a construction of God's wounds, and is a most shocking oath, as swearing by the precious wounds of our Redeemer. In short, Jerry, the only way to avoid the guilt of profane swearing, is to use the greatest simplicity of speech; to let your Yea be yea, and your Nay nay, as our great Master directs.'

Tugwell stared at this exposition of his unmeaning gibberish; but Wildgoose proceeded in his examination.

'In the next place, Jerry, have you never profaned the sabbath, by doing your ordinary work on the Lord's day?'

'No,' says Jerry, 'except paring turnips now and then, and boiling the pot; which we han't time to do always on working days—and I remember I once sat up till Sunday morning, to finish a pair of shoes against Easter.'

'Well, Jerry,' continues Wildgoose, 'if I were to examine you through the whole decalogue, I am afraid there is not one of the moral precepts but what thou hast transgressed, either in thought, word, or deed: for, as the tenth commandment is intended to guard against the breach of the rest, if you have not actually been guilty, you may intentionally, even by coveting your neighbour's house, your neighbour's wife, or any thing that is his.'

'Nay,' says Jerry, 'as for coveting my neighbour's wife, nobody can accuse me of that; for, thank God, I have the best wife in England.'

Just as Jerry was saying this, Dorothy, who had listened for some time, and did not hear the noise of the hammer, called out with no very harmonious voice, 'Why don't you mind your work? Don't you know those shoes must all be finished against Whitsunday?'

The dread of Dorothy's displeasure, therefore,

put a stop to Mr. Wildgoose's scrutiny; for the present; and so they parted.

As Jerry then had no family to provide for, but his wife Dorothy, who could support herself by her own industry, and, as he suspected, had already made a purse for herself, he wanted but little persuasion to come into Mr. Wildgoose's proposal; especially as the course of his studies had given him a romantic turn, and a strong inclination for travelling; although his situation in life had never permitted him to indulge that propensity. Besides, as Jerry made a sort of merit of accompanying Mr. Wildgoose, he did not doubt but he would, some time or other, recompense him for his trouble. Tugwell, therefore, told Mr. Wildgoose, 'that he should be very proud to bear him company, if he was resolved to go. But, please your worship—' Jerry was here going to propose some artful scruples, which will be related in the next chapter.

CHAP. III.

Jerry's affected Scruples.

TUGWELL assured Mr. Wildgoose 'he should be very proud to accompany him to the land's end, if occasion were; for that he always loved travelling. But master,' says he, 'what must we do for money to pay for our lodgings, and to provide necessaries upon the road? for as madam is not to know of our going, belike your worship's purse will soon be *dishasted*.'—'Oh! as for that,' says Mr. Wildgoose, 'you may make yourself easy—The labourer is worthy of his hire. Those to whom we impart our spiritual things, will abundantly supply us with those carnal conveniences which you are so anxious about: at least Providence will infallibly provide for those that rely upon him; and I have as

good security for the necessities of life, in God's promises, as if I had millions in the Bank of England.

'Was not Elijah fed as well by ravens, dost thou think, as he would have been from the king's table? and did not he sleep as sweetly under a juniper tree, as he would have done upon a bed of state?'— 'Yes, yes,' says Jerry, 'that is very true, but then that was in the holy land, where belike it is much warmer than it is in this country: and then, mayhap, there were no inns nor ale-houses in those days; nor any thing to be got for love or money, in the wilderness where Elijah travelled; so that he was obliged to trust to Providence, as a body may say—

'However, folks were not so hard-hearted in those days; but were more given to *hostility* than they are now.'— 'Hospitality, I suppose you mean,' says Wildgoose.— 'Well, well, that is all one,' replies Tagwell; 'but I am no Oxford scholar, that's sartain;' which was all that Jerry thought requisite to make him as wise as his master.— 'But howsomever, now-a-days, if a poor man does but ask for a cup of drink upon the road, he's taken for a thief or a bug-abond. Instead of giving a man any thing to eat, they will only give one good advice; "Why don't you get to your own parish?" says one; "Why don't you work?" says another, "and not beg?" "Here are so many idle fellows about the country," says another. And then it's good luck, if the house-dog be not set upon one; and one gets off without a torn shirt! I should like well enough to travel amongst your Turks and Hometans (as Thomas Coryat, the Somersetshire man, did), where a man may lay down his knapsack in an evening, and lodge in a sort of almshouse or carry-fancy, as the book calls it, and nobody ask any questions; but there's no travelling in a Christian country without a little money in one's pocket.'

"Well," says Wildgoose, 'if that be all, I could

take money enough to provide us necessities upon the road. But I greatly question, whether it be lawful for a preacher of the Gospel to take any thought for the things of this life. The first apostles, you know, were forbid to take, "either purse or scrip, or to have two coats a-piece."—"Well," says Tugwell, 'I believe we shall have but one coat between us, as your worship will hardly walk in a great-coat this summer time, and mine is but a waistcoat, and make the best of it!'—"Why, I suppose, the only intention of those particular expressions," replies Wildgoose, 'is, that we should not distrust Providence—but should give good Christians an opportunity of displaying their charity and benevolence.'

'Well, but master,' continues Tugwell, 'what must we do for clean linen, as a body may say? for your worship belike has been used to shift you twice a week; and I most commonly puts on a clean neckcloth every Sunday, and sometimes a clean shirt. Now I have thought (if so be it is not contrary to Scripture) to take my wallet over my shoulder; and that would hold some clean linen, and a crust of bread and cheese sometimes; for we may happen to lose our way upon Cotswold, and that's but a heathenish sort of a country at best—'

'Why, to be sure, Jerry,' replies Mr. Wildgoose, 'we ought to take all prudent means for our subsistence, and not expect Providence to feed and clothe us by a constant miracle, as he did the children of Israel in the wilderness.'—"No, no," says Tugwell, 'to be sure, their meat dropt into their mouths, as a body may say; and their shoes never waxed old in their forty years' travel; and yet I believe they tramt it on foot all the way.'

'Well,' says Wildgoose, 'I do not recollect that either Mr. Wesley or Mr. Whitfield ever make any mention, in their Journals, that they took either money or clean shirts with them, nor whether they thought it lawful or unlawful to use any precaution

of this kind. But, let me see, you have got a brown jug at home, I think, Jerry; have you not?"—"That I have, master; and it will hold two quarts, good measure."—"Well, well! you must know then, that Mr. Whitfield and his friends have revived a custom of deciding doubtful points, by lot. He does not tell us, indeed, the manner of doing this; but I know, the method amongst the ancients was to write down the two questions upon scraps of paper, and shake them in an urn or pitcher, and leave the determination to Providence."—"Why," says Jerry, "if that be all, one may put those same papers into an old hat; or why cannot one toss up a halfpenny, heads or tails, as boys do: but then, methinks, it may happen wrong sometimes; and what is lawful at one time may be unlawful at another, just as it turns up trump."—"Why, you must observe, Jerry, this method is only to determine particular facts, or whether one should not so or so on any particular occasion; and this sure we may leave to the decision of Providence.

"But, however, Jerry, without any more dispute on the matter, we may be sure of this, that whilst we are honestly employed in promoting the glory of God, and the good of mankind, he will never suffer us to want what is necessary for our support. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all other necessary things shall be added unto you." A text of Scripture, how absurdly soever applied, was always decisive with Togwell: and he was now worked up to a pitch of Spiritual Quixotism, and grew impatient to set out; and begged Mr. Wildgoose to name a day for their departure towards Bristol.

Wildgoose told him, "that as Whitsuntide was at hand, and that great irregularities were practised amongst the common people upon those festivals, at wakes and revels, and other ungodly meetings; particularly at a heathenish assembly of that kind, on

the Cotswold-hills, called Dover's Meeting*, he had thoughts of making that in their road to Bristol.'—
 'Ah!' says Tugwell, 'I have been many a time at Dover's Meeting, and won a hat there, at cudgel-playing, when I was a young man; and they say there is to be good sport there this year.'—'Ah! Jerry,' replies Wildgoose, 'dost thou call that sport, where so many poor souls are devoted to destruction, by drinking, swearing, and all kinds of debauchery? These wakes or revels are the Devil's strong-holds, whence he issues forth, and takes captive the poor deluded people at his pleasure. However, I am determined to bear my testimony against them, by preaching to our brethren, and warning them of their danger, "whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear:" and so, we'll resolve to set out next Thursday morning, which I think is the day when that meeting is always held.'

Tugwell said he would be ready to attend his worship at break of day, if he could give Dorothy the slip. 'But,' says he, 'there is another thing, which I had forgot; how does your worship design to travel; on foot or on horseback?'—'Why, Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'didst thou ever hear that apostles ever rode on horseback? No, St. Peter himself never thought of any such thing (much less of riding in a coach or post-chaise, as many of his successors have done), but performed all his journeys on foot, as I intend to do.'—'Well, well, master,' says Tugwell, 'I do not speak upon my own account; for I never have been on horseback since I was twelve years old, when I used to ride the squire's horses to water sometimes, along with old Thomas Heartwell, the coachman.'

* This was a meeting of great renown in the last century, revived by one Captain Dover, for wrestling, back-sword, and other athletic exercises; and celebrated in verse by the Pindars of Oxford and Cambridge.

‘Well, master Geoffry, I will be ready to attend your worship on foot or on horseback, by land or by sea, whenever you please :’ and so they parted for the present ; each to make what little preparation he thought necessary for such an expedition.

CHAP. IV.

Essay on Quixotism.

THOUGH the profession of chivalry has been exhibited to us, by Cervantes, as an object of ridicule, we must not imagine that it was in itself, and in its original, really ridiculous. Knight-errantry took its rise from true heroism, and the most generous principles of honour and public spirit. The most celebrated heroes of antiquity were in reality knights-errant ; who wandered about to subdue monsters, or to deliver men from oppression ; to protect the innocent, or chastise the insolent ; and, in short, to redress those grievances which were not sufficiently provided against by established laws, in the rude ages of the world.

The absurdity which we laugh at in the celebrated Don Quixote is, his attempting to revive that profession, when the more perfect regulations of civil society had rendered it not only unnecessary, but unlawful.

By poring incessantly over the legendary tales of romance, his ideas of things were so strangely perverted, and his imagination possessed with such frantic notions, that he thought himself obliged in honour to sally forth and submit to voluntary hardships, in quest of adventures which he was not likely to meet with, and to redress grievances which no longer existed ; or in which, under a regular government, he had no right to interfere.

Thus he not only mistook windmills for giants, and a harmless flock of sheep for an army of Pagans,

but challenged an honest farmer to mortal combat for correcting his own servant, and set at liberty some prisoners who by legal authority had been condemned to the galleys.

The like absurd imagination had possessed our Spiritual Quixote. There was a time when Providence, for wise reasons, thought fit to delegate men invested with extraordinary powers, to publish some important truths to mankind; to warn them of approaching calamities; to combat the superstitious opinions, or to reform the immoral practices which had prevailed in the world to an enormous degree.

In this sense, patriarchs and prophets, apostles and evangelists, and even St. Paul himself, might be styled Spiritual Knights-errant; though they had divine commissions to take the profession upon them, for the most important ends.

And even our primitive reformers had both reason and Scripture so evidently on their side, and the errors of Popery were become so flagrant and intolerable, that they seemed justified in breaking through the restraints of human establishments, by the palpable necessity of the occasion.

But our modern itinerant reformers, by the mere force of imagination, have conjured up the powers of darkness in an enlightened age. They are acting in defiance of human laws, without any apparent necessity, or any divine commission. They are planting the Gospel in a Christian country; they are combating the shadow of popery, where the Protestant religion is established; and declaiming against good works, in an age which they usually represent as abounding in every evil work.

But there is another species, or rather a slighter degree of Quixotism, which proceeds merely from the mimetic disposition of mankind, and is, perhaps, more common in the world than is generally imagined; what I mean is, a desire of imitating any great personage whom we read of in history, in their dress, their manner of life, their most indifferent

actions, or their most trifling peculiarities ; especially of those who, by living in some distant age of the world, have acquired a kind of venerable heroism to their character : and there are few people, I believe, so severely rational, as not to have some slight tincture of this harmless frailty, or, as the wise men of the world would call it, this ridiculous affectation.

Indeed, life itself would be insipid ; nor could human nature support itself upon merely rational pleasures, did not fancy enlarge our sphere of enjoyment, not only by giving an additional gloss to the most substantial objects, but also by stamping an imaginary value upon the most trifling : which by that means, whilst the novelty lasts, frequently become the source of the most exquisite delight.

I remember a gentleman of the house of commons, a man of great learning and fine taste, who, having been particularly conversant in the English history and antiquities, and whose fondness for the paintings of Vandyke had given him a relish for the dress of our ancient nobility, indulged himself, when at his country seat, in the humour of wearing shoe-strings, instead of shoe-buckles, and a collar-band instead of a neck-cloth ; and in several other antiquated customs, which he would gravely defend by arguments of convenience and propriety.

I also knew a man in the University, who, having read at how great a price the earthen lamp of Epictetus was sold after his death, and flattering himself that the implements of his lucubrations might be valued as curiosities by posterity, determined to renounce the use of candles as a modern invention, and, like that philosopher, to study by a lamp ; which, to his utter confusion, he happened to overturn, and spilled a considerable quantity of oil upon a handsome folio, which he had borrowed of his tutor.

Nay, a whimsical gentleman within my memory, took it into his head, that instead of a night-cap he

would sleep, like the ancient heroes, in an iron helmet, which adorned his hall ; till one night it unfortunately fell off his head, and demolished his chamber-pot.

Thus Mr. Wildgoose, in imitation of our primitive reformers, and those other worthies in the frontispieces of those books of the last century with which he had been lately conversant, who wore their own hair according to the fashion of the times ; that he might resemble those venerable men, even in his external appearance, Mr. Wildgoose, I say, since his retreat from the world had suffered his own hair to grow for some months. Though, perhaps, there might also be something of convenience in this at first, to avoid the impertinence of his officious barber, who, whilst he was working the lather into his stubbed hair, would take upon him to insinuate some sociable advice into his patient, which was more irksome to Mr. Wildgoose in his present gloomy situation, even than the rough instruments and heavy hand of this rustical operator. This alone, therefore, would have been a sufficient reason for his omitting to be shaved, and nourishing his own hair, which, though it was now thick enough to keep him warm, yet as it did not extend below his ears, he made but an uncouth appearance to those who had been used to see him in a decent periwig. But to proceed in our story.

CHAP. V.

Mr. Wildgoose and his Friend Tugwell sally forth in quest of Spiritual Adventures.

EARLY on Thursday morning then, in the Whitsun-week, Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose forsook his downy bed ; and rejecting that artificial covering of his head, called a peruke, just smoothed his locks with his fingers, put on a plain blue coat, with a

black plush waistcoat and breeches, and, with a few guineas in his pocket, issued forth in quest of spiritual adventures.

The harmless red-breast, with his solitary note, began to break in upon the stillness of the dawn; and, from the sweet-briar that grew round the lattice, to interrupt the gentle slumbers of Jeremiah Tugwell, when Mr. Wildgoose arrived under his window, and, by the signal agreed upon, summoned him to the place of rendezvous. Jerry soon appeared at the cottage gate, in his short jerkin (being somewhat between a coat and a waistcoat), his jelly-bag linen cap upon his head, with his oaken staff under his arm, and his wallet on his shoulder.

Wildgoose delivered to him a couple of shirts, a small Bible, and two or three pious manuals, which were to be the companions of his pilgrimage. Tugwell, however, who was a happy composition of flesh and spirit, having some regard to the body as well as the soul, had the precaution which Wildgoose wanted, to thrust privately into his wallet a good luncheon of brown bread, and some Gloucestershire cheese; which clandestine conduct it is not recorded that Wildgoose ever thought proper to resent.

The sun had hardly appeared above the horizon, when the two pilgrims turned their backs upon their native village, making what speed they could towards the Cotswold-hills, to avoid meeting any of their neighbours, whose curiosity might retard them in their progress.

In about two hours they reached the brow of the hill, when Mr. Wildgoose, making a halt to take breath, looked round upon the country below them. The sun had now begun to exhale the dews of the morning, which, being thinly dispersed through the air, gave a charming freshness to every object that rose to their view. There was an extensive prospect of the rich vale of Evesham, bounded at a distance by the Malvern hills. The towers and spires, which

rose amongst the tufted trees, were strongly illuminated by the sloping rays of the sun; and the whole scene was enlivened by the music of the birds, the responsive notes of the thrushes from the neighbouring hawthorns, and the thrilling strains of the skylark, who, as she soared towards the heavens, seemed to be chanting forth her matins to the great Creator of the universe.

Wildgoose was touched with a kind of sympathy; and a ray of true devotion darting into his soul, he broke out in the words of Milton, with whom he had been much conversant—

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; Thyself how wondrous then?
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above these heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.

After a little pause, 'Jerry,' says he (addressing himself to Tugwell), 'I am always charmed with this fine prospect, though I have viewed it so many hundred times.'—'Yes,' says Jerry, who was slipped behind his master, 'one may see—a number of miles here—that's certain.'—'I don't think the beauty of a prospect depends upon the number of miles one may see,' says Wildgoose, 'but upon the number and distinctness of the objects, and the richness of the country.'—'Why, yes,' says Tugwell, 'to be sure—the vale—is rich land—and most of it—worth forty shilling an acre—but then—it's plaguy dirty—in the winter—'

As Tugwell was going on Mr. Wildgoose turned about, and found that the breaks in his speech were owing to the regular whiffs which he took at his pipe: for whilst Wildgoose was engaged in contemplation and soliloquy, Jerry had been employed in striking fire to some touch-wood, which he always carried in his tobacco-box for that purpose; and had

just lighted, and was puffing, with violent efforts, his short pipe. 'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'I find thou art not yet weaned from the vanities of this world—Thou art not content with the heavenly manna of meditation, but still lustest after the garlic and flesh-pots of Egypt.'—'Why, then, master Wildgoose, is it any sin to take a harmless pipe of tobacco? I don't think smoking now and then is contrary either to the law or the gospel.'—'Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'I don't think smoking tobacco absolutely sinful; for to the good all things are good, if it be received with thanksgiving.'—'Then belike one ought to say grace over a pipe of tobacco?' says Jerry—'I don't say that,' replies Wildgoose, 'but I'll venture to say, that one ought not to take any sort of pleasure, for which one cannot return God thanks. In short, Jerry, I am afraid thou hast got such a habit of tickling thy palate with something strong, that thou canst not easily do without it; for which reason thou oughtest to break it off at once.'—Jerry, who was a little nettled at being interrupted in what he thought so innocent an enjoyment, cried out, 'Well, well, I loves a pipe; and, thank God, can afford to buy a halfpennyworth of tobacco; and I would not leave it off if the bishop himself, or even Mr. Whitfield, were to preach against it. In short, master, if smoking a dry pipe be a sin, God send us some good liquor! which is all that I'll say about the matter.'

Wildgoose shook his head, and began to fear that Tugwell was only half a convert; but thought it was best not to exasperate his fellow-traveller, or discourage him by too much severity at their first setting out; he, therefore, dropped the dispute, and trudged on at a round rate for some time.

CHAP. VI.

Tugwell meets with a perilous Adventure.

THE two friends now proceeded on their journey. Mr. Wildgoose occasionally inculcating some wholesome doctrine into his disciple, and Tugwell fumigating the air with the incense of his tobacco.

They had travelled near two miles without any occurrence worth recording; when, on a sudden, they heard at a distance the cheerful cry of a pack of hounds, accompanied with the music of French-horns. As they trudged on, the sound approached still nearer and nearer, and at last they were surprised with the appearance not of four or five fox-hunters, as might be expected, but of fourscore or a hundred horsemen upon full speed. The case was, Lord B— of Nottinghamshire had taken a seat upon the Cotswold-hills, for buck-hunting; and had that morning turned out a fine stag, which the hounds had pursued with great eagerness, and probably over-run the scent; for, coming to a wall, they were now at a stand, and gave the whole company an opportunity of coming to a rendezvous.

I have observed there is hardly a man amongst the vulgar people but affects to be a sportsman, and that would not think it as great a disgrace to be thought a coward, or deficient in courage, as void of taste or ignorant of the terms peculiar to the manly exercise of hunting.

Accordingly Tugwell, though his sedentary occupation had permitted him to be but little conversant with field sports, or the pleasures of the chase, yet was ambitious of being thought a sportsman; and seeing the dogs at a stand, lagged behind Mr. Wildgoose (who walked on, wrapped in meditation), to wait the event. At last, in the midst of a furze-brake, Tugwell spied the head of some animal;

which his imagination immediately represented as the branching horns of the stag: and now, fired with ambition, and making sure of the applauses of the whole field, Jerry waved his hat over his head, and with the utmost vociferation, in the fox-hunters' language, cries out, 'Tallio! Tallio! Tallio!'* The huntsman understood him, and immediately drew off the dogs towards his bawling monitor, when, to his great vexation and Tugwell's utter confusion, up starts a swinging jack-ass, whose long ears Jerry mistook for the horns of the stag. The jack-ass, with his hideous braying, put to flight the huntsman's courser; who, however, was wheeling round to reward Tugwell for his intelligence, with the discipline of a horse-whip: and many of the gentlemen, being now come up, and disappointed of their sport, and suspecting that Jerry had done it out of fun, were surrounding him in great wrath, and threatened to be the death of him. Poor Tugwell threw himself upon his knees, and with one hand flourishing his staff to guard his head, he extended the other to sue for mercy; but expected every moment to fall a sacrifice to the rage of the vociferous stag-hunters. At last, one of the gentlemen, who saw these affairs in a less important light, turned it off with a joke, and dismissed him in the polite phrase (being a mixture of real compassion and affected profaneness—) 'D-mn the fellow; let the poor devil go about his business.'

Tugwell took them at their word, and gathering up his steps with great agility, and without looking behind him, soon joined his friend Wildgoose; who, wrapped in contemplation, was advanced a considerable way before him, having not given the least attention to what was going on; but upon Jerry's relating to him his danger, and his escape from it, Wildgoose immediately started from his reverie, and in the first transports of his zeal for his friend, was

* Quasi, Tail-ohol

determined to attack these sons of Nimrod with the thunder of his eloquence. But, luckily for them, they were by this time gone off many furlongs, in pursuit of their game, and out of the reach of Wildgoose's rebukes.

He, therefore, contented himself with sending a pious ejaculation after them, and with reprimanding Tugwell for his officious impertinence; recommending to him a more simple and uniform conduct for the future, and not to entangle himself again in the vain amusements of a carnal and wicked generation.

CHAP. VII.

The natural Effects of Hunger and Fatigue.

THE two pilgrims had now almost reached the plain called Dover's-hill, where the revel was to be held; but as the sport did not begin till the afternoon, and the sun now began to wax troublesome, Jerry proposed resting under an oak, that cast an inviting shade near the side of a wall; and opening his wallet, he produced a large fragment of a brown loaf, and cheese in proportion, the reviving odour of which put Wildgoose in mind of his breakfast; for hitherto he had not bestowed a thought upon that article, nor on the means of procuring it.

'Now, master,' quoth Tugwell, 'if we had trusted to Providence, and I had not brought some bread and cheese in my wallet, what would your Worship have done for a breakfast?'—'Hold thy profane tongue!' replies Wildgoose; 'this is not a difficulty which requires the interposition of Providence. But whenever that is the case, I am certain of his assistance: and God often makes those his instruments to bring about his gracious designs, who intend nothing but their own pleasure, as I suppose thou

didst, Jerry, in bringing thy bread and cheese in thy wallet.'

After making a hearty, though dry breakfast (for his precaution did not extend so far as to provide drink as well as food), Jerry's spirits having been exhausted by his early rising, long walk, and the consternation he had been in from the huntsman's whip, he threw himself at length upon the turf, and was soon got into a world of his own, snoring most profoundly.

Mr. Wildgoose at first pulled out one of his little manuals, and began to read ; but he being likewise a little fatigued, soon yielded to the demands of nature, and followed his fellow-traveller's example: where we shall leave them to their repose a little, whilst we inquire what effect their departure had upon Mrs. Wildgoose and Dame Tugwell, whom they left at home.

CHAP. VIII.

Character of Mrs. Tugwell. And the Perplexity occasioned by Mr. Wildgoose's and Tugwell's Elopement.

MRS. Wildgoose was a woman—that wore a white hood—and breakfasted upon sage-tea—which particularities, and the principles that gave rise to them, were the distinguishing strokes of her character: for in every instance, Mrs. Wildgoose (like a sensible woman) preferred convenience to show, and always sacrificed any present pleasure to the future ease and happiness of her life. Accordingly, in contempt of modern fashions, and to guard against the tooth-ache, she continued the venerable sarsenet hood, which was the mark of gentility in the days of her youth ; and she drank sage-tea rather than indulge herself in the delicious flavour of byson or congo, at the expense of her health ; which she found affected by that more agreeable beverage.

Mrs. Wildgoose had a truly maternal fondness for her son, and was disappointed in not having him as a constant companion at her meals, and her hours of leisure from her domestic business. But as she was sensible that he was at present under a wrong influence, she forbore to exasperate his malady by opposition or teasing expostulations. She was no stranger (as we observed) to her son's frequenting Tugwell's house, to the company he kept there, nor to the manner in which he entertained them,—had heard of his attending the Methodist's meeting at —, and had frequently consulted with Mr. Powell, the vicar, on that subject. But though she was afraid this religious cast of mind was rather the effect of melancholy than of any rational conviction; yet she thought it was the most innocent turn his disorder could take, the dram-bottle or other vicious indulgences being too frequently the sad refuge of such unsociable mortals in their solitudes. And as his motions had of late been so very irregular—and he frequently walked out at the garden-gate very early into the fields with his grey-hound, and breakfasted at his own hours, she took no notice of his absence this particular morning.

But Dame Tugwell, though Jerry had been often as early as this at the labours of the strap, and was frequently whistling and singing, to the disturbance of his neighbours, before sun-rising—yet she regularly summoned him at eight o'clock, from his little stall near the house, to partake with her of a warm breakfast; but not finding him this morning at his station, if I may use that expression for want of a better, she had made diligent inquiry amongst her neighbours without success. At last, it came into her head, that Mr. Wildgoose and he had been more frequently together of late, than they ever used to be before. She, without much hesitation, therefore, repairs to Mrs. Wildgoose's, to inquire if he had been there this morning. Upon being answered in the negative, and also informed that Mr. Wildgoose had

not been seen that day, though it was now much later than he had ever been absent before, both she and Mrs. Wildgoose began to be greatly alarmed—'I will be hanged now,' says Dame Tugwell, 'if these two have not some figary in their brain; I have observed his Worship and our Jerry always whispering and laying their heads together of late; and whenever I came near them, they were as mute as a fish forsooth. For my part, I never liked all this preaching and praying: there is no occasion for it—is there now, Madam Wildgoose? If a body does but keep one's church, and does one's best to live, and pays every one his own, I do not see what else is required of us.' (This she said as knowing Mrs. Wildgoose's opinion of the matter.) 'But what crotchet can be got into their heads now?' continued Dorothy. 'Master Wildgoose has been so malancolly of late, to be sure he would not go to such a place as Dover's meeting; for, else, our Jerry has been talking of the sport there two or three times within this day or two—but what should Jerry do there now, unless he puts in for the silver spoon that is to be grinned for? However, I shall hear of him, if he is thereabout—and I will lock up his best waist-coat for the future—and make him know, he shall not run about spending his money at this rate without my leave.'

Mrs. Wildgoose, as soon as the volubility of Dame Tugwell would permit, desired her to make herself easy about her husband; that, if he was gone with her son, she would pay him for his trouble, and be answerable for his coming to any harm.—'No, God forbid!' quoth Dorothy, 'for I am but a poor helpless woman, you know, Madam, since my poor Joseph went for a soldier, and now if my husband leave me too, what will become of me? Times are so hard, and money so scarce—and I can earn but one poor eighteen-pence a week—and that is but a small matter to keep a body, you know, Madam'—Dorothy was running on, like the flier of a jack, when Mrs. Wildgoose de-

sired her to be pacified, ordered her some victuals, and left her.

When Mrs. Wildgoose was alone, however, she began to be very seriously alarmed for her son. She could not possibly guess what project he was engaged in. She was at first inclined to send her old servant to Dover's-hill, which Dame Tugwell had mentioned, that she might be satisfied whether he were gone thither or not: but immediately rejected that design, as she was convinced young Wildgoose, in his present state of mind, would not appear at a public meeting of that kind.

Whilst she was in this perplexity, Mr. Powell, the clergyman of the parish, came in, as he frequently did in the morning; who being informed of the affair, immediately said, 'he should not be at all surprised to hear that Mr. Geoffry was gone somewhere or other after these Methodists; for he was well assured, he had been preaching up their puritanical notions amongst his neighbours for this half year, that he had lent two or three of their Journals about the parish, and had frequently attended an itinerant preacher at ———, though it had been kept a secret from Mrs. Wildgoose. I have often had a mind to talk to Mr. Geoffry on this subject,' continued the vicar—'but you know, Madam, he has of late avoided me, and, indeed, there is no reasoning with people—who refer you to their own inward feelings, which you can no more deny than they can prove; and who take for sacred the wildest suggestions of their own fancy.'

Mrs. Wildgoose knew what Mr. Powell said to be very true, and could not tell what to think of the matter—but as her son's conduct had for some time been so unaccountable, she thought it in vain to form any conjectures about it, so waited with patience for his return, which she expected every hour. But in that poor Mrs. Wildgoose was greatly disappointed.

CHAP. IX.

Proceed toward Dover's-hill Revel.

THE two fellow-travellers were left, under a spreading oak, taking a comfortable nap together. Wildgoose's high spirits, however, would not suffer him to doze long: but having roused his companion, they were now moving on toward the scene of action, refreshed from the fatigues of the morning; which refreshment proved by no means unseasonable in the sequel.

Mr. Wildgoose, being intent upon his adventurous undertaking, that of preaching for the first time to a mob of holiday clowns at a revel, moved on in profound silence. And though he did not think any premeditation necessary, as he depended upon some supernatural power to give him utterance—yet he could not forbear anticipating, in some measure, the incidents which he should probably meet with on this occasion—nor avoid recollecting how ingeniously Mr. Whitfield spiritualized every circumstance attending his ministration.

Thus when he was to preach from the starting-post at Northampton, for instance, 'He took occasion to speak home to their souls, concerning our spiritual race*.' And from the windmill at Bedford—'He exhorted them not to be carried about by every *wind* of doctrine*;' and the like. So Wildgoose was devising with himself how to allegorize the different athletic exercises, which were usually practised on these occasions, and apply them to the best advantage.

To the wrestlers, he intended to preach up the necessity of *struggling* against flesh and blood, against the world and the Devil, and also frequently

* Continuation of Whitfield's Journal, p. 106, &c.

- to *wrestle* with God in prayer ; as Mr. Whitfield so often did.

The cudgel-players, he thought, he might aptly enough exhort to *bruise* and 'break the head of that old red serpent' the Devil, as St. Austin calls him, and to *guard* themselves against every *attack* of their spiritual antagonists—and the like.

They proceeded, therefore, in silent meditation for some time, till at length Tugwell took the liberty to expostulate a little with his master upon the subject. 'Please your worship,' says he, 'I have been thinking about this same preachment of ours, which we are now going about—since we are almost got to the place, methinks my heart begins to fail me a little. To be sure, it does one's heart good to hear your worship preach—and talk about justification—and predestination and reperbation and—and—generation, and sich like—in our chimney corner—in an evening ; for then, as one may say, we have nothing else to do, and nobody to contradict us. But here, when folks are got together—to make merry ; that is, to break heads—and to kick shins, and sich as that, methinks, they will hardly have time to hear us preach ; and mayhap, they may only laugh at us, for talking about religion at sich a time as this—or belike may pelt us with dirt or horse-dung—and sich as that.'

'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'have not I told thee, how Mr. Whitfield has preached to twenty thousand people at a time, upon Kennington Common—where, as he assures us himself*, he was frequently attended by fourscore coaches, and numbers of horses ; and yet all was hushed, the moment he began to speak—their hearts were melted ; they would have plucked out their eyes, and have given them to him ; they crowded about him, hugged, and were even eager to salute him†.' But be that as it may, Jerry, I am determined to discharge my duty, and should think myself happy to suffer in so glorious a

* Vide Journal.

† Journal.

cause.—The true saints have often most ardently thirsted after contumelies, derisions, and other instances of persecution.’—‘Well, well! master, God’s will be done!’ says Tugwell; ‘I did but speak—not that I am afraid of any one, for my part, nor would not turn my back to the best man in Glo’sstershire.’ ‘Well, do not be too confident, neither, Jerry; remember the violent professions of St. Peter; and yet he was found deficient in the time of danger.—We must trust in the Lord, and take the sword of the spirit; but if we confide to our own strength, and to carnal weapons, we may find ourselves deserted in the day of temptation.’

CHAP. X.

Wildgoose’s first Harangue.

THEY now approached the place of rendezvous, where the revel was held, which was a large plain on the Cotswold hills. Their ears were saluted with a confused noise of drums, trumpets, and whistle-pipes; not those martial sounds, however, which are heard in the field of battle, but such as those harmless instruments emit, with which children amuse themselves in a country fair. There was a great number of swains in their holiday-clothes, with their belts and silk handkerchiefs; and nymphs in straw hats and tawdry ribbands, flaunting, ogling, and coquetting, in their rustic way, with as much alacrity, as any of the gay flutterers in the Mall.

A ring was formed about the wrestlers and cudgel-players, by the substantial farmers on their long-tailed steeds, and two or three forlorn coaches sauntering about with their vapourish possessors; who crept from their neighbouring seats—to contemplate the humours of these awkward rustics, and waste an hour of their tedious month in the country, where, as a great *

* Life of C. Cibber.

modern observes, 'small matters serve for amusement.'

Wildgoose and his friend Jerry, making but a small figure in this humorous assembly, were at a loss how to draw the attention of the multitude. As they had made a dry breakfast, and had drunk nothing the whole day, Jerry asked his master, 'Whether it were any sin, to call for a pint of ale, at such a time as this?' So, with Wildgoose's consent, they went to one of the booths, and were refreshing themselves with the foresaid potation, when the company began to divide; and proclamation was made, that a holland shift, which was adorned with ribbands, and displayed on a pole, was going to be run for, and six young women began to exhibit themselves before the whole assembly, in a dress hardly reconcileable to the rules of decency.

'Nice people have been observed to have the grossest ideas;' and, perhaps, such chaste men have the most unchaste conceptions of things. Be that as it will, Wildgoose no sooner perceived that mysterious veil of modesty, the holland smock, thus rudely exposed to public view, and these young women prepared to engage in so loose a diversion, than he perceived his wonted zeal revive; and mounting upon an inverted hamper, near the booth, he beckoned to the mob, crying out,

'For Christ's sake, my Christian brethren, if you have any regard to the health of your souls, desist from these anti-christian, these more than paganish recreations, which are poison, and listen to my words!'

The people, seeing a man of a tolerable appearance thus exalted above the crowd, and preparing to harangue, began to stare, and to inquire of each other what he would be at! As they heard imperfectly the word 'health,' and more words of a medicinal tendency, the prevailing opinion was, that a mountebank was going to dispense his medicines, for the benefit of mankind; and Tugwell's wallet was

supposed to contain the sovereign packet of the learned doctor. Mr. Wildgoose, however, soon undeceived them, by addressing the crowd in the apostolical style; though he had not yet acquired the true bon ton or Gospel lingo of Mr. Whitfield and his associates.

‘Men, brethren, and fellow-christians! You are here assembled to keep holiday! that is, to sacrifice to the Devil; to perform the most agreeable service, which you could possibly devise, to that enemy of mankind.

‘This festival is called Whitsuntide, and was appointed to commemorate the most solemn event recorded in the annals of our religion; namely, the effusion of the Holy Spirit upon the primitive apostles. But instead of being filled with the Holy Spirit, as the apostles were, you are filling yourselves with spirituous liquors and strong drink; with the spirits of geneva, with English spirits, and foreign spirits, and what not!

‘Oh! my brethren, consider what you are about; is this renouncing the Devil and all his works? Is this despising the pomps and vanities of this wicked world? and resisting the sinful lusts of the flesh? The very purpose and intent of this ungodly meeting is directly opposite to your most solemn vow at your baptism. Instead of guarding yourselves against the attacks of your spiritual adversary, instead of bruising the head of that old serpent, the Devil; you are breaking one another’s heads with cudgels and quarter-staffs; instead of wrestling against flesh and blood, you are wrestling with and supplanting one another. So far from renouncing the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, you are running for holland smocks, and making provision for the lusts of the flesh.

‘Ah! my dear country-women, you that are so solicitous for these terrestrial garments, these garments spotted by the flesh! let me beseech you to labour after the celestial robes, the spiritual decora-

tions and saint-like ornaments of piety, meekness, and chastity ; and not to set your hearts upon such profane trappings as pink ribbands and holland smocks.

‘ Indeed, what use will you make of these tawdry shifts, should you gain the prize ! I blush to answer such a question. They may make a poor *shift*, like the fig-leaves of Eve, to cover the nakedness of your bodies, as our good works do the nakedness of our souls. But unless you are clothed with a better righteousness than your own, you will hereafter be stripped bare, and be exposed to the derision of men and angels—’

From the secret connexion which this subject had with generation, Mr. Wildgoose was insensibly sliding into the nature of regeneration, and the new-birth ; and was going to explain some of the most mysterious doctrines of Christianity to these unruly disciples, when a good orthodox publican, thinking his craft was in danger, cried out, ‘ Odzounterkins ! lift up the smock ! come, my maids ! stand ready for the sport !’

He was seconded by a shrewd young carter, with a silk handkerchief about his neck, who could not but laugh at the familiarity of Wildgoose’s comparisons ; and thinking also that this harangue would spoil the diversion, which they were now intent upon, he threw the rind of an orange at the orator’s head. Another levelled a piece of horse-dung, with an unlucky dexterity, exactly into Tugwell’s mouth as he stood listening with a conceited attention to his master’s eloquence. Their example was followed by a great part of the company ; who, as Jerry had foretold, began to bombard them so furiously with clods of dirt and horse-dung, that Mr. Wildgoose was soon forced to dismount from the top of his hamper : and one of them, tilting up the form on which Tugwell was exalted, laid him sprawling in the moisture occasioned by the staling of horses, or spilling of the liquor ; where he lay wallowing for some time,

being saluted with several bumps and jostles in contrary directions, which prevented his emerging from the slippery soil.

In short, Wildgoose thought it advisable to preserve himself for a more favourable opportunity; wherefore, lifting up and disengaging his fellow-labourer, they drew off from the field of battle, amidst the loud scoffs and exulting shouts of the unthinking multitude; Wildgoose only expressing his compassion for them, by a significant shake of the head, and crying out, 'Poor souls! they know not what they do:' and Jerry, when he was got pretty well out of their reach, bawled out, 'Ay, ay! persecute on—persecute on—persecute—persecute! You have the best of it in this world, but we shall be even with you in the next.'

Thus unsuccessfully ended Wildgoose's first effort towards reforming the world; which, however, so far from discouraging him, only excited his zeal; and he thought himself extremely happy in being counted worthy even of so slight a persecution; and desired Jerry not to be disheartened, for that they should meet with better success, when God should think fit to incline the hearts of his people to listen to their admonitions.

Tugwell, who was a little disconcerted by the bad success of their first attempt, answered that he did not doubt but God would bring every thing about in his own good time; but, says he, 'perhaps the time is not yet come.' And having a great desire, though he did not care to speak out, to return to his own chimney-corner, said, 'Suppose, master, we were to go and try first what we can do with the men in the vale: and now, I don't think there was any body at Dover's-hill that knew us; for I did not see one soul of our town, and I know they are all busy in hay-harvest; so that we might slip home again at night, and nobody be ever the wiser.'

'Why, Jerry,' says Wildgoose, with some warmth, 'dost thou think me such an apostate? what! to turn

back, as soon as I have put my hand to the plough? No, Jerry, you may do as you please; but I will this night make the best of my way towards Gloucester, where Mr. Whitfield was born, and first preached the word, and I make no doubt but I shall there find a little flock at least ready to receive me.'

This gentle rebuke had its effect upon Jerry, and he found his spirit of travelling begin to revive. He told his master, therefore, he scorned to forsake him, and said, when he had washed his face, which was a little sullied by his fall, he should not value what had happened of a rush. 'But,' adds he, 'if it were to do again, I would have had one bout with the cowardly dog who tilted up the form.'

Wildgoose exhorted his friend to Christian patience, and to return good for evil, and so they trudged on for some miles, without any other adventure.

CHAP. XL

Armigerorum Laudes; or, a Panegyric on Esquires, both ancient and modern:

'**W**HOSE house is that,' said I, to some labourers on the London road, 'with a little cupola on the top, and an enormous length of Chinese rails before it?'—'Squire Shapely's, the Londoner's,' says one of the labourers.—'Yes,' says another, with an arch leer, 'he was a London taylor; but has got a little money, and has built a fine house; and is now a justice o'peace, and a 'squire.'—Such is the style and title, taste and œconomy, of your London esquire.

A country 'squire is a gentleman in a remote province, who resides constantly at the mansion-house of his ancestors, which he keeps in tolerable repair—makes a new pair of gates, and builds a summer-house at the corner of his garden. Relying upon his silver

spurs and a tight boot, he makes one attempt towards gaining a rich heiress ; but not succeeding, he marries his maid, gets an heir to his estate, dies, and is forgotten.

He visits the metropolis once in his life-time ; and takes up his quarters at the Ram in Smithfield—goes to visit his old aunt, from whom he has great expectations ; who, for the credit of the family, makes him put on a sword, which gets between his legs, and almost oversets him. He, therefore, walks through Fleet-street in his boots ; a sharper jostles him into the kennel—another snatches his whip from under his arm, under pretence of revenging the affront, and makes clear off with it—gives five and six-pence for a pair of buck-skin gloves, double-stitched ; returns into the country, with a terrible idea of the extravagance and tricks of the town—and, though a constant dupe to the knavish cunning of his tenants, and the exorbitant gains of a country shop-keeper, detests every thing that bears the name of London, except ‘ the London Evening-post,’ and the London carrier, that brings him down a barrel of oysters at Christmas. Now this sort of man is your country esquire*.

From these instances, I infer, that esquires are of various kinds, and that an esquire, in the modern sense of the word, is a being, in his definition, his existence, and his œconomy, totally distinct from the ‘squires of antiquity. The race of ‘squires, whose utility to the world in general, and to us diminutive authors in particular, I wish to celebrate, were, in their original, ‘ armigeri,’ or ‘ scutiferi ;’ that is, armour-bearers to some ancient heroes ; and from thence transferred into modern tales and romances, in which every knight has his esquire. Such was Automedon to Achilles, the faithful Achates to Æneas, Sancho Panza to Don Quixote, and Ralpho to Hudibras.—Now, as the ‘squires of the heroic ages performed those

* A character now almost forgotten in England.

inferior offices of life, which were beneath the dignity of the hero himself ; drove his chariot, bridled his horse, or ran on errands, and the like ; so in mock heroics, or familiar romance, the 'squire is frequently the vehicle of low humour, or the subject of such practical jokes, as would too much degrade the solemnity of the knight-errant himself. Thus Sancho Panza is tossed in a blanket, whilst good epic rib-roastings, and heroic knocks on the pate, are reserved for the noble don, his master.

And as poetry and romance is, or ought to be, an imitation of real life, the like subordination of character is frequently to be met with in company, and the conversation of the world. An esquire, in this view, is a gentleman of an easy submissive temper, of moderated appetites, and patient of injuries ; who acts an under-part in life ; and serves as a kind of shield to protect, or a foil to set off, the principal character.

Every person of any distinction is accordingly surrounded by his proper satellites or attendants of this kind. My lord has his dangler, who secures him a proper deference amongst strangers, by setting the example himself. The bishop has his chaplain, who, at put or all-fours, lets his lordship name the trump. Nay, every 'squire, in the modern sense of the word, has a 'squire in the ancient sense, who attends him on all occasions, in the shape of a hunting parson, a nominal captain, or a pacific lawyer ; who shields him from the vehemence of his brother justice's wit, or acts the dwarf in understanding, whenever his worship is disposed to shine or to be witty himself, or explains his jokes, or defends his paradoxes, as the occasion happens to require.

I might proceed to show the same convenient subordination of character, in every rank of life ; but this would be too great a digression from my purpose, which was, only to show the utility of this race of men, in works of this kind ; and to entreat the reader to consider the 'squire as a lawful repre-

representative of the knight, or rather as a merry andrew to our spiritual quack; and that if Tugwell is not only 'witty in himself,' but 'the cause that wit is in other men' (as Falstaff says)—if he utters a facetious thing, or receives a kick on the breech, let it be placed to account, as so much wit and humour in the author, which he could with the same ease, though not with the same propriety, have transferred to Wildgoose himself, his principal character.

But to proceed in our history.

CHAP. XII.

Wildgoose's hospitable Reception at the House of an orthodox Clergyman, and the Event of a Dispute between them.

THE two pilgrims had now proceeded near seven miles from the place of their luckless achievement; Wildgoose rejoicing that he was counted worthy to suffer for religion (as he thought it), and Tugwell consoling himself with the hopes of better success for the future, when they arrived at an obscure village on the side of the hills, a little before sun-set. They were directed to a neat public-house, by a small sign—whose device it required some skill in hieroglyphics to decipher. The painter had probably intended it for the Red Lion; but some ambiguity, which arose from an injudicious mixture of the lights and shades, gave it rather the appearance of a shoulder of mutton.—When they entered the house, they found it pre-occupied by a very sober party; consisting of an exciseman, a grazier, the parson of the parish, and a mole-catcher.

Mr. Wildgoose inquired of the landlord, whether he could furnish them with a bed? Instead of answering his question, the landlord, according to custom, asked him, which way they were travelling? This not being to the present purpose, Wildgoose

desired an answer to his first question. Mine host told him, theirs was but a by-place, and no great thoroughfare, and that they had seldom any body lay there; but, however, when his dame came home (which she certainly would do before midnight, as she was only gone to a merry-making in the next parish) he would see about it, and he did not doubt but they could contrive to lodge them; though, says he, 'we have but one room, where I and my wife lie, but then we have two beds in it.—Well, but what will you please to drink, sir?' continued my landlord.

Our travellers being a little disconcerted at this account of my host's accommodations, Wildgoose inquired, How far it was to Gloucester?—'To Gloucester, sir? Why you are out of your way to Gloucester; but, howsomever, we call it twelve miles, and I believe it is pretty good measure; do not you think it is, master Pottle?' This was the name of the honest clergyman, to whom mine host appealed, by way of commencing a conversation between him and the travellers; as talking together is generally an introduction to drinking together, which it was his interest to promote: but Mr. Pottle, being conscious of the impropriety of his present situation, and that he must appear in a low light to a stranger of a tolerable figure, as Wildgoose was, affected to have no connexion with the company, but to be employed in some useful meditation. Instead of regarding my landlord's appeal, therefore, he assumed all the dignity he was possessed of, inflated his cheeks, and puffed out whole volumes of smoke, which being reverberated by the low roof, he soon filled the house with the fumes of his tobacco.

As the doctor did not vouchsafe them an answer, Wildgoose had now given his attention to a common subject of dispute, which was carrying on between the grazier and the exciseman—the former of whom had asserted, 'That if a man happened to buy a horse which was touched in the wind, or had any

other concealed defect, it was no harm to put him off again, without discovering his faults.'—As this dispute bore some relation to the precepts of religion, and seemed to concern Wildgoose, who had taken upon him the office of reforming pernicious principles and corrupt practices, he could not forbear interposing; and having been formerly a smart logician (as was observed in the beginning of this history), after expressing his concern, that such a practice should bear a dispute in a Christian country; he said, that most controversies were perplexed for want of settling precisely the question in debate, and keeping strictly to the terms. He begged leave, therefore, to reduce the dispute to the following argument*, or syllogistical form, as it is called;

'All cheating is sinful;

'The putting off an unsound horse for a sound one is cheating; therefore,

'The putting off an unsound horse for a sound one is certainly sinful.'

Here the doctor, taking the pipe from his mouth, could not forbear putting in his verdict. 'Oh! ho! sir,' says he, 'I find you have been bred at the University. *Negatur minor:* I deny your second proposition, 'That putting off an unsound horse, in a fair, is properly cheating, in the popular sense of the word.'—'Look you there now,' says Wildgoose, 'this is the common method of disputing; you beg the question, and have also changed the terms, of the proposition upon us, and put words into the premises which have nothing to do with the conclusion. If we were to be governed by popular opinions and popular practices, we should soon have no more honesty amongst us than we have religion.'—'Religion!' says Pottle; 'why, to be sure, it is a

* Though they despise human learning, those that have had a learned education are fond enough of displaying it.

very profligate age that we live in, and the world is over-run with infidelity, heresy, and enthusiasm; and the church never was in so much danger from atheists and sectaries as at this day.'

'Sir,' says Wildgoose, 'I apprehend the church's greatest danger is from the careless lives and degenerate principles of its own members.'—'Come, come,' replies Pottle, 'we will not dispute about religion in this place; and, as I am afraid my landlord cannot very commodiously lodge you, rather than you should be distressed, you shall be welcome to such a bed as I can give you at my house.'

Though Wildgoose recollected what had passed between him and the parson of his own parish, and was a little apprehensive of being involved in some controversy with a person whose profession would probably lead him to combat his present opinions, and discourage him from the undertaking in which he was now engaged, yet he could not refuse so kind an offer, especially as it was now too late for them to think of going farther that night. He, therefore, thanked the doctor for his great civility, and, attended by his trusty friend, accompanied him to the parsonage-house.

As they were going out of the house, my landlord's curiosity prompted him to whisper Tugwell, and ask him, 'Whether he and his fellow-traveller did not deal in corks? Or, perhaps,' says he, in a low voice, 'you have some run goods in your wallet to dispose of.'—'No, no,' replied Tugwell, 'my master is no such person as you take him for; he is a gentleman that is heir to three or four hundred pounds a year, and scorns to sell any thing. But, no matter for that, I shall not tell our private matters to every fool that asks me. No, no, I understand travelling better than that comes to.'

CHAP. XIII.

What happened at the Parson's Habitation.

MR. Pottle had now brought his two guests to his own house, and, sending Tugwell into the kitchen, took Wildgoose into a tolerably neat parlour. His elbow-chair stood ready for his reception, and his Tunbridge-ware tobacco-dish, with some scraps of paper folded up for the use of his pipe, were placed upon the table. There were several old newspapers lying in the window, and a single picture of Cardinal Fleury hung over the chimney-piece.

Mr. Pottle was a hale man, of about five and fifty; was a bachelor; and all his domestics were, an elderly housekeeper and a man-servant about his own age. His character will sufficiently appear from the evening's conversation.

Pottle had a cloth laid for himself and Mr. Wildgoose, who eat pretty heartily of a cold shoulder of mutton and cucumbers; and Tugwell was very happy in the kitchen, with a jug of good liquor, and the remains of what came out of the parlour.

After supper Pottle filled his pipe, and began to beat about and investigate what scheme Mr. Wildgoose was engaged in; what was his business at Gloucester, and how he came to travel on foot. As Wildgoose despaired of converting a man of his years and profession, whose principles were probably settled for life, he was at first a little upon the reserve, and evaded the hints Pottle had thrown out in regard to the intention of his journey.

Pottle then began to make some apology for being seen in an ale-house, and, that his guest might not suspect it was his usual custom, he said 'as the parsonage-house was so far from the church, he had gone thither to wait for the funeral of a poor man,

that died three miles off, in a hamlet belonging to his parish. But,' says he, 'they know my method: that if they do not come by six o'clock, I would sooner leave the corpse in the church-yard all night than bury it; and so, I suppose, they have deferred it till to-morrow.'

'Why,' replies Wildgoose, 'I believe the poor country people are very troublesome upon these occasions; but their ignorance is rather to be pitied than blamed. They fancy it a mark of respect to their deceased friends, to keep them above ground as long as possible.'—'Yes,' says Pottle, 'and don't care what inconvenience they put us to, for the sake of their ridiculous humour, which can be of no service to the dead.'—'Why, to be sure,' says Wildgoose, 'it is of no great consequence what becomes of the bodies of the deceased: but yet, I think, one should condescend a little to the scruples, and even to the weaknesses of our brethren in indifferent things, especially if our doing otherwise may probably prejudice them against us, and prevent our being of service to them in their more important concerns. I own, if I were a clergyman, I should consider myself, in some measure, as the servant of the public; and think myself obliged to bear with their humours, in some degree, rather than forfeit the good opinion of my parishioners.'

'Sir,' replies Pottle, with some warmth, 'whatever opinion a parcel of ignorant country bumpkins may have of me, I'll never submit to their unreasonable prejudices and superstitions. A pack of rascals! the more you humour them, the more they will impose upon you. If they have any thing to complain of, let them complain to the bishop; but I'll do my duty, as to the cure of souls, and let them go and be hanged!'

'Pray, sir,' says Wildgoose, '(if I may take the freedom) what do you mean by the cure of souls?'—'By the cure of souls? Why, I mean, burying the dead—baptising children, and marrying—and—and—read—'

ing prayers, and preaching—and the like.’—‘Why, as to burying and marrying,’ replies Wildgoose, ‘those functions seem rather to belong to the care of the body than to the cure of souls: and as for preaching (though I don’t doubt, sir, but your doctrine is an exception) yet, from what I have observed from the generality of preaching, whatever becomes of our souls, Christianity cannot long subsist amongst us, unless it should please God to send some better labourers into his vineyard.’

Upon this Pottle flew into a perilous passion; took the pipe from his mouth, started up from his chair, and advancing towards Wildgoose, ‘Sir,’ says he, ‘what! do you affront me in my own house? I am afraid you are a presbyterian, or what is worse, one of these Methodists, that ramble about the country, unsettling people’s minds, and prejudicing them against their proper pastors—a pack of rascals! who are a reproach to toleration. But s-s-s-sir,’ says he, —Though Pottle was eloquent enough in his pulpit, where nobody contradicted him, yet, having naturally some impediment in his speech, it showed itself upon the least opposition. Being, therefore, in great wrath with Wildgoose, his choler almost choked him, and he could hardly utter his indignation intelligibly. But, cocking up his tobacco-stopper on his little finger—‘I’d have you to know, sir,’ says he, ‘the ch-ch-ch-church has po-po-power—I say, the ch-church has po-power to pu-pu-pu-punish such r-r-rascals—I say, the ch-ch-church has po-power—’ Just as he was uttering these words, and was retreating backwards from Wildgoose, who was got up to pacify him, he happened to tread in a smoking-box, filled with leaves, and fell flat upon his back—bawling out and reiterating, ‘The church has power,’ so loud, and in so angry a tone, that Pottle’s man (who, together with his housekeeper and Tugwell, came to listen) threw open the parlour door, and, seeing Wildgoose standing over his master (whose wig was tumbled off in the fall), and endeavouring

to assist him in getting up; the man mistook his intention, and imagined it was the posture of a triumphant combatant. He, therefore, runs up to him, and with great violence gave Wildgoose a blow under the left jaw. Tugwell, seeing his master thus rudely treated, attacks Pottle's man in his turn. The old housekeeper fell upon Tugwell, tooth and nail, crying out, in an exalted key, 'I thought they were a couple of casuistical, tyrannical rascals; and would not have had my master harbour such vagabonds. After filling his belly with the best in the house, to knock a gentleman down! a dis-gratitude, villantry fellow!'

The housekeeper's voice, being a sort of unison to the barking of a dog, alarmed an old spaniel that lay sleeping in the chimney-corner, who began yelping round the combatants with great fierceness, and completed the tumultuous uproar.

Pottle, however, had now raised himself, and with Wildgoose was endeavouring to part Tugwell and his man Jonathan, who were the only parties that continued the fray. Pottle also explained the affair to the old housekeeper; told her, the stranger was in no fault as to his fall; but, says he, 'I am afraid we have taken a couple of wolves in sheep's clothing into our house.'

Wildgoose, likewise, perceiving he had forfeited the good opinion of his host, could not bear the thoughts of remaining all night under his roof. He, therefore, bade Tugwell follow him, and making the best apology the circumstances would bear, to Mr. Pottle, for the trouble he had occasioned in his family, and thanking him for his kind entertainment, marched out of the house, without any interruption from his reverend host.

CHAP. XIV.

Night-thoughts : of Ghosts and Goblins. They meet with an uncommon Adventure.

THE character and conduct of this very orthodox divine contributed not a little to convince Mr. Wildgoose of the necessity of some reformation in the church, and confirmed him in his resolution of prosecuting with all diligence his romantic undertaking.

The moon shining very bright, and there being but little night at that time of the year, the two pilgrims pursued their journey, taking the first road they could find which pointed towards Gloucester. They had travelled near a mile, and were now got into a very dark lane, by the side of a wood, that led down the hill on which the village stood. The gloominess of the scene, and the stillness of the night, in a strange place, raised in Tugwell some ideas of terror, which (notwithstanding his personal valour in rencounters and at fist-i-cuffs) he had in his youth been greatly subject to: and though he pretended now to be above these childish fears, yet he stuck very close to his master, and, with an affected bravery, began to fish out Wildgoose's opinion about ghosts and apparitions.

'Some folks now,' quoth Jerry, 'would be almost afraid to walk by themselves in such a dark lane, at this time of night: but I don't suppose there is any sich thing as spirits now-a-days—do you think there are, Master Wildgoose?'—'Any such thing as spirits, Jerry? Why, I believe there are no more walk by night than there are by day; and I am partly of the same opinion with a great man*, who says, "That goblins and spirits have really no more to do

* Mr. Locke.

with darkness than with light;" and accounts for our terror on these occasions from what he calls "the association of ideas."—"Yes, yes," says Tugwell, "I remember the sociation in the time of the rebellion; our 'squire would not sociate.'"—"No, no, Jerry, what I mean, is the joining things together in our fancy; so that when a child is told by his nurse, of ghosts appearing by night, he shall never be able to separate the notion of spirits from that of darkness, as long as he lives.

"But though this may account for that particular kind of terror, yet certainly the sense of our being off our guard, when alone in the dark, and ignorant what enemies we may be exposed to, must necessarily make us apprehensive of danger upon those occasions. So that, let a man have never so clear a head to separate ideas, yet I think it almost impossible to be equally calm and easy in darkness and solitude, as we are in the open day-light."

Tugwell was as still as a mouse during this discourse of Wildgoose, though he did not understand a word that was said.

"As for there being any such thing as spirits in one sense," continued Wildgoose, "no one that is not an atheist can deny this; but though, perhaps, before the times of Christianity, Providence might think it necessary more frequently to interpose, by permitting the visible appearance of superior beings, upon important occasions; and though I am convinced the Devil has still as real an influence over the souls of men as he had then, yet you may take it for granted, Jerry, that every story which you ever heard of their visible appearance, is an imposture, and, if more nearly inquired into, may be accounted for from natural means; taking its rise either from the interested designs or terrified imaginations of wicked or weak people.—I myself remember, when I first went to the University, I lived in a large chamber, hung with green baize; the bed was placed in a sort of recess, separated from the dining-room

by two large folding doors, which were thrown open when I went to bed, to make it more airy. I happened once to wake about midnight, and it being star-light, saw, on the farther side of the room, a tall figure in white, near six feet high. It seemed to have a square cap on its shoulders, but was without a head.'—'Lord have mercy upon us!' says Tugwell, laying hold of Wildgoose's skirt; 'yes, without a head! So my grandmother used to say, that ghosts commonly do appear without a head.'—'Well,' continues Wildgoose, 'though I used to laugh at things of this kind, I could not account for this dreadful phenomenon. The more I stared at it, the more I was convinced it was something real. After lying some time, and mustering up my courage, I leaped out of bed, determined to unravel the mystery—when lo! I embraced in my arms a white surplice, which a scholar of the house, having left in my room after evening prayers, had hung upon a brass peg, over which I had suspended my square cap, such as they wear in the University.'—'Yes, yes, your trenchard caps, I have heard of them,' says Tugwell.

'Thus I am convinced would every story of apparitions have ended,' says Wildgoose, 'if the scared spectator had had resolution enough to examine it to the bottom.'—

'Why, to be sure,' says Tugwell, 'apparitions are not so common now-a-days as they were in former times; but I remember when I was a boy, father had been to fetch the midwife upon your grandfather's mare, old Whitefoot. She was as good a servant as ever went upon four legs. Your grandfather bought her of old Simon Perkins.'—'Well,' says Wildgoose, 'proceed with your tale.'—'It was a very dark night,' continues Jerry, 'and father was riding by a lone uninhabited house, at the end of a close lane, as this may be, when he saw strange lights in every window; and when he came into the middle of the lane, vast balls of fire rolled along under his horse's

feet; and then the 'squire's lady, who died in childhood, drove along in her coach and six, with her child in her arms; and—and—the coachman (it is sartin true) the coachman was without a head—and'—As Jerry was going on with his terrible story, bounce came his foot against something, and down he tumbled a—se over head, bawling out, 'Lord, have mercy upon me! I have tumbled over a coffin!'—'Blockhead!' cries Wildgoose, 'why thou wilt talk so long about ghosts, till thou art frightened at thy own shadow.' Jerry, however (strange as it was), happened to be in the right; and the reader will easily guess at the cause of such a shocking indecency: it was the very corpse which Parson Pottle had been waiting for, of a poor man who died at the extremity of his parish, and his surviving friends, willing to take a decent leave of the deceased, had continued drinking till after six o'clock, when, bringing him to the bottom of this hill, and recollecting that Mr. Pottle would certainly not perform the last office that night, they had left the coffin there, to the terror of poor Tugwell, and the astonishment of his friend*.

They were now come into the open plain again, and travelled a good pace till towards break of day, and Tugwell pretended to know, by the course of the stars, that it was near three o'clock; and, as his seal was not quite so active as his master's, he began to complain of fatigue and want of sleep. They, therefore, made towards a barn a little out of the road, which being locked they were forced to repose themselves upon some straw under a shed, where, however, they slept soundly for some hours; and, rising greatly refreshed about eight o'clock, proceeded on their journey; Jerry, according to custom, reminding his master to lay in a good breakfast at the first public-house upon the road.

* N. B. A real fact.

CHAP. XV.

The Event of Wildgoose's second Harangue.

IN the afternoon, when they were got within a few miles of Gloucester, at a genteel house near the end of a village, they saw almost the whole parish assembled in the court, to see a set of morris-dancers, who, this holiday-time, dressed up in bells and ribbands, were performing for the entertainment of the family, and some company that had dined there. Wildgoose thought this a proper opportunity of displaying his eloquence, and communicated his intention to his fellow-traveller: but he, having not so soon forgot the ill success of their yesterday's adventure, would have dissuaded Wildgoose from making a second attempt at so unseasonable a juncture; and said, moreover, that 'for his part he loved to see people merry at such a time as this;' but Wildgoose soon silenced his scruples, and he being by this time sufficiently convinced of his master's obstinacy, immediately got amongst the morris-dancers, and acquainted them of his intention. As they were no strangers to itinerant orators in that country, they suspended their diversion for a while, and got round the preacher, who by this time was mounted upon some steps, and began to hold forth with great vehemence, against all festival amusements, as contrary to the serious spirit of the Gospel; and particularly against those irregularities which were practised at revels and Whitsun-ales. This doctrine, being rather ill-timed, was not much relished by a great part of the audience, who soon began to be impatient of the interruption which was given to their entertainment.

Those who are acquainted with this sort of mer-

ris-dance* (which is still practised in several parts of England) must know, that they are usually attended with one character called the 'tom fool,' who, like the clown in the pantomime, seems to be a burlesque upon all the rest. His fool's cap has a sort of tail depending like a ramillie wig; and instead of the small bells which the others wear on their legs, he has a great sheep-bell hung to his back-side.

Whilst the company, therefore, were all attentive to the preacher, this buffoon contrived to slip the fool's cap upon Tugwell's head, and to fix the sheep-bell to his rump: which Jerry no sooner perceived, than his choler arose, and spitting in his hands and clenching his fists, he gave the tom-fool a swinging blow in the face. The fool, having more wit than courage, endeavoured to escape amongst the crowd. Tugwell pursued him in great rage, with the sheep-bell at his tail, the ridiculous sound of which forming a sort of contrast to the wrath in Jerry's countenance, caused a great deal of loud mirth amongst the company.

Wildgoose, now finding it to no purpose to continue his harangue, assisted in extricating Tugwell from the throng, who had now formed a ring round him and the jack-pudding; and reprimanding him for his want of Christian meekness, he bade him follow him, and 'shake off the dust from his feet,' according to the language of our modern apostles, when they would decently extricate themselves from any uncommon difficulty. They now, therefore, pursued their journey without any farther molestation.

Wildgoose told Jerry, 'they had hitherto, indeed, met with but unchristian-like usage; but comforted him with the assurance of meeting with a more friendly reception when they should arrive at the Bell at Gloucester (where Mr. Whitfield was born);

* A corruption of Morisco dances, probably introduced from Spain, by John of Gaunt.

‘for,’ says he, ‘where a true Gospel-spirit prevails, the genuine fruits of it are, peace, joy, brotherly love, and Christian charity.’ Jerry replied, that a cup of good ale would be the greatest joy to him at present, for that he was very dry. Wildgoose, however, would not take the hint, nor stop till they arrived (early in the evening) at the ancient city of Gloucester.

BOOK III.

CHAP. I.

Mr. Wildgoose's Reception at the Bell at Gloucester, the Birth-place of Mr. Whitfield.

IT had been the custom of Mr. Wildgoose, in any little excursions which he had formerly made, whenever he came into any city or considerable town, to inquire (like other travellers) into the trade and manufactures of the place, of what curiosities of art or nature were worthy of a stranger's notice. But, in the present situation of his mind, he had lost all relish for things of that kind : instead, therefore, of making any observation upon the situation, buildings, or antiquities of Gloucester, or being in the least struck with the beauty of its cathedral, and the remarkable lightness of its Gothic tower, Mr. Wildgoose considered it in no other light than as the birth-place of Mr. Whitfield ; and immediately inquired for the Bell Inn.

When they arrived under the gate-way, the travellers addressed themselves to a waiter (who was carrying a dish of Scotch-collops into a parlour across the court), and asked, whether they could have any lodgings there. He, surveying them with a contemptuous air, did not vouchsafe them an answer.

They then applied to a sort of scullion, who was

doing some drudgery near the kitchen. She, seeing two people about her own level, as she thought, spoke to the cook, who, after some muttering expostulations, went to her mistress behind the bar, and asked her, whether she would lodge two foot-passengers. Mrs. Whitfield, being engaged with company, rose up with some reluctance, and came to the window of the bar, where spying two such dusty figures, her usual politeness to strangers forsook her—'Hey-day,' quoth she, 'lodgings indeed! yes, to be sure; because 'Squire Fielding, forsooth, in that romancing book of his, pretends that Tom Jones was harboured here, we shall be pestered with all the trampers that pass the road!'

Wildgoose was thunderstruck at this unchristian-like reception; but Tugwell, who, on the first appearance of so fine a lady, had stood with his hat off, now replaced it on his head, and, repeating her words, 'trampers, indeed!—'I would have you to know,' says he, 'his worship could have rode upon as good a gelding as any one in the county, and could have mounted me too, for that matter, if it were not more like good Christians to travel on foot: but I thought folks that keep an ale-house were obliged to take in all comers.'—'Keep an ale-house! you saucy jackanapes!' says Mrs. Whitfield, who had not much Christian meekness—'you have mistaken the house; you should have gone to the Bird in Hand, in Tripe-lane. There, perhaps, you would find rest for travellers, such as you.'—'Well, well, dame,' says Tugwell, 'there is no harm done; if you won't lodge us, I suppose there are others that will, and be glad of our custom. Trampers, indeed! I think Mr. Whitfield might have preached you into better manners.'

CHAP. II.

Procure a Lodging.

THE two pilgrims were a little disconcerted at this mortifying reception, and at a loss how to proceed; and though Wildgoose had of late affected to despise all worldly distinctions, and to make light of external respect, the consequence of them; yet he was a little shocked at this unforeseen effect of his voluntary humiliation, and almost began to wish that he had travelled in a manner more suitable to his station in life.

As they were deliberating what course to take, Wildgoose espied a barber's pole; and reflecting, that perhaps Mrs. Whitfield, being ignorant of his enlightened heart, might be scandalized at the frouzy appearance of the outward man, resolved to get rid of his beard, have his hair refreshed, and his cravat a little decently adjusted. He, therefore, entered the shop, where the case was quite reversed. The honest barber, whose less affluent circumstances inspired more gentle manners, and made him civil to the meanest customer, received them with great affability, and apparent benevolence; and, with a voluble tongue, as he was preparing his razor, ran over the heat of the weather, dustiness of the roads, and other general topics, which those artists have ready at hand, for the entertainment of their customers, and to divert their attention from the pain which often attends the operation under the most skilful performer.

Whilst Wildgoose was doing penance under the instrument of this ingenious tonsor, he took the opportunity of consulting him about a lodging for himself and fellow-traveller; and informed him what treatment he had met with at the Bell. This Tugwell confirmed, with some expressions of resent-

ment, assuring the barber, that his master could afford to pay for whatever he called for, and did not want to sponge upon any one. 'We know the custom at such houses,' continues he: 'tis touch pot, touch penny—we only want money's-worth for our money.'

The barber, encouraged by these overtures of familiarity, took the liberty in his turn to inquire which way they came, whither they were travelling, what stay they should make at Gloucester, and, if he might be so bold, what branch of business Mr. Wildgoose was engaged in. Wildgoose, from the fulness of his heart, soon let the barber into the nature of his calling, and that he intended to employ the talent of preaching, which had been intrusted to him, for the good of the poor inhabitants of that city. The barber replied, that Mr. Whitfield, to be sure, had preached there frequently with good success, and had left a few scattered disciples amongst them; but, says he, 'the shoe-maker's wife often goes in ragged shoes.'—'That is an old saying, and a true one, to my knowledge,' cries Tugwell.—'Well,' says the barber, 'I was going to observe, that although there had been a society begun here by Mr. Whitfield, yet since he went to Georgia, and has been in so great request in London, Bristol, and other parts of England, the people of Gloucester are not much the better for having had so great a prophet born amongst them.'

'As for lodgings,' continued the barber, 'our house is large enough for that matter, though it is a little out of repair—and, as I have a wife and a family of children, we are a little straightened for beds: however, perhaps my wife will endeavour to accommodate you.'—Wildgoose replied, that he was very easily accommodated in that respect, for he had determined not to pamper the flesh, and would submit to any hardships for the good of his brethren. But, says he, 'what must we do for a room to assemble in?'—'Why, as for that,' returned

the barber, 'we have a sort of old dining-room, which will exactly suit your purpose, though there is no furniture in it, but a few broken chairs and an old cider-cask or two, which will not be much in the way.' In short, the barber informed his wife of the affair, who having peeped at them through the kitchen door, and formed an opinion of them no ways injurious to their honesty, they soon came to an agreement; and the two pilgrims took up their residence at this friendly barber's.

CHAP. III.

At Gloucester.

THE barber's shop in a country town has been, time out of mind, the grand office of intelligence; partly from the leisure and loquacity of that race of men, and partly (as was hinted before) from the peculiar nature of the connexion which is formed between the agent and the patient, during the act of shaving, in which nothing but news or other general topics can prudently be the subject of their conversation. The arrival of a stranger, therefore, of so extraordinary a character as that of Mr. Wildgoose, could not long be a secret amongst the lower class of plebeians, especially as the barber, in order to bring more custom to his shop, took care to let every one know, that a stranger of good fortune was to hold forth there that very evening, for so Wildgoose had determined, if he could raise any thing of an audience, being impatient to impart some spiritual advice to his poor countrymen; whom, notwithstanding the residence of their good bishop, dean, and a whole college of learned prebends amongst them, he considered 'as sheep not having a shepherd.'

He was attended the first night only by a few mean persons, who either came accidentally to the

shop, or who had been invited by the barber's wife from amongst her nearest neighbours. But the fame of this extraordinary preacher being spread abroad, by each of these, in their several circles of acquaintance, before the next evening it had reached the remotest parts of the city, and had brought together not only the straggling disciples of Mr. Whitfield, but also the idle and the curious of every denomination, most of whom bestowed no small encomiums upon the youthful orator. This success encouraged Wildgoose to make a longer stay in Gloucester, than he had at first intended; so that in a week's time it became a sort of fashion to hear him; and he was attended by people of all ranks and degrees—from the sauntering old bachelor and antiquated virgin, who lived upon their annuities and their card money, to the penniless porter who ran on errands, and the second-hand sempstress, who got her bread by reconciling old tags and making pin-cushions.

'Let a man preach like an angel in his own church, as Mr. Wesley justly observes, 'no one regards him; but as soon as one comes unto them, and says, "Lo! yonder is a man preaching upon a mountain!" the multitude flocks out to hear him. It is the uncommonness of the thing,' says he, 'that especially recommends field-preaching.'

The same may be said with regard to Mr. Wildgoose's success in his conventicle at Gloucester. If the sexton had given out on a Saturday night, that a stranger was to preach the next day at the cathedral, it might perhaps have brought those to church who happened not to have upon their hands any more agreeable Sunday's amusements; but when it was proclaimed, that a traveller was to preach at the barber's, upon a cider-cask, leaning over the top of an old cheese-press (which was all the pulpit which the barber's lumber-room could supply), immediately the house was crowded with attendants from every quarter of the city.

But it must be remembered, likewise, that Mr.

Wildgoose, notwithstanding the present uncouth appearance of his short hair, had something naturally agreeable in his countenance, and also a very musical tone of voice; and though, in the vehemence of his harangues, he had a wildness in his looks, proceeding from the enthusiastic zeal which possessed his imagination, yet that very circumstance gave a more pathetic force to his eloquence: and he himself appearing so much in earnest and affected with the subject, it had a proportionable effect upon his audience.

He usually began his discourse with lamenting the universal corruption of mankind, and with a lively representation of the dreadful consequences to be apprehended from the justice of God; and instead of speaking of hell and damnation in the refined terms and elegant circumlocutions of modern divines (as a place not proper to be mentioned to a polite audience), he ran, perhaps, into the contrary extreme, by too gross and minute a detail of particulars: which, however, though it might render his descriptions more ridiculous than terrible to sensible people, yet it had its effect upon the bulk of his audience, and engaged their most earnest attention.

When he had sufficiently terrified them by the denunciation of eternal torments, he shifted the scene, and melted them into tears by the tenderest descriptions of the mercy and compassion of God, and the fondest expressions of love from the great Shepherd of their souls.

And having been so deeply read in the puritanical writings of the last century, and their lineal descendants, the Methodists of these times, he had thoroughly imbibed their manner and style of eloquence, which consists chiefly in a figurative application of the most luscious expressions and sensual ideas to spiritual subjects, and which have been observed frequently to captivate the hearts of the most profligate, and lull them into a strong persuasion, at least, that they have received lively foretastes of

the joys of heaven, when they have really been soothing their fancies with the luxurious recollection of their former sensual indulgences.

Thus did Mr. Wildgoose adapt his metaphors to the various characters and failings of his different hearers. For the lewd and lascivious, ~~he~~ ^{he} abounded with amorous expressions, and talked much in the nuptial style.—‘Their souls were espoused to Christ: he shall carry the dear lambs in his bosom, and entertain them with sweet kisses from his lily lips—more sweet than the sweet-smelling myrrh*: he shall embrace them, and fill them with ravishing delights.’ This sort of language particularly charmed the female devotees.

For the thirsty soul and luxurious epicure, he had ‘streams of joy, and rivers of pleasure; feasts of fatthings—milk, honey, marrow, and fatness;’ and all the most savoury ideas, to express the comforts of a spiritual life.

To the covetous and ambitious, he talked of nothing but ‘of hidden treasures; gold, silver, jewels, and precious stones; kingdoms, crowns, and sceptres;’ and every thing that could captivate a worldly imagination†.

In short, by this soothing eloquence, and the earnestness of his manner, Wildgoose softened these hearts, which for some years had resisted the admonitions of friends, and the suggestions of conscience; and made many converts to religion; at least he made them so as long as the brightness of these similies continued to glow in their imaginations. But, their affections only being moved, and their understandings not enlightened, nor their reason con-

* Whitfield’s Sermons. /

† Though these kinds of expression are used in Scripture, in compliance with the carnal notions of the Jews, and have affected their common language—yet on moral subjects, I think, they have but an uncouth effect.

vinced, too many of them soon relapsed into their former dissolute courses.

There was a buxom widow, however, amongst his disciples, who, enjoying a handsome house only for her widowhood, and being, therefore, cut off from iteration of nuptials, had allowed herself some variety in her amours; but she was now touched to the quick, and determined for the future to keep constant to a half-pay officer, who lodged in her first floor.

And a drunken pettifogger, who had been engaged in several dirty litigations, resolved hereafter to be more sober in his conduct; and also, never to undertake any litigious suit, unless he were sure of being well paid for his trouble.

Nay, an inveterate miser felt such a lively compulsion, that he formed, upon the spot, a solemn resolution to distribute amongst the poor all his old clothes, which had been hoarded in his wardrobe from the very days of his courtship; and so far persevered in his charitable design, as to give away, the very next morning, an old waistcoat, that was too little for him, and two pair of shoes, that pinched his corns; and even added a codicil to his will, by which he ordered a suspicious moidore, which had been refused by his banker, to be given in charity on the day of his funeral.

CHAP. IV.

His Popularity increases.

THE fame of Mr. Wildgoose's eloquence being thus spread through the city, Mrs. Whitfield was amongst the first whose curiosity led them to make part of his audience. She soon discovered him and his fellow-labourer to be the individual trampers whom she had treated with so little ceremony at the Bell; and finding they were bound on a pilgrim-

age to her brother-in-law and the society at Bristol, she took an opportunity of making some apology for her incivility, and told Wildgoose, that as he could have but indifferent accommodations at his present lodgings, he was very welcome to a bed at the Bell, whilst he stayed in Gloucester. But though Mr. Wildgoose was ready enough to overlook the personal slight which had been put upon him, he thought there was something meritorious in his present state of humiliation. He, therefore, thanked Mrs. Whitfield for her kindness, but chose to continue where he was.

One evening, when Wildgoose was deeply engaged in haranguing to a full house, an ordinary fellow, in a silver-laced hat, came into the room; and, squeezing through the crowd, gave a letter to one of the company, who handed it to Tugwell, who was sitting on the head of a cask under his master, and officiated as a sort of clerk. He watched his opportunity till Wildgoose made a pause, and then presented the letter. As soon as he began to look on the direction, the man who brought it (who was no other than the Gloucester Journal-man) calls out, 'Read it, master, read it; it brings you some news of your poor mother.' Wildgoose, renouncing all family connexions, and disregarding whatever concerned himself, stretched out his hand, and cried out, 'Behold my mother, my sister, and my brother!' And immediately went on with his discourse.

The case was, that, although there were none of their towns-men at his first preachment on Dover's hill; yet there were many that knew him by sight, notwithstanding he was disguised in his own hair, and the story had soon spread to Mrs. Wildgoose's ears. The odd turn which her son's melancholy had taken, we may be sure, must greatly affect a fond parent; and it had really thrown Mrs. Wildgoose into a fit of sickness. Mr. Powell, therefore, the vicar of the parish, having been informed by the

Journal-man, that an itinerant preacher of some fortune, as was given out, had been showing off at Gloucester, soon guessed, from the description of him and his attendant, that it was his good neighbour, Mr. Wildgoose ; and so dispatched a letter by him, on his return, to acquaint Wildgoose with the effect his extravagant whim had had upon his worthy mother : but enthusiasm is deaf to the calls of nature ; nay, esteems it meritorious to trample upon all the relative duties of life. Men of this cast think nothing of any importance, but what corresponds with the chimerical notions which have possessed their fancies.

Wildgoose, therefore, paid no other regard to the doctor's intelligence, than writing a short letter to his mother, in which he expressed his concern for her illness ; but said, he was not at his own disposal, and could not in conscience live in carnal ease and security, when the spiritual harvest was so great, and the true labourers so few. In short, says he, in conclusion, ' woe be unto me if I preach not the Gospel.'

CHAP. V.

Wildgoose's Success with the Ladies.

'If chance some blooming nymph, with locks of gold,
The brilliant lustre sparkling in her eye,
Shading her lovely cheeks with hat of straw,
Or silken bonnet green of glossy hue,
Enters the shop of learned bibliopole,
That vends his ware at Tunbridge or at Bath,
Retailing modern trash to saunt'ring beaux—'

SHOULD any of my amiable country-women, I say, smit with the love of novelty, carry home this trifling volume from some circulating library, and throwing herself negligently upon her settee or

sofa, or even on the feet of her truckle-bed—have patience to attend two such odd fellows thus far, she will probably be disgusted that she has not been entertained with a single love-tale, which are generally looked upon as essential to works of this kind, and not only make a principal part of every episode, but are usually interwoven with the body of the fable. But I would have them consider the peculiar character of our hero, which is not, at first sight, at all friendly to the softer passions. If they can prevail on themselves, however, to attend him a few pages farther, they may, perhaps, discover some slight symptoms of an affection, not entirely of the seraphic or platonic kind.

There was amongst Mr. Wildgoose's female votaries, one Mrs. Sarsenet, a milliner, who, notwithstanding she supported an infirm mother and a lame sister by her industry, yet from the severity of Mr. Wildgoose's doctrine, had conceived some scruples about the innocence, or even the lawfulness, of her profession. She, therefore, desired Mr. Wildgoose to drink a dish of tea with her, and took that opportunity of consulting him as a casuist upon the subject. Upon considering the affair with some deliberation, Wildgoose told her, that although some branches of the trade, as it was often practised, might accidentally promote vice, yet as some part of the female dress was not only decent, but even necessary in this cold climate; and as the trade had not directly any bad tendency, he could not look upon it as absolutely sinful. 'However,' says he, 'it greatly concerns you not to countenance the ladies that deal with you in any vain ornaments or wanton attire; but to discourage any thing of that kind, even against your own interest, as much as you decently can.' The reader will find in the sequel, that Mrs. Sarsenet carried this doctrine rather to an extreme, and to the prejudice of her temporal interest, and that of her family.

We must not imagine, however, that this grave

matron was a proper object of desire to a religious enthusiast. There was with this milliner a young lady, who seemed not to be in the capacity of an apprentice, but rather as some friend upon a visit to Mrs. Sarsenet, and who had something in her manner and appearance above her present situation. A nice critic might, perhaps, dispute her title to the character of a perfect beauty; but she had a sprightliness in her air, and a piercing brilliancy in her eyes, which, joined to the gloss of youth, could not fail to attract the particular regard of Mr. Wildgoose, and made him very assiduous in directing his pious precepts to so fair a disciple. Whenever he said any thing to which he expected a particular attention, he applied himself to Miss Townsend, by a kind of instinct, for her approbation. But though this young nymph seemed well enough pleased when Mr. Wildgoose talked to her upon indifferent subjects, she was inclined rather to disapprove of, and even to rally, the severity of many of his opinions. Nay, in one of his visits, which he repeated pretty often, she took upon her to ask Wildgoose, how he could be so cruel, as not to visit his poor mother, who, she found, was ill and desired to see him: 'for,' says she, with a sigh and down-cast look, 'Heaven will never prosper disrespect to a parent!' Miss Townsend's earnestness upon this subject excited Wildgoose's curiosity; and, with a more gallant air than usual, he desired to know why she looked so very dismal upon the occasion. After a little pause and a few blushes, she replied, 'that the greatest misfortune of her life, and her present unhappy situation, was owing to her disrespect to a worthy, and, in general, a very kind father.'—'Pray, what misfortunes can so young a lady as you are have experienced?' says Wildgoose, 'for you don't seem yet to be above sixteen!'—Miss Townsend seemed in confusion at having discovered so much of her own affairs; but Mrs. Sarsenet told her, she need not be afraid of talking freely to so good a man as Mr.

Wildgoose, who would never make any wrong use of her confidence, and might probably give her some spiritual consolation, which would make her more easy under this little calamity, which her own indiscretion, or 'rather my folly,' says she, 'has brought upon you.'

Mr. Wildgoose wishing it might be in his power to give her any assistance, and intreating her to gratify his impatience to be acquainted with her story, Miss Townsend dropped a tear, then, pulling up her spirits, gave the following account of herself.

CHAP. VI.

The History of Miss Townsend.

'MY father (as Mrs. Sarsenet knows) has a small estate on the borders of ——shire, where he now lives.'—'No,' says Mrs. Sarsenet, 'I know that Mr. Townsend has a very considerable estate, which has been in the family for many generations.'—'Well,' says Miss Townsend, 'I don't know what it is, but ——shire is my native place. My poor mother has been dead about a twelvemonth, to my inexpressible misfortune, and that of the whole family. She left behind her me and two sisters, one a few years older, the other considerably younger than myself. Whilst my mother lived we saw a great deal of genteel company; and she took care to have us instructed at home in all the usual accomplishments of our sex. But soon after her death my father sent us all three (though two of us were almost grown up, and my eldest sister capable of managing his house), to a country boarding-school, to the astonishment of the whole neighbourhood. We soon found, however, that my father's intention was, to make way for another housekeeper, to whom he had taken an unaccountable fancy. This was an Irish-woman, whom I shall call the widow Towns-

end; as she came into the neighbourhood about half a year before my mother's death, in the character of an officer's wife, one Captain Townsend, who had made a small fortune in America, and called himself a relation of ours; but he dying soon after, this woman took lodgings in a small market-town, at a little distance from my father's; and, as she did not appear to be left in very affluent circumstances, she made no scruple, I believe, of undertaking the management of my father's family, in the capacity of a housekeeper.

'The widow Townsend, as I said, is an Irish-woman, and about forty; not handsome, but has something in her manner which attracts the regard of the gentlemen, as much as it disgusts the generality of our sex. My poor mother (as Mrs. Sarsenet well knows) could never bear her. She is a woman of no sort of conversation, and yet my father now makes a constant companion of her; and we have no reason to doubt, that, after a decent time, he will make her our step-mother; in which case, though I should think it my duty to show her all the respect which is due to my father's wife, yet at present I own I could not bring my stubborn heart to submit with tolerable decency to the many mortifications I daily met with from a woman in her situation.

'For you must know, at Christmas last, my father thought it proper to permit my eldest sister and me to leave school, and return home again; as it must appear to every one, that we were banished for no other reason than to make way for a woman in her ambiguous situation. Though I believe she had another view in having my sister at home, which I will explain to you hereafter.

'The widow Townsend affected at first to treat us with great civility, and even apparent affection; and used great art to make us rest satisfied under the authority which she had acquired. She indulged us in several little instances and articles of finery, in which I believe my own mother would have

thought it improper to have gratified us. These things won my sister's heart, and it would be affectation in me to say that I was not pleased with my gold watch and other trinkets, which she had persuaded my father to procure us. But still I could not bear to be obliged to a woman whom I considered as having an improper influence over my father, for what I imagined I might reasonably have expected, from the great affection he had formerly shown me in particular; in whose favour I flattered myself he had always discovered some little partiality.

'For my father, you must know, was always a very bookish, and is, I believe, a very learned man; and is reckoned a great antiquary and virtuoso. I flattered myself, therefore, that he was particularly pleased with the taste I discovered for reading, preferably to every other amusement; to humour which taste he himself had contributed, by turning me loose into one corner of his library, which contained a collection of books made by an old maiden aunt of ours, and consisted of Dryden's Plays, and all the dramatical works of the last age; novels, and romances of every kind.'

'I am afraid, then,' says Wildgoose, 'you had not many religious books put into your hands by your good father?'

'No,' says Miss Townsend, 'but I had a few by my good mother, which I made a point of reading every Sunday; such as Tillotson's Sermons, the Whole Duty of Man, and the like.'

'Why,' replies Wildgoose, 'you might as well have read the Seven Champions, or Jack the Giant-killer, as either the Whole Duty of Man, or Tillotson, who knew no more of Christianity than Mahomet*.'

'Well,' says Miss Townsend, 'I am not a judge of those things, but will go on with my story.'

CHAP. VII.

Miss Townsend's Story continued.

'MY taste for reading,' continued Miss Townsend, 'not only rendered me the object of my sister's jealousy (who never looked in a book), but made me less agreeable to the widow Townsend; and has been, I am afraid, the principal cause of my present unhappy situation.

'For this woman, you must know, though she affects to be a great economist, yet, like most of the Irish ladies, is never completely happy, but at the card-table; and as I was unpolite, or rather impolitic enough constantly to declare my aversion to cards, this gave her frequent occasions to represent me to my father, as one that regarded nothing but my own gratification, which, she said, was a very bad symptom in a young person: and what is surprising, she had brought my father, who was formerly never easy out of his study, to make one at quadrille or piquet, every evening; and my sister, who had rather do any thing than read, or work at her needle, was always happy in being of the party.

'The widow Townsend having so far succeeded, as to make my father less pleased with my favourite amusements, as it was her interest to have no rival in his affection, she began, by degrees, farther to insinuate, that it would be much more to my credit, if I would apply more carefully to my needle, in which article she represented me as very defective, and even hinted, that another year's schooling would be greatly to my advantage; though Mrs. Sarsenet, I believe, is far from making any complaint of that kind. In short, my father began by degrees not only to reprimand me, whenever he found me with a book in my hand, but daily discovered, on every occasion, less fondness for me

than he had formerly shown. This encouraged Mrs. Townsend to treat me with less ceremony; and as for my sister, she not only became reserved to me, in order to recommend herself more effectually to our *gouvernante*, but began to consider me as a troublesome rival in another affair, which I will now explain to you.

‘My sister, you must know, had a very considerable fortune (near seven thousand pounds) left her by a great-aunt, independently of my father; and this she will have in her own power the day she is eighteen; which will be within these six weeks. This, I am inclined to think, was Mrs. Townsend’s chief motive for bringing her brother (one Captain Mahony, as she calls him) into the neighbourhood, and introducing him into our family, where he comes almost every day, and frequently stays there for a week together: he is a lieutenant, I believe, in a marching regiment, though upon half-pay. He is about thirty, a tolerably good person, and dresses very genteelly, but conceited and ignorant. Yet, as we had seldom any other gentleman come to the house (nor indeed much company of any kind since this woman has been there), this coxcomb contrived to make some impression, I believe, upon my sister’s heart: and because he would sometimes condescend to direct his nonsense to me (either to conceal his designs upon my sister, or to raise her jealousy), she by degrees began to consider me as her rival, and of course as an obstacle to her wishes, and to treat me accordingly.

‘In short, this behaviour of my sister, the insults I daily met with from the widow Townsend, and the coldness with which my dear father began to treat me, made my situation at home extremely disagreeable.’

‘But completely to ruin me in the widow Townsend’s good opinion, and of course in my father’s favour, was a friendly letter which I happened to receive from my good Mrs. Sarsenet here, who, having a particular

regard for my late mother (they having been school-fellows at Chelsea), and hearing that this woman, to whom she knew my poor mother had a particular dislike, was come to keep my father's house, she had written to me upon the subject, and, with more honesty than prudence, perhaps, had declared her real sentiments of the matter; which letter the widow Townsend, I believe, by my sister's means, unluckily got a sight of, and from that time grew so inveterate against me, that, presuming upon the influence she had over my father, she insisted upon my being sent to school again with my little sister Quintilla, or somewhere out of the house, otherwise she herself was determined to leave him.

CHAP. VIII.

The Story continued.

BEING now continually exposed to the widow Townsend's forbidding looks and reproaches, as also to the neglect of my dear father, and the ill-natured treatment of my sister, who would not suffer me quietly to enjoy the only relief which I sought, that of reading alone in my closet; but above all, the expectation of being sent to school again, at my age—all these things put together provoked me beyond all patience.

‘My romances furnished me with innumerable instances of this kind of domestic persecution, which generally terminated in the elopement of the innocent sufferer, her unexpected success in life, and her triumphant return.

‘In short, I had a high idea of the grandeur and politeness of London, and saw several instances even of the lower sort of people, who, having been sent for by rich relations or taken into good services, came down more polite and entirely different sort of

creatures from those which I generally conversed with.

‘I last month, therefore, formed a most romantic scheme, for seeing the world, and going to London by myself. In order to this, I determined to get to Oxford, and out from thence in the stage-coach, and endeavour to find out a particular friend and distant relation of my mamma’s, who I knew lodged somewhere in Westminster; and who had spent a good part of the last summer before my mother’s death with us in the country, and used frequently to invite me to London; or if I should not find her out, having twenty guineas given me at different times by a god-mother, in my own possession, I thought with economy, I could subsist for some time, and had some vague ideas of introducing myself into good company, or, perhaps, even of making my fortune, as other distressed or persecuted damsels had done.

‘As I had no confidante in my own family, I communicated my intentions to a woman in the neighbourhood, who had been my mother’s maid, and was now married to a man, who in my mother’s time had been our coachman; both of them were favourites of my mother’s, and of course not so with the widow Townsend. The poor woman at first dissuaded me from pursuing so strange a resolution, but when she found me bent upon it, and knew how disagreeably I lived at home, the man consented to carry me behind him (on a horse which he kept to let) the next night to Oxford, as I had desired, without considering the probable consequences of so imprudent a step.

‘As my sister was engaged almost every evening at cards with my father and the widow Townsend, I took those opportunities at least of sitting up in my closet to read, and my sister frequently went to bed without making any inquiries after me; so that I easily eluded any immediate search, and escaped to the house appointed.

‘Not to trouble you with too many particulars;

having packed up a handsome brocaded suit of clothes, two silk night-gowns, with some pretty good linen and my money, I got safe with my luggage to Oxford, and met with a place in the coach, which set out the next morning for London.

CHAP. IX.

The Story continued.

THERE was amongst the passengers, a well-looking elderly gentleman, of good fortune (as I had reason to think), by his generous behaviour to me, and by a genteel footman behind the coach. He was a little surprised, I believe, at the first sight of so young a person, tolerably well dressed, and of going a journey quite alone. He, by degrees, began to sift out my situation in life, and what expedition I was now engaged in. His humanity, and a desire to serve me, rather than mere curiosity, seemed to be the motives for his inquiries. When we came to dinner, and I happened to be left alone with him, I soon communicated my whimsical project to this gentleman. He was vastly surprised, and expressed great concern both for me and for my father, whom he found to be almost the only person that I was sorry to have left behind me.

‘He asked me, how I could think of supporting myself for a time in so expensive a place as London was. I told him the state of my finances, and that, if I could not find out my mother’s friend in Westminster, I proposed lodging in some cheap part of the suburbs. He smiled at my simplicity, and began to describe to me the extreme danger such a young person, as I was, exposed myself to in so romantic an enterprise; the wickedness of the world in general, and of the town in particular; and, in short, ventured to foretel my inevitable ruin; which he painted in such strong colours, that I burst into

ears, and begged him to advise what method to pursue. "What," says he, "Madam? why as soon as we arrive in town, give me leave to take another place for you, the next day, in this same coach, and return to your friends in the country."

'I was a little staggered at this proposal, and could not bear the thoughts of exposing myself to the resentment of my father, the insults of Mrs. Townsend, and the ridicule of my sister.—But when we came to London, and saw the vast hurry and extent of that metropolis, my heart began to fail me, and, in the evening especially, when we reached the inn in Holborn, and the gentleman had bid them send the chamber-maid to show me to my bed-chamber, in came a bold ill-looking fellow, who called himself the chamberlain. "There, Madam," says the old gentleman, "you see who is to wait on you to bed to-night, and to lace your stays in the morning: this is the attendance which a young lady must generally expect at the inns in London."

'I was now struck with all the horrors of my situation, and, therefore, told the gentleman, I should gladly accept of his kind offer, and would beg him to take a place for me against the next morning; which he very politely did, and insisted upon treating me with the earnest which he had paid for the coach. I was ashamed to accept of such a favour from a stranger, but he desired me to say no more about it. I took my leave of him that evening, without being able to discover his name; though I found, by several circumstances, that he lived in Herefordshire.

CHAP. X.

The Story continued.

'**B**RING thoroughly fatigued with my journey, I slept soundly till the morning, when I was called, I suppose, by the chamberlain; but was so

droway, that I knew not what answer I gave him when he told me the passengers were all in the coach, and just setting out. However, he insisted upon it afterwards, that I said, I could not get up, if they went without me. In short, about nine o'clock I was waked by the mistress of the house, who having heard I was a very young woman, without any attendants, came to satisfy her curiosity, and to inquire into my intentions. The woman was civil enough; and when I expressed my surprise at the coach's being gone without me, and my distress what course to take, she said, as I was come to London merely out of curiosity, and was now obliged to stay till the next coaches went out, she would show me something of the town, if I would give her leave.

'I told her I had a relation in Westminster whom I would now try to find out. She asked me what street her house was in?—She has no house, says I; but I know she lodges somewhere in Westminster; and, as she is a lady of a large acquaintance, though small fortune, I dare say I shall easily find her out. The woman laughed at my ignorance of the town, and said I might as well look for a needle in a bundle of hay.

'She then took me down to breakfast with her behind the bar, where I spent most part of that day, she not being at leisure to attend me abroad. In the afternoon a neighbour of hers, who had a small house in one of the adjacent courts, came to drink tea with her. The woman of the house being frequently called away into the bar, I was left alone with Mrs. Skelton (which was the name of the other woman). After inquiring into my motives for coming to London, and finding I had no friends or acquaintance there, she offered to take me to her house, as a boarder, and to bring me acquainted with every thing that was worth seeing in London. To reconcile me to her proposal, she soon discovered, that she was my country-woman, and said she had rela-

done in that part of England. In short, I was so well pleased with the apparent friendship of this woman ; and, for the reasons abovementioned, found so little inclination to return to my friends in the country, that I began to be very well pleased with the coach's going without me, and leaving me in London.

' I then acquainted the woman at the inn with Mrs. Skelton's offer. She said I could not lodge with a better sort of woman; that she had known her for some years, and she was a clever, sensible person, and kept the best of company, ranking herself, I suppose, in that number. I, therefore, paid my bill at the inn, took my leave of the mistress of the house, and accompanied Mrs. Skelton to her house.

' I am now astonished at my simplicity, but was quite ignorant of the world ; and, indeed, after my first imprudent step, what other scheme could I pursue ? I soon found, however, that the world in reality was very different from what it appeared in poetry and romance.

CHAP. XI.

The Story continued.

' **M**RS. Skelton affected to have taken a great liking to me, and the next morning performed her promise of showing me the town. That she might do this in the most compendious manner, the first place she took me to was the top of St. Paul's, where, indeed, I was struck with astonishment at the appearance of that vast metropolis.

' After dragging me on to the Tower, she made me take a coach to bring us back to Holborn. By the way, however, she stopped at a milliner's near St. Paul's, and equipped me with what she thought a more fashionable cap, and other things which she thought necessary, but without putting me to any

great expense. When we came home she helped me to adjust my dress according to her own taste, and told me, the gentleman who lodged in her first floor would dine with us. "He is a gentleman of very large fortune, I assure you," says she, "and perhaps may fall in love with you. He is rather too old for you," continued she, "but I know several young ladies who would be very happy in such an opportunity of setting their caps at him, I can tell you."

' Well, at dinner this fine gentleman appeared, dressed in blue and gold. He seemed to be about fifty, and was agreeable enough in his person; but what gave me a sort of liking to him was, that he put me much in mind of my own father. Nay, finding how entirely unacquainted I was with the town, he very kindly cautioned me against the artifices of the people I should probably meet with; and told me if I made any stay in London he would introduce me to some of the female part of his own family.

' The next morning Mr. Blackman (which was the gentleman's name) breakfasted with us, and, though he was engaged to dine with some gentlemen of Lincoln's-inn, he said, he hoped to be at home again with us in the evening. At the same time he told Mrs. Skelton, that there was a very good play to be acted that night, and asked her if she did not intend to go? She pretended to make a scruple of leaving me alone; on purpose, I suppose, to give him an opportunity of offering each of us tickets for the play, which he immediately did.

' Accordingly to the play we went, and sat in one of the side galleries. There happened to sit next to us, a young lady most splendidly dressed, who, I found, was an acquaintance of Mrs. Skelton's. She talked a great deal, and even in the most interesting parts of the play, and seemed to ridicule every thing that was grave or decent. She was particularly merry upon a country gentleman and his wife, as we judged them to be, who sat together in

one of the side boxes, and said, it was astonishing to her how any woman could think of burying herself with a husband in the country, to sit nodding at each other whole winter evenings, on each side the parlour fire, with nothing to amuse them but a formal visit once a week from some unfashionable creatures like themselves. "In short," says she, "I'd rather be a mistress to a tradesman in town, than the wife of any country'squire in England." I was greatly shocked, instead of being diverted, with this lady's conversation, and began to wish myself in some other place; but I was highly offended at hearing Mrs. Skelton ask her, when she should have the honour of seeing her in Holborn? To which she answered, she would do herself that honour very soon.

'When we returned from the play, we found an elegant supper ordered from the tavern, by the old gentleman, who was waiting for us with great patience in the parlour. After supper Mr. Blackman and Mrs. Skelton drank several glasses together, and the latter would have forced me to pledge them; but Mr. Blackman desired I would drink no more than was quite agreeable to me, as probably I had never been used to any thing strong. In short, as there was something of a paternal fondness in the behaviour of Mr. Blackman, so it inspired me with sentiments of quite a filial love and respect: and I lived near a fortnight in the house quite agreeably; Mr. Blackman and Mrs. Skelton treating me like a daughter for whom they had a great affection, always contriving something to amuse and entertain me.

CHAP. XII.

The Story continued.

‘ONE morning Mrs. Skelton asked me whether I should like to take a voyage by water; “I said she, “I want to make a visit to an acquaintance as far as Chelsea. We shall have another lady and gentleman of our party, which will be agreeable, and lessen the expense of our voyage.” I told her I should be very glad of such a jaunt. I had never been upon the river, and was very fond of water. She wished Mr. Blackman could go with us; “but,” said she, “he has so many grand acquaintances it is hardly probable that he will be engaged.” Upon her mentioning it to him at breakfast, however, he replied, that he would meet me if possible, about twelve o’clock at the water side.

‘When we came to the place appointed, I was surprised to see not only Mr. Blackman, but a lady whom we had met at the play, attended by another gentleman. He was a genteel, or rather a showy man, of about forty. He addressed us with an air of familiarity, and affectation of gaiety, which to me was very disgusting; though he was, in some people would reckon a cheerful companion, and handsome man.

‘Mr. Blackman had provided a covered boat, and furnished it with biscuits, almonds and raisins, and a bottle of white wine; the former, I suppose for mine, and the latter for Mrs. Skelton’s entertainment. As the other lady and gentleman, who took to be husband and wife, were very fond of each other, Mr. Blackman was particular in his behaviour to me, and took a great deal of pains to gain my attention to every thing which he said. But nothing attracted my notice so much as the fine prospect on each side of the river, which he pointed out

me, and explained; from the grand dome of St. Paul's to the venerable Gothic piles of Westminster Abbey and the palace of Lambeth, with the rural objects which present themselves gradually till we reached the noble hospital of Chelsea, whither we were bound.

'When we arrived at the end of our voyage, Mr. Blackman went immediately out of the boat, and said, he would bespeak a room for us at a little sort of tavern close to the water: for I soon found that this visit of Mrs. Skelton's was only a pretence; and that we were to dine at this house, at these gentlemen's expense.

'There was something in this which did not quite please me: but my inexperience, or rather my entire ignorance of the arts of mankind, prevented me from suspecting any ill design. After dinner Mrs. Skelton said, she would just step a door or two farther, to call upon her friend, with whom she had some particular business; and charged Mr. Blackman to take care of her daughter, as she affected to call me.

'Soon after Mrs. Skelton was gone, the other gentleman and lady said, they would take a walk in the garden, and return to us immediately. I stared a little; but as they were strangers to me, and I had no inclination to cultivate an intimacy with the lady, I made no overtures to accompany her; especially as I supposed them to be man and wife: and as I had never seen any thing in Mr. Blackman's behaviour at all exceptionable, I was not uneasy at being left alone with him.

'After they had been gone a few minutes, I went up to the window, which had a fine prospect of the Thames; and Mr. Blackman following me, opened a door near the window, and told me, I might have a better prospect in the next room——.'

Here Miss Townsend blushed, and made a pause—then turned pale, and seemed unwilling to proceed in her story. Mrs. Sarsenet, who had heard it

more than once, made an excuse for her, but desir-
 she would go on, otherwise Mr. Wildgoose might
 suspect she had been guilty of something which she
 had reason to be ashamed of.

‘That I have,’ says Miss Townsend, ‘of the whole
 series of my folly; though, I thank God, I have
 nothing to accuse myself of, but my unparalleled
 discretion. However, I have great reason to
 thankful to Providence, for preserving me from
 probable effects of it.’

‘Why,’ says Wildgoose, ‘Providence rarely
 serts us, even in those misfortunes which are
 consequence of our own inadvertency, if we humbly
 apply for assistance, and sincerely endeavour to
 retrieve any false step as soon as we become sensible
 of it, and do not presumptuously persist in a wrong
 course of action, against the suggestions of his Holy
 Spirit.’

‘But come, madam, I must beg to hear the
 sequel of this adventure, since you have interested
 in your escape from the critical situation in which
 you have described yourself at the window, where
 you were left alone with this fine gentleman.’

CHAP. XIII.

The Story continued.

‘WELL, sir, Mr. Blackman came up to me,
 I told you, and opened a door near the win-
 dow, and told me, there was a better prospect from
 that room. Seeing it was a bed-chamber, I started
 back; but he laid hold on my arm, pulled me in
 force, and shut the door.

‘I had read in poetry of fawns and satyrs; in
 romances of discourteous knights and savages; but
 had no conception that a man of so respectable
 appearance, in a brigadier wig and grave habit, thus
 looked more like a justice of peace or high sheriff

than a debauched rake, could be guilty of any rudeness or indecent behaviour.

‘I cried out with all my force, and said, I would sooner die than remain with him alone. I struggled and at last got to the sash, but found it was screwed down. I continued calling out with great violence, and made all the noise I could, but to no purpose. This vile man continued his detestable importunity, and I despaired of any assistance—when I was providentially relieved by a pretty loud rapping at the outer door. Upon his opening it, the waiter introduced a very genteel modest-looking woman, and a pretty girl about ten years old. On seeing me and Mr. Blackman, who were both strangers to her, she drew back, and made an apology for her mistake. The waiter told us, the lady had inquired for one Mr. Andrews; and insisted upon it that he came with the company in our boat.

‘Mr. Blackman reprimanded him for his impertinent intrusion; but I begged of him to inform me where the other gentleman and ladies were; and upon my going out upon the staircase, I met Mrs. Skelton coming up. I complained of her leaving me alone with Mr. Blackman, and told her how brutishly he had behaved. She affected great surprise and indignation; and, upon coming into the room, “Lord!” says she, “Mr. Blackman, I did not think you could be guilty of any thing so rude to this young lady! Why, sure your love for her, which you mentioned, has turned your head; but I will never suffer her to be injured whilst she is under my protection.”

‘Thus this vile woman endeavoured to persuade me that she was unconcerned in his villany; but I began to have a very bad opinion of her, and to wish myself out of her hands.

‘Though the fright I had been in raised my courage, yet I now found my spirits flag to such a degree, that I was hardly kept from fainting; but a

little water, which Mrs. Skelton gave brought me to myself again.

‘ Mr. Blackman pretended he was only i was sorry he had frightened me; and would forgive him an innocent frolic, monstrous is vice, especially in an old. This gentleman, whom I had before regarded with a filial love and esteem, I could not do without detestation. Age ought in general to be treated with so much reverence and respect, that I do not love to hear the two words old and fool united; yet I could not separate them in my mind whenever I beheld this man’s countenance. But, as I was determined to make the first opportunity, I dissembled my rage as well as I could, and returned with the gentleman and Mrs. Skelton, leaving the rest of the company to themselves.

‘ The gentleman and the lady that came never returned after they left the room. As we were going out of the house, we heard a great disturbance in a parlour below stairs; and, when I could collect, the lady who came so promptly to my relief, was the real wife of that old man who had been of our party; and his wife suspected her husband’s connexion with the man whose countenance whom we had met at the play, had, by the means of a faithful servant, traced out his intention for this particular day; and with more perhaps, than prudence, came to reproach him for his conduct: and, in order to make the strongest impression upon him, had taken her eldest daughter to be witness to his imprudence; who, when she was afterwards found, was squandering away upon the stage, and had lost a good fortune, which his unhappy conduct had brought him, and with which he had hitherto been employed in a genteel trade in the city.

CHAP. XIV.

The Story continued.

In the evening when I was going to bed, I asked the maid who assisted me to undress, what sort of man that was who lodged in the first floor. She seemed at first a little reserved; but upon my giving her hints of his rude behaviour, she smiled, and shook her head, as if she knew more than she dared express.

When I told her, I was determined to quit my lodgings, if not the town of London, the next day, she asked me where my clothes were? I replied, "in the chest of drawers;" but upon looking there, I found they were removed into Mrs. Skelton's room; and the maid whispered to me, that I should have some difficulty in getting at them.—"Lord," said I, "and there's the little leather trunk gone, which is the chief part of my money!" The girl then told me, I had better say nothing about returning the next day; "but," says she, "if you are determined to go, your things are in a dark press in my mistress's room, and I will watch my opportunity some time to-morrow to get your little trunk at last, if not your clothes; and will myself accompany you the next night following; for I live here no better than a slave. But my mistress owes me a quarter's wages, which, however, I don't regard; for I am determined to go and live in my country again, where I was born.

"But, for God's sake, madam," continues she, "don't let my mistress know what I have said; for she would contrive, right or wrong, to send me to the devil." I assured her of my secrecy; which I prize it was so much my interest to observe.

Having met with a sort of friend and confidante, I was a little easier in my mind, and resolved to be-

have with cheerfulness the next day, the better conceal my intended escape.

'In the afternoon the lady who sat next us at play, and had been of our party to Chelsea, came to drink tea with us. On her affecting an astonishment at our returning without them, Mrs. Skelton with unparalleled assurance, told her, that the poor young lady which she had taken under her protection (meaning me) was terribly frightened yesterday, by a gentleman that offered some rudeness to her. She began to rally me most unmercifully, and said, it was a sign that I came lately out of the country; for that those things must be expected to happen to such a fine girl as I was (so she chose to express herself), if I went much into the polite world. "But, child," says she, "I would make the most of my charms, and get a good settlement as I have done, and then you would never wish to see the country again."

'As she ran on in this style, she took occasion to adjust a diamond solitaire which she wore, and displayed to the best advantage three or four handsome rings. But I was not so ignorant as to be dazzled by such splendid trifles, or not to despise the creature who, I had reason to believe, had purchased these by the sacrifice of her virtue and innocence.

CHAP. XV.

The Story continued.

'WELL,' continued Miss Townsend, 'at length night came, and the maid informed me, she had secured all my things, except one silk night gown, which her mistress had not hung up with the rest, and she did not care to search after, for fear of being discovered. I told her I should be glad to leave that, as some recompense for near a fortnight's board; for, however wicked Mrs. Skelton's intention

at be, I could not bear to be guilty of any act of injustice, that I was not obliged to for my own preservation.

We were forced to wait till near two o'clock, before the maid had seen her mistress, and Mr. Black-
safe to bed; for after he came home they sat for near an hour, in close debate; and the maid told me, they were laying some other plot for destruction.

When we came down to the street door, the maid, shaking her head, "Ah!" says she, "it is as bad—the key is gone." I was thunder-struck at this news; but she said, she knew a trick worth anything of that; and bidding me follow her, we came into the kitchen, from which she opened a door into the area (as I think they call it); and, taking a pair of steps, which were made use of to get out of the kitchen, we clambered up to the balustrade, and got into the court, narrowly escaping the watch, who had just cried, "past two o'clock." Shortly after several frights and alarms, we got out of the town; and about sun-rising, found ourselves beyond Hammersmith, I think, upon the western road.

As my dress was rather too good for a foot-passer, the girl proposed to rest that day, in some house near the road, to prevent suspicion; and so we waited our chance of some carriage that might pass.

I had hitherto been under such anxiety, for fear of being pursued, though I was not conscious of having injured any one, that I had no time to reflect, or to form any scheme; so complied with the girl's proposal. Accordingly we stopped at a little ale-house, where we reposed ourselves, and spent the remainder of that day, not without a mixture of ease and anxiety.

Whilst we were here the maid let me into the character of Mrs. Skelton; who, I found, was a practice of seducing young people; and

that the fine lady, whom we had met at the place, was an unhappy creature who had been drawn to prostitute her youth and beauty to Mr. Blamman, for Mrs. Skelton's advantage; though she was now kept by that tradesman, who (as has been mentioned) had almost ruined himself to supply her extravagance: that the gentleman who lodged with her was really a man of good family, and considerable fortune, but who spent it all in the gratification of his own humour and vicious appetites, dividing his whole life between his tavern companions and his mistresses, with a variety of which this vile woman was well paid for supplying him. So that I found I had great reason to bless myself for this escape.'

Wildgoose said, that Providence, for wise ends, permitted such monsters to fulfil the measure of their iniquities; but that they ought to be punished by human laws: that a double punishment, however, would be the least return such useful wretches could make to the public, for the protection they enjoyed.

CHAP. XVI.

The Story continued.

'**WELL,**' continues Miss Townsend, 'we lay together next night at the same house; but the people, I suppose, entertaining no very favourable opinion of our characters, took care to lodge us over a little room distinct from the rest of the family.'

'As we had no sleep the preceding night, we were early to bed, and I never waked till seven o'clock the next morning, when, to my surprise, I missed my bed-fellow; and also, upon looking round the room, I found she had eased me of a good part of my luggage, particularly my little trunk, which contained my money, and the silk night-gown in which

I escaped.—My brocaded suit of clothes, however, and one silk and another cotton night-gown left me; and I luckily had four guineas and silver, and my watch, in my pockets; which, according to custom, I had laid under my pillow. I had now seen enough of the world to satisfy curiosity; and had paid dear for about ten days' experience. The loss of my clothes and money was least of my misfortune. I had certainly forfeited my father's favour; should expose myself to ridicule and reproaches of my sister and Mrs. Sarsenet, and probably to the censures of the neighbourhood, if I ventured thither. To go to town, where I had not one friend or acquaintance that I knew where to find, was to run inevitable destruction. I immediately determined, therefore, to find out my good friend Mrs. Sarsenet here; who, having been an old school-fellow of my mamma's (though by the misfortune of her family in less affluent circumstances), having been for a month at our house about two years since, and showed a particular fondness for me, I considered as 'the only friend I could apply to in my present distress; though I am now sensible that has given the widow Townsend a handle for railing my father still more against me, on account of the letter, which I before mentioned she had seen, in which Mrs. Sarsenet expressed herself with some freedom in regard to Mrs. Townsend's character. In short, having inquired whether any stage went that road to Gloucester, I was informed, that a Gloucester waggon would pass by our house that day, which it accordingly did; and, being with an elderly woman and her daughter, who were travelling into some part of Wales by the same conveyance, I took my place, and got safe to Mrs. Sarsenet, without any disagreeable event.

CHAP. XVII.

The Story concluded.

MRS. Sarsenet was kind enough to write to my father, and acquaint him with the whole progress of my rash adventure; and to assure him that I was thoroughly sensible of my folly; and that I was desirous to throw myself at his feet, and beg his forgiveness.

I wrote at the same time to the poor woman who had assisted me in my flight, to know what effect my elopement had had on my poor father.—She wrote me word, that he was almost distracted at the first news of it; that it made a great disturbance in the family, as was naturally to be expected; but that the widow Townsend found means to pacify my father, by some false suggestion or other; and that my sister had persuaded them that I was certainly gone to a relation of ours near Warwick (as I had really talked about them to my sister); and that my father's first journey in quest of me was thither: but not getting any intelligence of me there, somebody told him, that I had been seen two or three times of late at the coachman's house above-mentioned. Upon which he went, and threatened to send them both to gaol, unless they discovered where they had concealed me. Having extorted the secret from them, he went immediately to Oxford (where I had taken my coach), and traced me to the inn in London; but the woman there being afraid, I suppose, to discover into what hands she had recommended me, my father went to Mrs. Calvert's (the lady in Westminster who I wished to find out), and not hearing any thing of me, was returned into the country, where he was quite melancholy, till he received Mrs. Sarsenet's letter.—What effect that had upon him, we are yet to learn; but as it is now above a fortnight since

must have received it, I am afraid the widow Wensead will not permit him to make any further inquiries after me: so here I am, an exile from home, and an encumbrance to poor Mrs. Sarsenet; I do not know what return it will ever be in my power to make for the trouble I have given her.' This Mrs. Sarsenet made a complaisant reply, which the author cannot recollect.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Effects of Miss Townsend's Narration.

It is a vulgar maxim, that, 'a pretty woman should rather be seen than heard:' and, indeed, when our lady seems to talk merely for the sake of talking, or with a direct intention to attract admirers, she seldom prepossesses a stranger in her favour; but as Miss Townsend's story had interested Wildgoose sufficiently to raise his compassion, there is an easy transition from pity to love; and it is far from certain that he did not begin to feel something of that mere human passion for this young lady. But being desirous of acting in character, he observed, that to be sure nothing but a prior obligation which we are under to obey our heavenly Father can justify our disobedience to an earthly parent: and although he by no means approved of Miss Townsend's leaving her father upon so slight provocation, yet as Providence frequently produces good out of evil, and makes even our indiscretions concur with his gracious design of promoting our felicity, 'perhaps, madam,' says he, 'you may be directed hither to receive instruction, in the way of salvation, even from the meanest of God's servants; and I may, perhaps, be made a happy instrument of your conversion.'

Miss Townsend, though a well-disposed girl, did not much relish Wildgoose's enthusiastic notions,

or nice distinctions in divinity: but, as his power was very agreeable, and they had learned from Tugwell that he was heir to a pretty good fortune, she had conceived no contemptible opinion of him, and listened with great attention whenever he talked upon common subjects.

I would not insinuate that Miss Townsend was of a mercenary temper, for she really was not: though fortune alone, where the person is disagreeable, has seldom any considerable influence on the affections of a young girl; yet, I believe, in conjunction with other circumstances, it operates sensibly upon their fancies, and contributes to make the person possessed of it more agreeable than would otherwise appear; as the want of fortune frequently prevents their seeing those perfections in man which he is really possessed of.

Miss Townsend, however, instead of answering Wildgoose in a serious way, turned the discourse and began rallying him upon his external appearance. 'Lord! Mr. Wildgoose,' says she, 'what makes you go about in that frightful hair of yours? I wonder you do not wear a wig, as other gentlemen do.'—'Madam,' replies Wildgoose, 'I should be sorry if any part of my dress were to prejudice any one against me, much less would I willingly raise a disgust in so pretty a lady against my son. But pray, madam, why don't you like my hair?'—'Oh! frightful!' says she, 't'is so unbecomingly teal; so unlike other people!'—'Why, as for other people,' replies Wildgoose, 'I should choose to be unlike a great part of the world, in their vain fashions and idle customs: but as to its being ungenteel, I am sorry any thing should be thought so that is natural, convenient, and, I think, becoming. If I do not think so, young lady, I am afraid it is owing to mere prejudice, and the force of custom.'—'Custom!' says Miss Townsend, 'why, custom or fashion is every thing, in regard to dress.'—'I own it has too great a force,' replies Wildgoose; 'and I could

for that reason only, you think this great hoop
 is very genteel, and very becoming: and yet,
 in the opinion of many people of the best taste, no-
 thing can be more monstrous, or more unnatural,
 than hoop-petticoats are; and I dare say we shall
 see these Gothic ornaments banished from the
 world.*—“What! hoops go out of fashion? Lord!
 a creature should I be without my hoop!”

“Well, madam,” says Wildgoose, “as I should be
 to differ from you in the least trifle, and not
 your to comply with every one in matters of
 difference, I wish I could bring you, and all man-
 kind to my way of thinking, in this article of wear-
 ing one’s own hair; for you must know, the honest
 barber, where I lodge, had a great dispute with me
 the night upon that very subject; and almost in-
 deed upon making me a fine flowing white wig, as,
 I had done for Mr. Whitfield; who, he
 said, was of opinion, that nothing contri-
 buted more to the conversion of sinners, than a good
 wig, as it gave a dignity to our appearance, and
 attracted people in favour of our preaching.”

“Why,” says Mrs. Sarsenet, “there may be some
 in that observation.”

“Well,” continues Wildgoose, “it was in vain for
 me to plead the examples of patriarchs, prophets,
 and reformers. The poor barber, for the
 sake of his trade, said, ‘if there were no wigs in
 the world, there were certainly barbers, by David’s
 son to the chief instrument of their art: “With
 you cuttest like a sharp razor.”’

“Well,” says Mrs. Sarsenet, who was apt to raise
 questions upon the most trifling occasions, “but do
 really make a serious affair of this? I should
 not wish to be set right upon the lawfulness of using
 about one’s person, and especially as to false
 wigs, as many of my customers are as faulty in that

*This came to pass a few years after.

respect as the gentlemen; and I believe I sell many wigs, or têtes, as any barber in town.'

Wildgoose then, accustomed of late to harangue upon all occasions, proceeded upon this important subject in the following manner.

CHAP. XIX.

A Dissertation on Periwigs.

THE use of false hair, madam, by particular people, for particular reasons, is, I believe, very ancient in the world. Vain persons of both sexes, either to conceal some natural defect, or to improve (as they imagined) their natural charms, have, in all ages, had recourse to these artificial decorations. Xenophon, a Greek writer, mentions the use of them amongst the Medes; and some commentators are of opinion, that the hair of her head, with which Mary Magdalene wiped our Saviour's feet, was really a tête, or a set of false curls, which she might employ in that manner, to express her detestation of the wanton and dissolute life which she had formerly led. It is certain, however, that these unnatural ornaments were esteemed infamous in the more early times, by all good and sensible people. Julius Cæsar, though he is said to have been particularly pleased with the laurels decreed him by the senate, because they concealed the baldness of his temples; yet that great man, I believe, would have been highly offended, if his barber had proposed a set of false curls for that purpose.—Though it is confessed, that the emperor Otho, many years after, wore a periwig; as he also is reproached with carrying a looking-glass amongst his baggage in his military expeditions.

'The first mention which I remember to be made of periwigs, in our English history, is in the account

Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham's bearing in disguise at a ball at Paris, in their way to Madrid *; but that was evidently a masquerade dress; as they wore false beards for the same purpose; which also was done by the players in Shakespeare's time. Wigs were but little if at all used in England till the Restoration of Charles the Second, and then chiefly by persons of distinction. These, indeed, by degrees, were imitated by the beaux and the great of the age: yet it was some time before the fashion extended itself to the graver professions of law, physic, and divinity. But when once it had the sanction of those venerable bodies, it was not long, we may suppose, before it spread amongst all ranks and degrees of men in the nation.

At first, however, some resemblance of nature was observed in these contrivances of art, and a perwig was only a more complete head of hair, suited to the complexion, and fitted as exactly as possible to the forehead and temples of the person who wore it.

But of late years any man that has a mind to look more considerable or more wise than his neighbours, goes to a barber's, and purchases fifty shillings worth of false hair (white, black, or grey) and sticks it upon his head, without the least regard to his complexion, his age, his person, or his station in life: and certainly if an inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope were to behold the stiff horse-hair periwigs, or the tied wigs of our lawyers, physicians, judges, or divines, they would appear as barbarous and extraordinary to them, as the sheep's tripe and chitterlins about the neck of a Hottentot do to us.

Miss Townsend and Mrs. Sarsenet forced a smile at Wildgoose's vehemence and far-fetched comparisons. But he, correcting himself, went on.

'I am ashamed,' says he, 'to dwell so long upon the absurdity of our modern periwigs, in point of

* In King James the First's reign.

taste; but as Miss Townsend objected to the g
tality of my own locks; and as the chief intent
hair, considered as ornamental, seems to be to gi
a softness to the features, by rising in an easy m
ner from the forehead, and falling loosely do
upon the parts which it was designed to cover
own I had rather see the worst head of natur
hair, than the most accurate wig that ever adorn
a barber's block: and as a good taste in other ar
cles of dress seems to prevail in the world, I sho
not be surprised to see periwigs again banish
from the genteel part of mankind, to our poor
bourers and mechanics, to whom it may be son
times convenient to be freed from the encumbran
of a long or bushy head of hair.

'But,' continued Wildgoose, 'I have a particu
and more important objection to those supplement
locks, from the bad influence they certainly ha
upon the moral and religious conduct of too ma
in this age.'

'As how? for goodness sake!' cries Miss Tow
end.

'Why, madam,' says Wildgoose, 'perhaps the
never was a period that furnished so many instanc
of unseasonable gaiety, or so great a number of o
debauchees, as the age we live in. You yours
have met with one instance, in the short course
your ramble. Now, I have often conceived, ho
strange soever you may think it, that this was owi
in a great measure to the use of periwigs; that is,
the great ease with which the gentlemen of th
generation may conceal the effects of old age, a
exchange their grey locks for those which are expre
ive of youth and vigour. It was certainly the ki
intention of Providence, to remind us of the approa
of age and infirmity, by the several symptoms
wrinkled foreheads, decaying teeth, and grey hai
Now, when a man of a debauched and dissolu
mind is almost worn out in the service of his lus
and sensual appetites, he puts on a fine flowi

onis or white periwig (and, perhaps, a set of false teeth); surveys himself in the glass, and immediately forgets his real age; commences beau again in the latter of his days, and, if he cannot prevail on any modest woman to accept of him as a husband, he probably recourse to some mercenary wretch, squanders away his money, ruins his health, exposes him to the ridicule of his very servants and dependants; and, what is worse, to the eternal pleasure of his offended Creator.'

'Bless me!' cries Miss Townsend, 'why you have given us quite a sermon upon periwigs. I really never apprehended there was so much sin, though there might be a great deal of folly, under the wig of a beau: but you will persuade one to believe that, in a literal sense, the hairs of our head are all numbered, and that it is unlawful either to increase or diminish them on any account.'

'Indeed, I myself was imposed upon by an old gentleman in a solemn wig; and, on the contrary, I heard lately of an old baronet, that fell in love with a young lady of small fortune, at some public dance, for her beautiful brown locks. He married her on a sudden: but was greatly disappointed on seeing her wig or tête the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette; and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair, which was a colour the old gentleman happened to have a particular aversion to.'

'Well, madam,' replied Wildgoose, 'then I hope I have almost made you a convert to my opinion, and reconciled you to the natural ornaments of the human face, though you were so lately disgusted at my appearance.'—'Why, really,' says she, 'whatever may be naturally beautiful, yet custom, as I said before, makes one like or dislike things, as the custom varies.'

'But, madam, if painting the face were as much in fashion in England as it is in France, could you think it lawful for a good Christian to comply with

such a fashion, or to make use of such meretricious decorations?" 'Lord!' says Miss Townsend, 'you use so many hard words; you may call one name for aught I know, and we not understand you. But I think, we have had more than enough upon this foolish subject.'

Wildgoose, therefore, made an apology for his impertinence, and took his leave for the present; and, having been now near a fortnight at Gloucester, the next night he made a farewell-harangue to his usual audience; appointed Mrs. Sarsenet a sort of deaconess, and Mr. Keen, the barber, a ruler, of the little synagogue, with instructions to assemble the brethren occasionally, and exhort them to perseverance; and left Gloucester the next day, after promising to visit them again in his return from Bristol.

CHAP. XX.

The Farewel-Harangue is attended with a disastrous Circumstance.

WHEN Wildgoose came to take his leave of Mrs. Sarsenet, she happened to be gone out, and found nobody in the shop but Miss Townsend. After a short conversation with her on the subject of religion (on which head she never seemed to relax his doctrine), Wildgoose said, he hoped to have the pleasure of hearing of her sometimes by the hand of Mrs. Sarsenet. Miss Townsend answered, she did not know how long she might stay at Gloucester; but, fetching an involuntary sigh, which was immediately succeeded by a blush, she owned she should be always glad to hear of Mr. Wildgoose, especially when he was returned to his wife and mother. Wildgoose replied, that he had written his mother, and given her the reasons for his conduct; but must leave it to Heaven to dispose

as it should think fit. Then, taking Miss Mend's hand, and pressing it to his lips, he took his leave, with a deep sigh and a very expressive glance.

Wildgoose's farewell-harangue, there was a great deal of fun played off, which, as it was attended with serious consequences to the poor barber, ought not to be here omitted.

Under the same roof with the said artist, and in the same ruinous mansion, there dwelt an old publican, to whose craft the pious conventicle of Keen's was by no means favourable. The publican, therefore, gladly connived at, or rather encouraged and assisted, an unlucky project of his son and some apprentices, to disturb at least, if not put to rout, this dangerous assembly. The ancient dining-room, in which they met, had a communication with each part of the house; but the common passage had been stopped up, by agreement, for some time. This, however, the lads contrived to open, and from thence, early in the morning, had carefully laid a train of gunpowder by the side of the tub as far as the tub upon which Tugwell usually sat himself near his master, and at proper intervals had bestowed squibs and crackers, with a quantity of wild fire; and into the tub they had concealed a considerable quantity of that infernal composition.

Having thus laid their plot, they waited with as much impatience for their time of meeting, as Guy Rakes and his associates did for the meeting of Parliament on the fifth of November. At length the evening came, and whilst Wildgoose was in the pathetic part of his discourse, dealing about his element of wrath and indignation, fire and brimstone, with great zeal and vehement gesticulations, he set fire to their train, which, corresponding with the heated imaginations of the audience, had its proper effect, and threw them into the utmost consternation. The saints and sinners fled promiscuously,

without waiting for the benediction. The tree which Tugwell was perched, burst into a thousand pieces, with so loud a report, and such violent force, that if Jerry's prudence had not prevailed over his fortitude, and prompted him to make his escape amongst the foremost of the company, he would probably have been sent to heaven, before his time. A poor decrepit old woman, however, in her crowned hat, who, on account of her deafness, was seated near the preacher, was terribly battered and burnt by the bursting of the barrel, which of itself was a sufficient reason for Mr. Keble getting a warrant, and carrying the publican before the mayor; who, unless he had found sufficient security, and given security to indemnify the old woman for her burns and bruises, would have committed him to the Castle. The publican, however, took advantage of the opportunity of revenging himself sufficiently upon his pious neighbour; which will be related in its proper place.

BOOK IV.



CHAP. I.

Sets out for Bath.

Wildgoose, during his stay at Gloucester, having heard that there was a considerable number of godly people established at Bath, was resolved to visit that place in his way to Bristol: and likewise informed, that there was, at this time, a fair at Cirencester, he was inclined to make an effort at one of those public meetings, and to see the Devil a second time, in one of his strongholds, and resolved, therefore, to take his route by Cirencester, Tetbury, and so to Bath.

Accordingly they set out pretty early in the morning, and about eight o'clock reached Birdlip-hill. Wildgoose, being a little thoughtful on parting from his Christian brethren; and a sort of melancholy succeeding in his mind, to the incommensurable brightness of Miss Townsend, but little conversation passed between the two pilgrims. Tug-owever, took the liberty to remind his master of his mother's illness, and said, it was a little hard on him, not to write her a letter, howsoever that he himself should not mind the loss of her so much, if he could but hear from her now and then, that he might know whether she was alive: he hoped, therefore, that Mr. Wildgoose

would write to madam, and let her know as they should be at home again very speedily. Wildgoose replied, with some degree of peevishness, that he had written to his mother; but as to returning home again, that was according as Whitfield should dispose of him, and according to the success of his labours in the Gospel. 'In short,' says he, 'hast thou forgot our great Master's declaration, "Whosoever loves father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me?"'—Jerry stood corrected, and so trudged on without farther reply.

They now proceeded for several miles, without meeting with any adventure; and Wildgoose might as well have thought of preaching the Gospel in the Desarts of Arabia, as on the Cotswold-hills. It would have been like the preacher, whose discourses generally produced such a solitude in his church, that he was facetiously called, 'the voice of one crying in the wilderness,' or desert, 'Vox clamantis in deserto.'

Indeed, the fame of Cirencester races operated so strongly, that it had drawn every man, woman, and child, for ten miles round, that could either borrow a horse, or walk on foot, into its vortex; so that they did not meet a living creature, unless a London waggon might be called so, upon the high road.

In the afternoon, however, they saw a pompous equipage, with a numerous attendance, coming along the road, amidst a cloud of dust. It was a landau, or open coach, with six horses, and four or five out-riders in most flaming liveries. They came upon them so suddenly, that Wildgoose had no time to get out of the road; and one of the footmen gave Tugwell a hearty cut with his whip to quicken his pace and clear the way.

The principal figure in this gay party was a young fellow, whom, on a sudden glance, Wildgoose immediately recollected to have been an intimate acquaintance in the University. He had unexpectedly arrived at an immense fortune; was just married

as conducting his bride, with some other com-
to his country-house in ———shire. He
hardly have reconnoitred Wildgoose, how-
in his short hair, and present uncouth appear-
if he had vouchsafed a look upon two such
objects as he and his fellow traveller now
The whole company consisted of three ladies
two gentlemen, who were laughing and talking
the gaiety and wanton levity of unthinking
Wildgoose, however, was so far from envy-
em, that he only lamented their unhappiness,
otwithstanding their splendid appearance and
ag felicity, they had not yet been blessed with
lumination of the Spirit, as he flattered him-
e and his humble companion had happily

scene was hardly shifted, when, as a contrast
splendour of it, they espied a poor tinker and
all, sitting calmly on a shady bank, under a
a little out of the road. Tugwell inquired
tinker, how far it was to Cirencester. Instead
ng a direct answer to his question, the tinker
m he would be too late for the sport, for that
ses were to start at three o'clock, and that
as the last day of the race. The first part of
telligence damped Tugwell's spirits, as the
made Wildgoose waver in his resolution of go-
at way. He then asked the tinker, whether
was not a nearer way to Tetbury than through
ester?—'Yes,' says he, 'by some miles. If
ep the right-hand road at the next turning, it
ing you to a public-house, called Park-corner,
there is good ale and civil usage.'
the tinker and his doxy were regaling them-
with a bacon-bone, which they had got at a
ouring farm-house, it put Tugwell in mind of
he had stowed in his wallet; and Wildgoose
ering it as an act of humiliation, and that he
probably make a meal and make a convert at
ne time, complied with Jerry's request, to

join this happy couple, and refresh themselves with what Mrs. Whitfield had furnished him at Gloucester, where, besides a substantial slice or two round of beef, he had laid in an old French bottle filled with some good ale or strong beer. He therefore, with a proper apology, took their seats upon the bank; Wildgoose next the tinker, and Tugwell by his trull.

They were hardly seated when Wildgoose (in a way) asked the tinker why he chose to lead such an idle, vagabond life, as those of his profession usually did?—‘Yes,’ says Tugwell, ‘it is like a tinkling cobbler, that goes about, and takes the measure of the mouth of an honest workman, that is true by his trade.’—‘Hey! what the devil!’ says the tinker, ‘the pot calls the kettle black a-se; I suppose thou art a pedlar, as well as myself; all trades must live.’—‘Yes,’ says Wildgoose, ‘true; but I wonder any one should choose to live in such an unsettled way, if it is in his power to avoid it.’—‘Ay,’ says the tinker, ‘but those that cannot live at home must seek their fortune abroad. It is better to pick a bone under a hedge, than to rot in a gaol, as, perhaps, I might have done if I staid at home.’—‘How so?’ says Tugwell; ‘I suppose you owed money, and had none to pay it.’—‘Yes,’ replies the tinker, ‘I was ruined by a loss of good fortune, or rather by trusting more to the smiles of fortune than to my own industry.’—‘That is no uncommon case,’ says Wildgoose; ‘but how did that come to pass?’ To which the tinker replies as in the following chapter.

CHAP. II.

The Tinker's Tale.

AS settled in a very flourishing trade, as a tinker, in a large town in the west of England, which I employed a great many hands; and my wife and I lived happily together. A distant relative, dying without children, left five thousand pounds betwixt me, my three brothers, and a sister; which one would have thought might easily have been divided between us, without the assistance of a lawyer. But, as we were to pay an old aunt an annuity for her life, of twenty pounds half yearly, the part of the will being *ambitiously* expressed, '—unambiguously, I suppose you mean,' says Wild-
—'I mean,' says the tinker, 'what the lawyer says, that it was impossible to know, as the will was worded, whether it meant twenty pounds or twenty pounds a year; though every one knew the intention of my kinsman was, to leave her only twenty pounds a year in the whole; and the lawyer that drew the will had probably expressed it so, on purpose to make work for the tinker, as the saying is. But we were advised to put the affair into Chancery in an amicable way, as they call it; which, as they told us, would be a trifling expense, and would soon be determined. But my sister and one of my brothers dying in the mean time, and leaving children, we were forced to have bills of revivor, I call them, one after another; so that by one means or other, we could never get a decree to settle this affair under seven years. When that was done our lawyer told us, the business would soon be ended; for that there was nothing now left, but to settle the account before a Master in Chancery, which, one would think, might have been soon done. But we soon found, that not a few

years were required to settle an account with a schoolmaster, or indeed, any schoolboy, much less settled in a few hours.

'But I should have told you before, that I had a decent mourning for the death of my kind friend, who had invited some of my friends to a tavern, and I took a great deal of my joy for the legacy which he had left me. I also thought it unnecessary to make my friends any longer a slave to my business; and the respect which I found myself treated by the waiters and tapsters at the public-houses which I frequented, made me fond of repeating my visits at those places of rendezvous.

'My poor wife saw the absurdity of my conduct, and whenever I came home elated with liquor, she would reproach me for my folly in no very gentle manner. In short, home began to be disagreeable to me. I was never easy out of a public-house; so I neglected my business, and spending considerable sums at the tavern, by the time our law-suits were ended, I found myself more in debt than the value of the legacy which the law had left me amounting to; for instead of one thousand pounds as I expected, it did not turn out above five hundred. Hervey, on this account was the death of my poor wife, though I held up my head a year or two longer. My landlord at last seized upon my stock for rent, and I was forced to abscond, and leave my three children upon the parish, and to fly my country. Thus, by my own folly, and the iniquity of a law of equity, from a topping tradesman I am become a travelling tinker, at your service.'

Though Tugwell had been cramming in his head beef, during the tinker's narration, yet he held up his head at the conclusion of it, and said that the law was a bottomless pit, as the exciseman used to say.

Wildgoose observed, that those forms and ceremonies which were sometimes so oppressive to individuals, were the greatest security in general, of justice.

erty.—‘That is true, master,’ says Tugwell; ‘come, let us drink, and drive away care,’ quoth

He then put the flask to his mouth, and took off one half of it; then clapping his hand on the young woman’s knee, who was a hand-black girl (black I mean from the sooty complexion of her paramour, for naturally she was as fair as Venus of Corregio)—Tugwell, I say, squeezed her knees, with a waggish air, bid the lady pledge

But the tinker’s dog, who lay at his mistress’s feet, not approving of Jerry’s familiarity, starts up, snaps at his fingers; in return for which he gives the dog a kick in the guts. This roused the tinker’s choler, already provoked at Tugwell’s amorous freedom with his doxy, and he gave him a cuff in the mazard. Tugwell had not been used to receive a kick or a cuff; he, therefore, turned to the tinker a rejoinder, which would have been light on a regular boxing-match, had not Wildgoose on one side, and Trulla on the other, intervened, and put a stop to farther hostilities. The tinker, however, sacked up his budget, and his bundle, and went growling off, with many curses both upon Tugwell and his master, intruding upon them and interrupting their tranquility. Such was the event of Wildgoose’s benevolent intention of converting this itinerant copper-smith and his female companion, which Tugwell had cast as pearls before swine; though his indiscretion alone, and carnal waggery, had defeated his master’s purpose, and deprived him of an opportunity of giving them any spiritual instruction. As the two pilgrims finished their repast, took a nap to refresh themselves, and then proceeded on their journey, leaving the Cirencester road, and following their course towards Park-corner: but the darkness of night overtook them before they reached their intended quarters.

CHAP. III.

*Their comfortable Reception at Park-corner
near Lord Bathurst's Woods.*

BLESSED be the man that first invented warming-pans!" said an old gentleman with white hair, who had just passed the Alps, upon coming to a comfortable inn on mount St. Bernard; and 'blessed be that man, the first Christian who first found out chimney-corners,' said Tugwell to himself, upon spying the distant prospect of the inn to which they had been directed. 'Nothing is more comfortable,' continued Jerry, 'than to smoke a pipe of tobacco in a chimney-corner, after wandering about in a dark night and in a strange country, as we have done; and if I can but meet with a little bit of soft cheese and a radish, to close the orifice of the stomach (as the exciseman used to say), I shall be as happy as the Great Mogul.'

Tugwell was consoling himself with these saving ideas, when, about nine o'clock, they approached the Park-corner. But, lo! instead of this snug scene which Jerry had formed in his imagination, they found the inn so crowded with company from all the four reincester races, that they were forced to sit down on the steps leading out at the door (it being a warm evening); the stables also were so full, that there were twenty horses standing round the sign-post.

It was in vain for foot-passengers to expect such a kind of lodgings upon such an occasion; and it was even with difficulty that they got any sort of refreshment. Tugwell began to complain of great fatigue, and to lament their distress; but Wildgust, attentive to nothing so much as the conversion of sinners, cried out, in a strain of exultation, 'For it, Jerry! this is an unexpected opportunity; let us take possession of the devil's strong hold; and when he will make his kingdom shake, I'll warrant you.'

ing said this, in the warmth of his zeal, without more ceremony, he mounted the horse contiguous to the sign-post, and began to harangue with such vehemence, that he soon drew to all the company about the house; and though mocked, yet others were very attentive: for, many of them came at no great distance from the hostler, they had heard of Wildgoose's fame, and were glad of an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity at so easy a rate.

After a little time, some of them began to leave their pipes and their punch-bowls; they were provoked at being interrupted in the midst of their songs and catches, and could not renewing their melody at every period of Wildgoose's discourse; which he perceiving, after some time, addressed them in the apostolical strain: 'Be merry, let him sing psalms;' and ordered them to give out the hundredth psalm. But the men of the house, thinking their craft was in danger, and that preaching and singing of psalms interrupted more profitable business, were not much pleased with these proceedings. They connived, therefore, at a proposal of the hostler, who, climbing the sign-post, which was not much illuminated, discharged a bucket of water upon the heads of the two pilgrims, which raised a great uproar, and all into confusion, and effectually cooled their ardour.

They were now certainly in very evil plight, all wet to the skin, and thoroughly tired, nor could they get any bed, or any comfortable accommodation at Park-corner; and they were assured, there was no other house upon the road nearer than the inn, which was six or seven miles. In the midst of this distress, however, a gentleman's servant, in a green coat and black cap, with some attendants by his side, having observed that Wildgoose had a watch in his pocket, which he consulted to find out the hour of the night, and that he had

otherwise the appearance of a gentleman, though he might safely invite him and his companion to habitation. This was part of an old Gothic building, about a mile within Lord Bathurst's fine woods, which extended for five or six miles to the west of Cirencester, and are cut into glades and avenues, most of which are terminated by towers or spires, or some other striking objects, agreeably to the magnificent taste of that worthy nobleman.

Upon the keeper's offering them such accommodations as his house would afford, the travellers may be sure, having no choice, were glad to accept of so unexpected an invitation. They accompanied their honest guide, therefore, who was then going to his castle, together with a groom of my lord who had staid out beyond his time, and intended to lie at the house in the wood till the morning.

The gloomy darkness and solemn silence of the woods, through which they were conducted by two strangers, filled Tugwell with terrible apprehensions, which were greatly aggravated upon their approach to the house, by the loud barkings of some watchdogs, pointers, and southern hounds, and the hissing, which, echoing from the ruinous walls, revived Tugwell's imagination his danger from the adventure of the buck-hunters; but when they came nearer, the cawing of some Spanish geese, the gling of turkeys, and the noise of other uncertain fowls which are kept there, threw poor Jerry into the utmost consternation. He was soon freed from this alarm, however, on being conducted into a cheerful kitchen, where the keeper's wife was expecting the return of her husband by a good fire. Being informed of the distress from which his benevolence had freed the travellers, she received them with tolerable civility; desired them to come to the fire and dry themselves, and entertained them with as much hospitality as their circumstances would allow of.

The keeper had but one spare bed, which Tugwell

ld not be prevailed upon to partake with his ma-
r, so took up his lodgings with the groom in the
-loft; and Wildgoose, making it a point of con-
euce, not to indulge himself in the softness of a
wn bed, when his fellow-labourer fared so coarsely,
apt himself up in the coverlet, and lay down upon
floor. So, though they were both thoroughly
ed, through the complaisance of the one, and the
otism of the other, a very good feather-bed re-
ined useless and unoccupied. Wildgoose, how-
r, slept tolerably well on the floor, and Tugwell
uld have slept better in the hay-loft, had not the
om, who chose to lie in his boots and spurs,
en Jerry now and then an involuntary titillation.

CHAP. IV.

Spiritual Advice.

the morning as soon as the keeper arose, he
prepared them a good breakfast of toast and ale;
as his wife was dressing a sucking child by
fire, she expressed some concern, that Mr. Wild-
se had so bad a lodging, and was forced to lie
on the floor all night, as she found he had done.
ldgoose, recollecting Mr. Whitfield's method of
gorizing upon such occasions, shook his head,
, turning towards Tugwell, in allusion to the
d at the breast, 'Ah!' says he, 'I sweetly lean-
on my Saviour's bosom, and sucked out of the
asts of his consolation; and I can truly say, the
ner of his love was spread over me the whole
ht*.'

The poor woman, a stranger to this pious jargon,
red at him with astonishment, to hear a jolly man,
Wildgoose was, talk of sucking at the breast; which
gwell observing, and imagining he could explain

* Vide Journals.

his master's meaning, 'Yes, yes,' says he, 'his worship only talks in the way of Christian discouragement look ye! that is, as a body may say, his worship took a good swinging nap, and had a comfortable night's rest.' Wildgoose did not reflect upon the probability of his audience's not comprehending allegorical meaning, but thought the least he could do, in return for their kindness, was to impart some spiritual advice to his host and family.

After a few observations, therefore, upon the laudable nature of hospitality, and putting them in mind, that in the primitive times, some had entertained angels, without suspecting any thing of the matter, he proceeded to assure them, that in such cases (as that of Rahab the harlot for instance) it was her faith, and not her kindness to the Jewish spies, that was so acceptable to God. 'In short,' says he, 'though it is a very commendable thing to entertain strangers in distress, as you have done, yet you must be very cautious not to place the merit in this, or in any other good work which you can possibly perform; for we must be saved by faith alone, without works.'

'Faith and troth, master,' replies the keeper of the ale (the word being then used to religious speculations) 'I never thought about merit, or any such thing. I did as I would be done by. Our ale is but poor, indeed, but so as it is, you are as welcome to it as a king; and I don't desire a farthing for my trouble.'

'However, master, I don't know what you mean by being saved without work; but I am sure all the faith in the world, without work, would not save me from starving. It is true,' continues he, 'I live in my lord's house here, rent-free; but never a man in the country works harder to support his family than I do: and if you choose to take a turn here in the woods, I will show you some serpentine work, which I advised my lord to let me cut out this week;' in which, indeed, the honest man probably took more pride than my lord himself did.

goose, therefore, having given his hostess a crown for her trouble (which she did not attract from such guests), took his leave, and accompanied the keeper into the woods.

CHAP. V.

Stranger of a peculiar Character arrives.

The keeper and his guests were in the amphitheatre before the Gothic house, there arrived an elderly gentleman, with his servant, whose name had brought him to see the place. 'Well,' said he to a country fellow, who had been his guide, 'are these *turpentine* walks which you told me of?'

Then, alighting from his horse, and surveying the structure, which represents the ruin of a castle overgrown with ivy; 'Ay,' says he, 'a very fine place! Probably one of the *castra æstiva*, or summer camps, of the Romans; some appendage of Winchester, I suppose, which was one of the *hyberna*, or winter stations, of the Roman emperors. The castle itself was probably built during Henry the Third's wars, in the reign of Henry the Third, or King John.'—'Aha! look ye there now,' says the keeper, smiling, 'so several gentlemen have said: but, sir, I assure you, it was built by my lord, but a few years ago; and his lordship would say, he could have built it as old again if he had a mind.'—'Built by my present lord?' said the gentleman, with a frown, 'and were there any remains of a castle here before?'—'Not that I ever heard of,' replies the keeper.—'Well, for my part,' says the stranger, 'I don't at all approve of these legends, which must necessarily mislead future historians, and introduce great confusion into the local history. I don't wonder,' continues the keeper, turning towards Wildgoose, 'that any gentleman should wish to have his woods or gardens

adorned with these venerable Gothic structures, they strike the imagination with vast pleasure by the greatness of the object, and also by giving a melancholy idea of their past grandeur and magnificence. But for a man to build a ruin, or erect a modern house in the style of our Gothic ancestors, appears to me the same absurdity, and to be attended with the same inconvenience to posterity, as that which many people have of late got into, of having their pictures drawn in the manner of Vandyke, or Sir Peter Lely; or that of our miniature-masters, of representing our English heroes in Roman armour, and the dresses of antiquity, though I myself have a great veneration for Roman customs, yet this foolish practice, I think destroys one considerable use of pictures and medals, that of conveying to posterity the habits and customs of the age we live in.'

'I find, sir,' says Wildgoose, 'you are a connoisseur in these things, and I suppose have a taste for antiquities.'—'Sir,' replies the gentleman, 'I have some little taste that way, and took Cirencester on my road to Gloucester, not to see the races, I assure you, but to inquire after some of those Roman coins which are found there in great abundance.'

As the antiquary was talking, he pulled out his handkerchief, or pocket handkerchief, to wipe his forehead, when two or three silver and copper medals, which he had met with at Cirencester, dropped out of his pocket; which he picked up, and began explaining them to Wildgoose and the company; upon which Wildgoose observed, that the study of medals was a curious study; but he could never be convinced of the utility of it.—'The utility of it,' replied the virtuoso, with some vivacity, 'why as to that I only refer you to Mr. Addison's Dialogues on that subject, to which I think nothing can be added.'

'But people often run themselves into difficulties,' continued he, 'and lay themselves open to their own ridicule.'

s, by resting their cause upon a wrong plea; it must be proved useful, forsooth! where-
 ink it sufficient if some things are proved
 le and entertaining. Why has not the ima-
 or fancy a right to be gratified, as well as
 ions or appetites, in a subordinate degree,
 der the directions of reason?

were to dispute with a Methodist about lux-
 food, and about the necessity of fasting and
 ation, I should not think myself obliged to
 that every thing we usually eat was abso-
 necessary to support life.'

says Wildgoose, interrupting him, 'I never
 at the Methodists laid any stress upon these
 servances of fasting or distinction of meats,
 and drank just as other people do.'—'Proba-
 y may,' replies the virtuoso, 'notwithstand-
 r mortified pretensions. At least, from what
 of their self-denial, they are the last people
 nom I would trust a wife or a daughter.

, however, suppose I were disputing, I say,
 ay superstitious person, upon the subject of
 im eating and drinking, I should say, that
 and cheese, for instance, was a hearty, whole-
 food; and the staff of life, as the saying is.
 should think it a sufficient defence of the
 ness of eating cheesecake or custard, by say-
 at it was agreeable. Thus we may say of se-
 rts and sciences; of law, physic, and divinity,
 ey are necessary for the subsistence of socie-
 t for poetry, painting, sculpture, and the like,
 it enough if they are allowed to be ornament-
 to contribute to the recreation of mankind.
 short, sir, if history, chronology, and several
 branches of polite literature, are allowed to
 any use to the world, the knowledge of me-
 ust also be allowed to have its share of me-
 instrumental in illustrating and confirming
 particulars in those sciences.'

ay, sir,' replies Wildgoose, 'I must confess

myself to be one of those who think only one branch of knowledge at all necessary, or worth our pursuit; and that is, the knowledge of our fallen state, and of our redemption, as revealed in the Bible.'

The antiquary stared at first with some astonishment at Wildgoose's declaration. But, soon getting on his legs at his religious turn, 'Well,' says he, 'to come to the matter still farther then, we could not understand the Bible, at least several expressions in it without the assistance of this study.'

'The history of the Jews, from the time of the Maccabees to the birth of Christ, was all obscure and confusion, till Monsieur Vaillant, from a collection of Greek medals, had given the world a complete series of the Syro-Macedonian kings.

'And the title of EVERGETES, or benefactor, which is found on the coins of the Antiochus's and the Ptolomy's very well explains what is meant by the Gentile kings being called benefactors; and the commentators, I think, made but bungling work of before.

'The tribute-money, with Cæsar's image and inscription, was a Roman penny or denarius; the two-pence, which the good Samaritan is supposed to have given the landlord for his care of a wounded traveller, were two of those denarii, or a fifteen pence of our money. These things, perhaps, might have been known, from a slight acquaintance with the collateral histories of those times; but it is a satisfaction to see the very coins which were then current, and which are preserved in the cabinets of the curious.'

'Ah!' says Wildgoose, 'I want no commentaries, nor any assistance, to understand the Scriptures. When God has once revealed himself to a man, every expression speaks comfort to his soul; and he can feel the truth of it, without any teaching or instruction. Neither do I doubt that although all other helps should be lost, Providence would still preserve the knowledge of the Scriptures in his church.'

the world's end. I don't mean the established or the church, which I am afraid has departed from its doctrines; but the invisible church or society of true Christians, by whatever denomination they are distinguished.'

Wildgoose was launching beyond the comprehension of the virtuoso, and they were now come to a beautiful avenue, which terminated upon a fine church, the gentleman turned the discourse to the beauty of the prospect; and they being now near the Tetbury road, Wildgoose took his leave, and, together with his trusty companion, proceeded on his journey to Bath.

CHAP. VI.

Some Account of the Virtuoso.

As soon as they were got out of sight of the antiquary, Tugwell began to open. 'Od's life!' said he, 'this is a desperate man for the Romans to suppose he's one of your Papishes. I never knew of such a whimsical gentleman since I was born. His servant says, he almost starved one or two of his children, by breeding them up in the Roman way; for he would never let them eat till sundown, and would never suffer his little boy to wear a hat, because the Romans belike went bare-headed. He makes his children, instead of shoes and stockings, wear leathern buskins, like Joseph and his brethren in the Bible.'

And his man says, he would have had the body of his eldest son, who died, burnt to ashes, because the Romans did so; but his wife would not consent to it. Nay, he threatens to put his daughters to death if they marry without his consent, as the old Romans, he says, used to do.

His man says, if the gardener happens to dig up a piece of an old cream-pot, he'll lock it up in his

cupboard, and calls it a piece of Roman crock-ware, such as they used to put the ashes of the dead in: and he says, they came ten miles out of the way to see this old castle and other curiosities.

'Did you ask where he came from?' says the goose. 'Yes,' replies Jerry, 'tis one 'Squire Townsend, and he comes out of ——shire.' Wildgust's heart immediately rose to his mouth, and his countenance changed; for he was now convinced it was Townsend's father with whom he had been talking, and he wondered at his own stupidity in not remembering this before.

It instantly occurred to him, that Mr. Townsend was going to Gloucester in quest of his daughter, and he fancied he might have said many things in her favour, if he had known who he was talking to; though it is ten to one he could have said nothing upon the occasion but what would have been improper, and have done more harm than good.

Though Tugwell, as was observed, had a smattering of history himself, yet, as the anti-que did not touch upon any of those legendary stories with which Jerry had been chiefly conversant, as the Travels of Joseph of Arimathea—the History of Glastonbury Thorn—or any romantic accounts of the Holy Land, and the like, he had thought it rather a dry discourse, and beginning to spit sixpence as his saying was, he gave hints to Mr. Wildgust to stop at the first public-house they should come to. But there was none till they came to Tewkesbury, where they went into a second-rate inn, for the first meeting with the same insults which they had received at the Bell at Gloucester.

CHAP. VII.

A Hurley-burley in the modern Taste.

WILDGOOSE having been thoroughly fatigued the preceding day, and not slept very soundly on the floor at night; having also breakfasted on toast and ale, which he was not much used to, he found himself drowsy, and somewhat indisposed: he desired, therefore, to go into a back parlour, and getting an arm-chair, took a comfortable nap, whilst Tugwell was smoking his pipe in the chimney corner.

When Wildgoose waked, he desired to have some matter got ready for his dinner. My landlady, a daughter-in-law, a pretty girl about eighteen, officiated as waiter, and went into the parlour with the cloth. As our preacher always found a peculiar propensity to exercise his talent on the young and handsome, he could not forbear catechising this fair maid, as she came backwards and forwards into the room, about the state of her soul. The poor girl, conscious of her ignorance in the principles of religion, blushed, and seemed distressed for an answer to make; and having placed the spoon and pepper-box on one side of the table, and the knife and fork in parallel lines on the other, would have made her escape from so disagreeable a persecution. But Wildgoose finding his rhetoric had not been enough to detain her, laid hold on her apron, and desired her to hear what he had to say, which assured her was for her good; nay, that nothing could be more so: that it was better than all the riches in the world, and of more value than thousands of gold and silver: that he himself was the servant of God, and that he should be very happy if he could prevail upon her to love him above all things.

Just at that instant Mrs. Tantrum, the landlady, came into the parlour, having both hands filled with Wildgoose's dinner. She herself, though no less coarse as Pontius Pilate's cookmaid, yet had been handsome in her youth, and being still so, was inclined, watched her daughter-in-law with a suspicious, or rather with a jealous eye. Seeing a stranger, therefore, thus engaged about her son, and hearing the words, 'beauty, love, gold, and silver,' she immediately concluded, that he was bribing her with gold and silver to her ruin. Mine hostess then, being a stranger to Christian meekness and to delicacy, prevented her rage, without much ceremony, first rebuking Mr. Wildgoose. Then, setting down the plate which she had brought in, and falling foul upon the poor girl with her brawny fists, 'you saucy creature,' says she, 'have not I charged you, often and often, never to listen to any foot-passengers! but to stay in the room, if ever they pretended to trouble their heads about you? and here you stand with your back to my face—' As she was going on scolding, and thrusting her daughter's shoulders, Wildgoose thought himself obliged, as he had been the cause of the girl's trouble, to explain his motives, and to rescue her from the consequences of it. His interposition, however, would of itself have made Mrs. Tantrum more angry and more outrageous. But Wildgoose, having rebuked her with some asperity, and having averted the scuffle unfortunately torn my landlady's face, this added to her fury, and gave her an opportunity which she wanted, of venting her rage more fully and more fully upon the ill-fated pilgrim.

There is a certain farinaceous composition, well known from its being frequently used by our ancestors, as an extempore supplement to a scanty dinner, which obtained the appellation of a hasty pudding. It is composed of flour and milk boiled together, and being spread into a round shallow dish, and sprinkled with dabs of butter, and brown sugar for

strewed over it, gives one no bad idea of a
of the sun, spotted about according to the
n hypothesis.

ish of this wholesome food, smoking hot, mine
ss had brought in one hand, and a plate of ba-
nd eggs in the other: and upon Wildgoose's
mptuously interposing between her and her
nter (as has been related), Mrs. Tantrum's fury
ninitely augmented: and, snatching up the
be discharged the hasty pudding full in Wild-
's face; which, with the oiled butter and melt-
gar, ran down to the skirts of his plush waist-
and made no very cleanly appearance.

gwell, hearing the uproar, was now come into
om; and seeing Mrs. Tantrum in the condition
igress robbed of her whelps, attempted to lay
of her arms, and prevent any farther efforts of
ary: but she, snatching up the dish of bacon
eggs, gave Jerry as warm a salute as she had
his master: and one of the poached eggs burst-
his face, and mixing with the greasy contents
e fryingpan, poor Jerry was in a worse plight
than his fellow-traveller.

s. Tantrum, having now satiated her fury, came
le to herself again: when, reflecting upon the
ge she had probably done herself, if her guests
d refuse to pay for the dinner, which, though
had smelt, they had not tasted; and beholding
ise the visible effects of her unbridled passion,
easing her floor, and making unnecessary work
herself and her servant; she was going to repeat
strage upon her innocent daughter-in-law: but
irl had wisely withdrawn till the storm was

She, therefore, sent the maid, to clean the
, and set things to rights again: and the tra-
rs, having craved the maid's assistance in
ing their persons, desired her to bring them
loaf and cheese, and a tankard of ale; with
h they endeavoured to console themselves for

the loss of the savoury food, by the sight of which they had been so disagreeably tantalized.

CHAP. VIII.

The Mistress of an Inn not easily to be converted.

WHEN Mrs. Tantrum was a little recovered from the violence of her resentment, the daughter-in-law ventured to assure her, that the stranger had not offered to take the least freedom with her, but had only talked to her about Mr. Whitfield and our Saviour Christ, and such sort of discourse. 'Whitfield!' quoth she: 'I'll be hang'd then, Mrs. Tantrum, if it is not one of these Methodist that go about the country. Run, and take the silver spoon and pepper-box! A pack of cats and toads! I thought he looked like one of those Methodistical rascals. There was one of them at the bury, not long ago, married two wives; and another was hanged for sheep-stealing—Run, I say, and away the pepper-box.'

The poor girl said, she did not think the gentleman would steal any thing neither, for all he said about religion. He did not look like that sort of man, she imagined. Whilst they were debating the matter, Wildgoose and his friend came into the kitchen, to pay their reckoning; and Mrs. Tantrum, surveying them more calmly, could not discover any thing very thievish in their physiognomy. So, to make some little amends for the roughness with which she had treated her guests, she dismissed them with a tolerably decent welcome, and wished them a good journey. Wildgoose returned her compliment with a prayer for her conversion: and told her, that, unless God would give her grace to subdue her boisterous passions, she could no more enjoy the joys of heaven, than a hog or a sow could.

an parlour.—‘Ay! ay!’ added Tugwell, ‘thou art a vessel of wrath, doomed to perdition.’—‘I a vessel of wrath! you pot-gutted rascal! no more than myself! Marry come up! what does the fool mean? I know my own business best,’ says Mrs. Tugwell; then concluded, in her own way, that ‘every vessel must stand upon its own bottom.’

CHAP. IX.

Pursue their Journey.

OUR Wildgoose was a little chagrined at being suspected of carnal intentions; but comforted himself with recollecting several of the chosen saints, who had been thus buffeted by Satan, and lain under the same groundless suspicions. But he would, probably, have been more shocked, if he had known that he was judged capable of stealing a silver spoon. These were consequences of his extravagance, which he could not foresee, and of which he had hitherto no conception. I have often thought, however, it is happy for us, that we do not know the half which is thought or said of us behind our backs, by the smiling hostess or the surly hostler, who attends us on our arrival or at our departure from an inn upon the road.

Our sturdy pilgrims, having sufficiently refreshed themselves, proceeded on their journey with great alacrity; and, as it was not yet past mid-day, pushed on to reach Bath that night. They travelled the whole afternoon without any incident worthy the notice of a grave historian. But reaching Lansdown, within a few miles of Bath, toward sun-set, they spied a poor horse, which, being over-loaded, was fallen down, and struggling under his burthen; and very near him two men, instead of assisting the wretched animal, were scuffling and pummelling each other without mercy. One of them was a

slender, gentleman-like man, and the other appeared to be a butcher's servant, or something in that way. Wildgoose and his fellow-traveller having proposed, and parted the combatants, the butcher came to vent his wrath upon his antagonist, 'D-mn blood!' says he, 'who the devil are you?' 'I can't a man be in a passion, and beat his own head for all you, and be pox'd to you?'

Wildgoose, having rebuked him for his insolence and profaneness, applied his hand to the side of the horse; who after some further efforts, being roused, the butcher remounted him, rode off, and instead of thanking Wildgoose for his assistance, calls out, 'D-mn you all together, for a pack of whores-birds as you are!' The gentleman, who had fought the butcher, surveyed him for a moment with great indignation and contempt: then, refreshing himself with a pinch of snuff, 'There,' says he, 'there goes a true picture of English liberty.' 'Pray, sir,' says Wildgoose, 'if I may make a suggestion, what was the subject of your altercation?' To which he replied in the following manner.

CHAP. X.

A Knight-errant of a peculiar Kind. A Case in Favour of dumb Creatures.

'YOU see, sir,' says the gentleman, 'how that poor beast is loaded. Now that being a fellow, instead of driving the horse before him, he was probably ordered by his master to do so, and galloped him, loaded as he was, for near a mile along the road, in my sight; when the poor creature happened to trip, and come down with his rider. He began to bang him with that stick about the head with so much fury, that, if I had not interposed, he might probably have killed him upon the spot. My officiousness, however, only made the

the object of his wrath ; for he fell upon the same weapon, which, however, I wrested from his hands, and banged him with to some purpose, till, he running in to me, we came to that engagement from which you parted us.'

Wildgoose staring at the gentleman with marks of surprise,—' My compassion for dumb animals,' continued he, ' is so excessive, that it often makes me miserable. Our sympathy and assistance is only due, in the first place, to our fellow creatures of the human species, as they stand in a nearer relation to us, as they hold a superior rank in the scale of the creation ; but I own the incapacity of a brute creature to utter his distress, and his want of reason to find out the means of relieving it, plead more powerfully with me, than all the eloquence of a beggar practised in the art of moving compassion.'

' replies Wildgoose, ' and I think, sir, you have suggested the reason of this ; because in the present case there is often a suspicion of insincerity in the petitioner ; whereas, in the former instances, the dumb nature, though void of speech, expresses its distress in the most emphatical manner. For the reason, the silent rhetoric of tears, or of blushes, is often more pathetic than all the oratorical flourish in the world : and I dare say, sir, the distress condition of an infant in distress must affect you still more sensibly than that of any of those creatures for which you express so much con-

' I don't know,' replies the gentleman ; ' it certainly ought to do so : but I cannot reason myself into this strange effeminacy ; nor do I recollect any instance of human distress, that has given me more pain, than the sight of a poor hare, for instance, run down, as they call it ; to see her squat behind a hedge, panting and listening, with her ears erect, to the cries of her pursuers, from whom her natural scent, augmented by the perspiration

she is thrown into, makes it almost impossible for her to escape.

'I entirely agree with Mr. Addison, in applauding the humanity of the sultan, who chose rather to cut off the sleeve of his robe, than awake his favourite cat, which was asleep upon it; and I myself, in my walks, have often gone a furlong out of my way rather than disturb a poor unwieldy ox, that has been lying down and chewing the cud; or than interrupt an innocent lamb that was sucking its anxious dam.

'Nay, I have gone so far, as to erect an urn in my garden, as a testimony of my compassion to dumb animals, with the inscription from Ovid's speech of Pythagoras:

*'Quid meruistis, oves, placidum pecus—&c.
Quid meruere boves, animal sine fraude dolose
Innocuum?'*

*'What have ye done, ye flocks, a peaceful race
Or what the harmless ox, so void of guile,
To merit death?'*

'Why, as for those animals which are frequently slaughtered, without torture, for the support of man life,' says Wildgoose, 'I can easily reconcile myself to their fate; as the pain of death consists, I believe, chiefly in the apprehension: and when death is instantaneous (as in those cases it is, or ought to be) they enjoy themselves, and feel nothing till the stroke arrives; and the moment it does so, the influence of it either deprives them of life, or at least of the sense of pain. Mr. Pope has finely described this in his ethic epistles:'

*'The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pleas'd to the last he crops the flow'ry food,
And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood.
Oh! blindness to the future! kindly given,
That each might fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.'*

'Why, doubtless,' returns the gentleman, 'one of the most for those animals that are tortured and abused: but I think none are more so than the generality of horses and beasts of burden, from want of sensibility in the reasoning brutes to the care they are usually intrusted. You saw a little compassion that butcher's lad has shown to his loaded steed: and to see a noble creature shiver and tremble at the passionate exclamation of the Yahoo of a stable-boy, who, if he knew his strength, could drive a dozen men before him, equally excites my pity and my indignation. I never meet a string of pack-horses, bending under their loads, but my heart bleeds for the mute sufferers; and I make it a point of conscience to give them a word of comfort on the road. Nay, I have, in my own mind, added one more to the curses denounced by Moses against the unmerciful; "Cursed be he that maketh his pack-horse to go out of his way."

Here Tugwell could not forbear putting in his word. 'Well,' says Jerry, 'the tailor of our town is the best man for that. He keeps a horse to let; and when he'll never let him to any one, till he has made him promise faithfully that the poor horse shall stand still to do his needs.'—The gentleman smiled at Tugwell's instance of compassion. But the goose silencing him with a significant look, observed, that the good man, to be sure, was merciful, not to his beast: 'and it is pity,' continued he, 'that the same pity to those animals cannot be provided against by our laws, as it was in a great measure by the laws of Moses.'

'Very true, sir,' replies the gentleman; 'and as we cannot well be done in this land of liberty, I trust every gentleman would endeavour to supply the defect by discouraging all cruelty of that kind, in so far as his power or influence extends; and certainly every parent should be particularly careful to instil principles of mercy and tenderness, to birds, beasts, and insects, into the tender minds of their

children. For my part, I profess myself a knight-errant in the cause; and assure you I have met with many such skirmishes as this which has found me engaged in, by interfering where I have no other motive but humanity and compassion.

CHAP. XI.

The polite Philosopher.

THE frank disposition of this gentleman, who called himself Graham, encouraged Wildgoose as they walked along, to communicate somewhat of his own pretensions; and he informed the other man, that he himself was a volunteer in the defence of his fellow-creatures; and professed to receive their opinions in a matter of much greater importance than any thing which regarded this life, the salvation of their immortal souls.

‘I presume, then,’ says Mr. Graham, ‘you are a member of these Methodists, which have made such a noise in the world.’ Wildgoose replied, that he might be called by what name he pleased; but what he professed was, to preach up true Christianity, and the doctrines of the reformation.

‘Why,’ returns Mr. Graham, ‘though I have formerly conversed much in the world, I have since confined myself a great deal to books and meditation, and the investigation of truth; the result of which is, that I cannot reflect with patience on the many absurd practices and opinions which prevail in the world, and have often been tempted to turn itinerant myself, and sally forth in order to reform mankind, and set them right in various particulars.

‘When I hear of a father’s marrying his daughter against her inclinations, and sacrificing her happiness to her grandeur, I am ready, like the Don Quixote, to challenge him to mortal combat,

the unhappy victim from the power which he

ough I am not in Parliament, nor am fond of
cs, I could not forbear giving the public my
e, in a pamphlet, upon the Militia Act, 'Trien-
Parliaments, and the Necessity of Sumptuary

have by me also a manuscript, which I call
æ Hottentoticae, or Letters from a beautiful
g Hottentot to her Friends at the Cape: giving
ccount of the many barbarous customs and
sterous opinions which she had observed in
metropolis, during her three years' abode
gst us.

ut, sir, you will pardon my freedom when I
are, that of all the opinions which have been
subject of my contemplation, none appears more
rd to me, than that all religion should be made
nsist in thinking rightly upon a few abstruse
ts, which have been controverted ever since the
rmation, and about which hardly any two per-
think exactly alike. I really believe, when
Methodists first set out (as Providence often
gs about salutary ends by irregular means)
did some good, and contributed to rouse the
igent clergy, and to revive practical Christiani-
amongst us. But I'm afraid they have since
e no small prejudice to religion, by reviving the
web disputes of the last century; and by calling
he minds of men from practice to mere specula-
. For, by all the accounts I have heard of late,
man does but frequent their meetings regularly,
ress himself properly upon justification, and a
more of their favourite topics, he is immedi-
y ranked amongst the elect, and may live as
elcely as he pleases in other respects; nay, may
guilty of drunkenness, fornication, luxury, and
at not. In short, if a man does but talk and look
a saint, he may, without any reproach, live
a sinner.'

'Sir,' says Wildgoose, 'whatever the case with a few individuals, who call themselves theodists, you cannot say that any of those irregularities are the necessary consequence of their principles.'

'No, sir,' replies the gentleman; 'but they are the probable consequences of their practices; being thus distinguished from their brethren, they begin to look upon themselves as a sort of privileged persons; and finding so much strength upon thinking rightly, they begin to be more careless about acting properly; and the original purity of their nature returning upon them thus guarded, they are but too prone to relapse into the greatest enormities; which reflection, I am sure, might be confirmed by too frequent experience to mention the tendency which their particular doctrines of assurance and inward feelings have made men presumptuous, and to delude them to their own destruction.'

Wildgoose was not inclined to continue the dispute with a person who appeared so much prejudiced against his doctrines, and who, indeed, so full of reflections, made in his solitude, would hardly give him leave to put in a word.

As their road, however, lay near a mile the way, they talked upon various subjects; and Wildgoose found, in the course of their conversation, that Mr. Graham was quite a polite philosopher, had a competent knowledge of almost every science, had travelled over most parts of Europe, and made many delicate and curious remarks upon the manners and customs of the several people with whom he had conversed.

But what gave a peculiar beauty to his conversation, was the delicacy of his taste, which seemed the most agreeable or the most striking circumstances, on every subject; so that his descriptions and narrations never became languid by too much a detail of uninteresting particulars.

He now lived a very retired life; went sometimes to Bath, as a mere spectator; but, having sequestered himself from the world on a particular occasion, and having had sufficient experience of the selfishness, malignity, and insincerity of the vulgar part of mankind, he confined himself to a few select friends; and by exercise and temperance contrived to pass through the autumn of life, with health, usefulness, and tranquillity.

Mr. Graham was a man of that natural benevolence, that he rather affected the misanthrope than was really such. He invited Wildgoose and his friends, therefore, with great cordiality, to refresh themselves at his hermitage (as he called it), which he pointed out to them amidst a tuft of lofty oaks, at a little distance, on the descent of the hill. Mr. Wildgoose, being impatient to join his Christian friends at Bath, would have waved the accepting of his invitation; but Tugwell having an habitual thirst for him at this time of the year, said he should be obliged to the gentleman for a draught of small beer, or a cup of cider.

They, therefore, accompanied him to his habitation.

CHAP. XII.

A singular Mansion.

Mr. Graham's house was almost concealed from the road by trees, and was literally founded upon a rock, some craggy parts of which appeared rising upon each side of the house: a clear spring which rose from the bottom of one of them, almost covered with moss, hart's tongue, and other fountain plants, determined the situation.

They entered, by a strong door, into a sort of porch or vestibule; on one side of which Mr. Graham showed them a neat bed-room, about seven

feet square: on the other side, a beaufet, and conveniences about the same dimensions. He took them into a parlour, elegantly furnished about twelve feet square, exclusive of a bedchamber, which commanded an extensive prospect of a beautiful valley, terminated by a distant view of the city of Bath and its environs: and this was apparently the whole house.

Mr. Graham, however, took them down a winding steps, cut out of the rock, to another under the former, which served him for a kitchen, cellar, and all other accommodations for himself and his maid. She was a middle-aged woman, who was sitting there at work with her needle. To prevent all suspicion of her serving him in any capacity than that of a servant, Mr. Graham pitched upon a deserving person, with one protuberant shoulder, and one or two more dental deformities, sufficient to stop the mouth of that infernal fury, scandal herself. A garden was portioned to the house and its inhabitants, well stocked out in a simple taste, and stored with those flowers, herbs, and plants, which were native to the climate in which they were to grow.

Mr. Graham left Tugwell to drink some wine with his maid Maritornes, and took Mr. Wildgoose into his parlour, and offered him a glass of something better—which it is not recorded that Wildgoose refused.

As Mr. Graham opened the door of a little or rather niche in the wall, which contained books and his cordials, Wildgoose could not help fixing his eyes upon a small oval picture of a lady, in a gilt frame, that was fixed in a panel within side of the door; which Mr. Graham, observing, shook his head with a sigh, and said to the lady whom that picture represented had influenced the whole tenour of his life, and was the occasion of his present retreat from the world. Wildgoose, expressing some curiosity on that a-

himself fetching a sympathetic sigh, on having idea of Miss Townsend revived by the sight of t picture, Mr. Graham said his story could not very interesting to a stranger. 'But, sir,' says he, 'I take a sort of melancholy pleasure in recollecting the occurrences of my youth, if you have patience to hear me, I will relate the particulars.' He, therefore, began, without more ceremony, in following manner,

CHAP. XIII.

Mr. Graham's Story.

AM a younger brother, of a younger branch, of a noble family; but, partly by my own bad economy in the former part of my life, and partly by that of my father, I have at present but a slender income, yet sufficient to live very comfortably in my present situation. I was bred at the University, and after that was sent to the Temple; and when a young man there, went to make a visit to my sister, who was married to a baronet in the northern part of a county.' Here Wildgoose listened with a more earnest attention. 'During my stay here we were invited to a supper and a ball, at a neighbouring gentleman's, where was a great deal of genteel company. Amongst the rest there was a clergyman's daughter, whom I will call Ophelia, who had the character of a learned lady, and a great wit. She was tolerably handsome, but had a very melancholy cast; which, upon inquiry, I found to be the effect of a disappointment in her first love, by the sudden death of a man of fortune, to whom she was upon the verge of being united in marriage. As she thought it a kind of indecorum to mix in the gaiety of the company, though she had been invited with good-natured intention to divert her melancholy, Ophelia sat by in a bow-window in the room; and,

as I was always of a studious turn, and not fond of dancing, I chose to keep her company.

We two were of course engaged in a separate conversation. But instead of what is usually met with by a wit, a pert girl that values herself upon smart things with a saucy petulance, I found a young woman of great good sense and delicate sentiment, and thoroughly versed in all the writings in the English language, and even the translations from the classics; upon whose several qualities and defects she passed sentence with a penetration and judgment superior to any one I ever conversed with.

* In short, I was quite charmed with this lady's conversation, which of course brought on a personal attachment; and I made an errand to my father's the very next day, under a pretence of enquiring after his daughter's health, and how she got home. He was a very learned and a very sensible man, but had a very small preferment; and, as he exerted all his abilities in instructing his daughter, so he had gone to the utmost limits of prudence in dressing her out rather above her rank. However, they lived in a frugal, though genteel manner. I was so pleased with my quarters that I stayed the night, with my servant and two horses; and renewed my visits very frequently.

* You will imagine, from this account, that I had with a very cordial reception from the young lady; but this was by no means the case. I found her affections still so much attached to their first love, that it was near half a year before I appeared to have made any impression upon her heart. At this, however, we continued an intimacy for two years; during which time we lived in all the innocent endearments of a mutual fondness: and was determined to make her my wife.

CHAP. XIV.

Mr. Graham's Story continued.

YOU will wonder, no doubt,' says Mr. Graham, 'what prevented my marrying Ophelia immediately. Why, nothing but my absolute dependence on my mother for my future support. She had a considerable jointure; and, as I was a favourite, promised to increase my younger brother's fortune by what she could save out of her annual income. I had a considerable legacy left me by a relation; but as I had lived very expensively, I was obliged to make free with the principal, and had almost run through it; so that I had reason to fear my mother's resentment, who, you may suppose, was not at all pleased with this indiscreet engagement; as it not only disappointed her in her hopes of my marrying advantageously in point of fortune, but involved me in a life of indolence quite inconsistent with my study of the law, and making any progress in my profession. She, therefore, made use of every prudent stratagem to break off my attachment to this young creature; in which, alas! she at length succeeded.

While I was in London for a month, at my mother's earnest request, who had a house in town, I received an anonymous letter, full of invectives against the clergyman, his daughter, and, in short, against the whole family. As I was convinced many of them were without foundation, so I had good reason to believe the principal aspersion upon the young lady herself was entirely so; which was, that she had got a habit of drinking spirituous liquors, for her private amusement.

I was greatly shocked at the contents of this letter; but thought it unjust and ungenerous to be concerned in an affair of such importance by a let-

ter of that kind, which was evidently written with malicious intent.

'I immediately, therefore, went down to my sister's, with a design to come to an *eclaircissem*ent with poor Ophelia, or at least to inspect her conduct more narrowly in the particular alleged, though I confess I was shocked at the want of liberality in such a proceeding with regard to a person, with whom I had had so long an intimacy without the least reason for such a suspicion. I collected, indeed, that she would drink two or sometimes three glasses of wine after dinner, without those squeamish airs which some ladies affect. But I have always thought it a good rule in these cases, that a woman, who, upon proper occasions, refuses one glass in public, will drink two or three in private.

'When I came to Lady ——'s, my sister, I found there a young lady of the neighbourhood, upon a week's visit to my sister. She was a young woman of good fortune, and a smart sprightly girl; one that I might probably have liked well enough, if my affections had not been pre-engaged.

'I showed my sister the letter which I had received, at which she affected a great surprise; and added, that she was afraid most of the facts alleged had too good a foundation: and, with regard to the principal accusation with which the young lady was charged, she used so many plausible arguments to convince me of the reality of it, with many artful insinuations, that I began to waver in my opinion of the matter; and, in short, instead of waiting on Ophelia, as I ought to have done, as I at first intended, I was prevailed upon only to write her a letter; in which, after some excuses from the imprudence of such an engagement, and an entire dependence on my mother would probably involve us both in indigence and distress, I declared the affair might proceed no farther.

'This bare-faced declaration produced such an

as I had reason to expect from a girl of Ophelia's spirit; whom I had quite teased into a return of affection, and now very unhandsomely, not to say cruelly, deserted; so that her resentment, though so ill-founded, contributed to abate my fondness; I now thought myself at liberty to attend to the coquetry of Miss —, whom I shall call Lavinia, upon whom my sister had prevailed to act a part, and to play off her artillery, on purpose to drive me off from my former engagement.

I proceeded so far as frequently to ride out by her alone, attended only by a servant; and she, maliciously, made me accompany her one day, to dine at a gentleman's house in the village where Ophelia lived, and by whose very door we necessarily pass.

His behaviour, though it probably extinguished my love, yet it so far wrought upon the honest pride of Ophelia, that, in a few days, it brought on a fit of distraction, which, in a few months, terminated in her death.

This shocking event of my perfidy awakened my conscience, and alarmed my conscience; and I immediately quitted my sister's house, where the artful Lavinia was still detained, and returned to London.

I had been there but a few days, when I received, enclosed in a frank, a large packet, which I found sealed with Ophelia's seal, and the direction in her hand-writing. My mother and a younger sister were in the room; the moment I saw the seal and superscription, the letter dropped out of my hand, and I almost fainted away in my chair. My mother and sister ran to my assistance, reasoned with me upon my folly, and, by my permission, my sister opened and perused the letter.

The case was this. The cause of my deserting the celebrated Ophelia was not long a secret; and, coming to her ears, though she disdained to vindicate herself to a man who could treat her so ungenerously, yet she had written a long defence of her

conduct, and pointed out, almost to a derision, from what quarter the malicious tale sprung; and this she had ordered to be done to me after her decease.

'The person hinted at, as the conductor of this wicked artifice, was Lady ———, my sister, whom I vented my indignation; and could not preserve the decency due to my mother, by proposing a match upon which my happiness depended. However, instead of settling again to the study of the law, I found myself incapable of applying to any thing.

'I determined, therefore, by way of diverting my melancholy, immediately to go abroad, and to travel all over Europe for four or five years; at the end of which I was recalled by the death of my father, which event was rather seasonable, as I was then reduced to the last hundred pounds of my fortune.

'I took possession of five thousand pounds which she left me, and which brings me in about five hundred pounds a-year. I left the north of England where I was born; changed my name, and built this cottage near Bath, where I have lived these ten years, and where I intend to pass the remainder of my days.'

CHAP. XV.

Mr. Graham's Way of Life.

WHEN Mr. Graham had finished his story, Wildgoose said, he was unwilling to interrupt him in his narration; but added, that another tale of this kind had happened when he was a boy, in almost the next village to that where he was now, but, as he had often heard the story, the man's name was ———.

Mr. Graham changed colour, and said, that was his real name; and that he was the guilty person.— ‘Well,’ says Wildgoose, ‘the poor old gentleman (Ophelia’s father) is now very infirm, and, by various unlucky accidents, in great distress.’—‘Good God!’ cries Mr. Graham, ‘is he still alive? Why, before I went abroad I had begged leave to erect an urn to poor Ophelia’s memory; and, by the person whom I employed for that purpose, was then informed that her unhappy father was at the point of death, of a broken heart.’

‘But my meeting with you, sir, is very providential; and it will be the greatest pleasure to me, to make some atonement for my wickedness, and even the expense I put the family to, by relieving his distress, which I will take the first opportunity of putting in execution.’

Wildgoose observed, that Mr. Graham’s expression of making an atonement for his wickedness, was somewhat exceptionable, as our Saviour had made a sufficient atonement and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world; and that we should be cautious in ascribing any merit to our own good works.

‘Zounds, sir!’ says Mr. Graham (who had no patience with such nice distinctions), ‘you don’t think there is any sin in relieving the distressed, upon whatever motive it is done? As for placing any merit in such an action, I should think myself a rogue if I did not do it in the present case; but if so much caution is necessary upon such occasions, a man that happens to tumble into a river or a ditch, may be drowned or suffocated, whilst we are deliberating about the proper motive or state of mind with which we are to pull him out again.’

Mr. Wildgoose did not think proper to reply to a man of so warm a temper; but observed, by way of changing the discourse, that Mr. Graham seemed under a necessity almost of living the life of a her-

mit, as the dimensions of his habitation would admit of much company.

'Why,' says Mr. Graham, 'a life of absolute solitude is a visionary and unnatural state, and can only subsist in poetry and romance. I don't propose to live upon roots and rock-water, though I might feast upon mutton and potatoes, and a bread and butter pudding: and though I don't love mobs and noise, I would not have you imagine I never entertain company in my cell; I have two or three friends of the same simple taste with myself, who, for the sake of varying the scene, frequently eat their bread and butter with me, when we wait upon ourselves, and limit each other as to the number and variety of the particulars that are to constitute the entertainment.'

'As to your paltry little esquires, or those who have not sense enough to dispense with the necessities of life, or come without a servant to wait upon their chair; puppies, who will drink a bottle of wine with you in private, and perhaps not know how to do so in public, I affront them, if ever an impertinence or necessity brings them to my cottage—so that I am never troubled with any visitors of that kind.'

'Neither am I very fond of the company of women, out of regard to the memory of poor Ophelia, and the recollection of whose excellencies makes the reality of female conversation truly insipid—'*omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres*'—I blot from my memory every other woman; those every-day creatures, as Terence calls them, who have nothing but their sex to recommend them.'

Mr. Wildgoose was a little scandalized at the warmth of temper and appearance of uncharitableness in Mr. Graham; though, as was observed before, this misanthropy was rather in speculation than in practice, as he could not treat any one who came to his house without the highest politeness.

Wildgoose now looking at his watch, Mr.

said, if he was impatient to get to Bath, he show him a shorter road over the hill; which cordingly did: and having pointed out the road to them again, he left the two pilgrims pursue their journey.

BOOK V.

CHAP. I.

The two Pilgrims arrive at Bath.

* **SOME** people,' says an Italian writer * upon liteness, 'in the midst of an agreeable conversation, are apt to fall asleep. This,' says he, 'great solemnity, 'is by no means a genteel custom as it shows a contempt of our company.'

Now, if I might differ from so profound a thor, I should rather impute the infirmity of drowsy people to want of taste, than to a contempt of their company; and if the reader should taken a nap in the midst of the last chapter, for own credit I would willingly impute his drowsiness to the same principle. But to proceed.

The setting sun now gilded the summit of mountains and the tops of the highest towers, the two pilgrims came within sight of Bath. the first view of that elegant city, Tugwell, who received all his ideas of grandeur from his own and whose head always ran upon what he had of the Holy Land, observed, that Bath seemed to be situated like Jerusalem, according to David's description of it:

* As mighty mountains huge and large
Jerusalem about do close.'

* Joh. Casce, de Morum Elegantia.

‘ ‘ According to Sternhold and Hopkins’ description of it, you mean,’ says Wildgoose.— ‘ Well, well; master, that’s as our clerk sings it. But I suppose your worship likes the *new diversion* better.’— ‘ No,’ says Wildgoose, ‘ I like neither of the poetical versions so well as the plain prose.

‘ But,’ continues Wildgoose, ‘ Bath seems huddled so close together, that I should compare it to Jerusalem in another respect, “ Jerusalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself:” and yet, perhaps, this little place may be divided into as many parties, and abound as much in scandal, envy, and malice, as London itself.’

Wildgoose, however, being vastly struck with the richness of the valley, and the elegance of the buildings, especially of the villas dispersed on the surrounding hills, remarkable for the beauty of their verdure, observed, that, however fruitful the Land of Canaan might be formerly, when inhabited by a populous nation and properly cultivated, yet, by all accounts of modern travellers, the present face of the country about Jerusalem was not to be compared to the environs of Bath. ‘ Though I cannot but wonder,’ continued he, ‘ that any one should doubt the veracity of the sacred writers in their encomiums upon the ancient fertility of that country, which is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of several Pagan authors, yet I am inclined to think, it was called “ a land flowing with milk and honey,” partly in opposition to the arable lands of Egypt, and partly in preference to the sandy deserts through which they were to pass in their retreat from thence, neither of which were to be compared to the rich pastures or vine-clad hills of Palestine.’

Wildgoose and his friend Tugwell, who were now come into the town, cut but a dusty figure, in comparison with the spruce inhabitants of Bath, which made them desirous of getting under cover as soon as possible; and Tugwell, espying a sign whose device struck his fancy, exhorted his ma-

ster to set up his staff there, especially as the hour seemed suitable to Mr. Wildgoose's appearance in his present voluntary humiliation.

Tugwell was no sooner entered, than he almost mechanically called for a cup of the best. 'Ah! my lad,' says mine host, who was a facetious sort of fellow, 'thou shalt have it in the turning of a park griskin. But let's see, what hast thou got in thy wallet? some run tea, or some Welch stockings? What dost thou deal in? Cry thy trade.'—'No, no,' says Jerry, 'we don't deal in stockings nor shoes neither; though, for that matter, as good shoes as ever trod the ground have gone through my hands. But no matter for that. I hope God has called me and my master here to a better occupation.'

My landlord, not being willing to throw away any longer conversation on such guests, without any farther reply, stepped to the tap, drew some ale, and, having blown off the froth, which occupied a third part of the cup, and drunk the traveller's health in another third, he presented the remainder to Tugwell, who had called for it: whilst Jerry was drinking, my landlord surveyed Wildgoose with more attention; and observing in him an air rather above a common pedlar, asked if the gentleman would not please to walk into another room. Tugwell replied, 'that, to be sure, his Worship had not been used to sit in a kitchen; but howsomever, my master,' says he, 'seems to despise a poor parson; and is not above keeping company with any good Christian.'—'Hey-day! good Christian,' quoth my landlord; 'why, we are all good Christians, I hope; but I fancy thou hast left off mending of shoes, and art set up for a mender of souls. I suppose thou art one of these Methodites, or Mithridates, or what the devil do you call 'em? Why, sure a gentleman may be a good Christian, without keeping company with all the tag-rags and scrubs in the country.'

Then, turning to Wildgoose, having heard Tugwell call him his worship, my landlord went a step far-

ther; and, to make amends for his first neglect, 'Won't your honour walk into the parlour?' says he. 'What shall I get your honour to eat?' This was language which mine host had learned from the footmen, who greatly frequented his house; and who, I have observed, rather than not discover that they have been used to wait upon people of fashion, will bestow those honourable appellations on the lowest of their acquaintance, and even on persons whom they despise.

And here, by the way, I cannot but lament the ridiculous prostitution of titles of distinction amongst the inferior part of mankind in this age. In the glorious days of Queen Elizabeth, 'master' was esteemed a very respectful address to any one beneath the dignity of a peer: and even in James the First's reign 'your worship' was the highest degree of adulation or respect with which a servant or vassal approached his lord and master whom he served. From the French, I believe, in the last century, we learned to apply the monosyllable 'sir' to any one, whom we considered as greatly our superior. But now, 'your honour' is the title universally given, to every one that appears in a clean shirt and powdered wig, by the drawer, the chairman, or the shoe-black; who are unwilling to hazard the loss of a customer, by addressing him in a style beneath his real or fancied importance.

In higher life, indeed, where particular titles are appropriated to particular ranks or offices, this confusion has been hitherto avoided. Our sovereign, the fountain of honour, is at present content with that of 'sacred majesty,' one of the lowest attributes of divinity; as our religion does not admit of downright deification. Neither has any one, as yet, been guilty of so presumptuous a piece of flattery, as to bestow the title of 'majesty' on any subject whatsoever.

And, as the several orders of our nobility are created by patent, and their titles purchased either by

money or merit; it is not usual, amongst that right honourable fraternity, to invade each other's property in that respect, or to give the superior titles to those of inferior quality. But amongst the aforesaid lower race of mortals, as the love of false honours increases in proportion to the decrease of real worth; and as the base multitude pay that respect to money which is properly due to merit, it is not easy to say to what a ridiculous extreme this humour may at length be extended: and I should not be surprised, in process of time, to hear a haberdasher saluted, with, 'A coach, your grace!' or to see a shoe-black importune a walking tailor with, 'Black your shoes, your majesty!' But to return to our pilgrims,

CHAP. II.

Popular Reports sometimes a little erroneous.

MR. Wildgoose did not choose to accept of my landlord's invitation of going into a room at present; but asked him, whether there were any of those Methodists, as he meant to call them, in Bath. 'Are there?' says mine host. 'Yes, I believe there are; enough to turn the heads of all the 'prentices and journeymen in the nation. I am sure, I cannot keep a chambermaid, or a tapster; but the toads must be singing psalms, or preaching to my customers, and be pox'd to 'em, from morning to night.' 'Well, but you should not blame the poor creatures for being too good,' says Wildgoose.—'Too good!' replies my landlord: 'I don't know that they are any better than other folks. I loves a psalm at church, as well as a merry catch over a glass of liquor; but to be singing sol faa all da long, in such a house as ours is, I does not approve of it; it's perphane; it's quite perphane.'

'Besides!' continues my landlord, without giving Wildgoose room to reply, 'they are some of the

worst people that is; there is nothing but whoring and roguing amongst them. There was one of 'em, at Gloucester, as a gentleman's servant told me not very morning, caught in bed with a milliner's apprentice, but last week; nay, and one of them is in Gloucester gaol at this time, for setting fire to the Cathedral.'—'Not to the Cathedral,' says a footman, who was drinking in the house, 'but some other burch, as this gentleman here told me.' 'D—n bee,' says another footman, 'I did not say, set fire to a church; but to the little church, as they call the Methodists' meeting.' Wildgoose and Jerry stared at this intelligence; and, after his astonishment would give him leave, Wildgoose assured him, that he came from Gloucester but yesterday morning; and that there was not a word of truth in what he had heard. He told him, however, the probable foundation of the latter report, and the story of the gun-powder plot: but concluded with reprimanding him for his credulity; and made some reflections upon the malignity of the world, and the absurdity of those popular stories, which are so freely propagated by the vulgar part of mankind.

CHAP. III.

Landlord alters his Tone. A Female Saint.

MY landlord now began to smell a rat; and as it was his business to adapt himself to the taste and principles of his customers, he suddenly changed his tone, and said, that, to be sure, some of the Methodists were good sort of people, for that matter, and did a great deal of good in the world; and were very charitable to the poor; and they preached main well, as they do say; but for my part,' continues he, 'I never was at their meeting.'

'What part of the town do they meet in, then?' says Wildgoose.—'Why; I don't know; but, here!

Deborah,' says he to a woman that had been washing in the back kitchen, 'give the gentleman an account of your little Tabernacle in Avon-street, or where the deuce is it?'—'Good lack-a-day!' quoth Deborah, wiping her hands upon her apron. 'What! has the gentleman a mind to go and hear our preaching then? Why, to be sure, we have some fine men come amongst us. I am a 'scriber; I can introduce the gentleman any night; I 'scribe three-pence a week. Ah! sir, we have such soul-searching* teachers! such ravishing* ministers! They come so close to the point*; and does so grapple* with the sinner! They probe his sores to the very quick; and pour in such comfortable balsam*! and, as Mr. Twangdillo told us last night, though it may pain, yet, like physic in the bowels, it pains us to some purpose*';—and, to be sure, as he said, conversion follows conviction, as naturally* as thread does the needle.'—Whilst the good woman was thus retailing her panegyric, she leaned over the chair of a journeyman tailor, who was drinking a penny-pot, and breathed in his face such blasts, so strongly tinged with gin and Scotch snuff, that the tailor cried out, 'Why, dame, thou savourest strongly of the spirit truly. I fancy thou art a little intoxicated to-night.' 'Tosticated! tosticated! I scorn your words,' cries Deborah. 'I defy the best man in Bath, to say, black is my eye; or that I was ever consarned in liquor, since my name was Deborah. Tosticated! No: God help me! I have drunk nothing to-day, but a little tea for breakfast, and half a pint of ale at my dinner, except a little still'd water, that my mistress gave me in the morning to keep out the wind! and I am sure there is no harm in that: is there now, Mr. Alcock?'

'Mr. Alcock, which was my landlord's name, put a stop to the torrent of her eloquence, by inquiring again the place of their meeting. Which when he

* All the expressions in one sermon, on redeeming time.

He learned, he sent his tapster to show Wildgoose house, where he was directed to some of the most considerable of the fraternity.

CHAP. IV,

Wildgoose attends a Bath Meeting.

WHEN Mr. Wildgoose had made himself known, he was surprised to find that his fame had reached Bath before him: for during his residence at Gloucester, several passengers, who had come by the road, hearing that a young man of some fortune had commenced Methodist Preacher, had brought the news to Bath, not without enlarging his fortune from four to seven or eight hundred pounds a year. That Wildgoose came with the prepossession in his mind, 'that he was the famous preacher, who made much noise at Gloucester.' The brethren, therefore, were not a little pleased with a convert of so much supposed consequence; and accordingly received him with great cordiality and distinction. At their next meeting, Wildgoose attended as one of the audience; and both he and Tugwell were greatly delighted with their spiritual hymns, which Deborah had assured them were very melodious. But when the preacher, who, that night, was neither better nor worse than a journeyman stay-maker, began to display his eloquence, Mr. Wildgoose, who had had something of an academical education, could hardly digest the homeliness of his language, or the meanness of his comparisons: and was a little mortified with the apprehension that he himself probably would make no better figure in the rostrum. But being encouraged by some of his friends, who reminded him of the salubrious effects of his preaching at Gloucester, and also of the heinous sin of 'wrapping up his talent in a napkin;' he was prevailed upon to promise, that he would exhibit himself the next

evening: which accordingly he did; and displayed his oratory before a crowded audience, with no small approbation and applause.

CHAP. V.

He harangues on the Parade.

WILDGOOSE'S fame began now to be trumpeted forth amongst all ranks of people: and, as he had naturally a good elocution, an harmonious voice, and an agreeable person, he was considered by the society at Bath as a proper instrument to represent their doctrines to advantage, in an harangue to the company that resorted thither.

Accordingly it was given out, 'that a young gentleman from Oxford, who had renounced the ease and affluence of a good fortune for the sake of religion, was to preach on the grand Parade the next morning.'

The greatest charity we can bestow on people of fashion, at a public place, is the furnishing them something new to talk of. A new singer, a new philosopher, a new rope-dancer, or a new preacher, are objects equally amusing to the idle and indolent that frequent Bath. The company, therefore, adjourned, from the Pump-room to the Parade, in eager expectation of seeing and hearing this youthful adventurer.

But Mr. Nash, though he himself had greatly reformed and regulated the manners and behavior of his subjects in the public room; yet, being orthodox in his tenets, and very well content with the present state of religion amongst them, he did not desire any reformation in that article. Having notice, therefore, of this intended preachment, he got ready his band of music, with the addition of two or three French-horns and kettle-drums: and as soon as the orator had exhibited his person on the

Parade, stretched forth his hand, and, like Paul in the Cartoon, was in act to speak, Nash gave the signal for the grand chorus of 'God save the king.' The music struck up; and playing so loyal a piece of music, no one had the hardiness to interrupt them. Nay, a majority of the company were probably pleased with Nash's humour; and it being now breakfast-time, the mob was easily dispersed.

Mr. Wildgoose's friends, however, would not simply give up a point of this importance; but took an opportunity that very evening, when the company were going to the rooms, to produce their champion on a sudden, and met with better success.

As Mr. Nash had given out that Wildgoose was mad, he made use of St. Paul's words for his text; 'I am not mad, most noble Festus, but do speak forth the words of soberness and truth.' Wildgoose did not confine himself, however, to the words of the text; but, as he had been instructed by the brethren, inveighed with great severity against luxury in dress, cards, dancing, and all the fashionable diversions of the place; and even against frequenting the rooms with the most innocent intentions of recreation and amusement.

As soon as Wildgoose had finished his harangue, which was almost of an hour's duration, a jolly footman, about the size of one of the gentlemen in the horse-guards, bustling through the crowd, stretched out a gigantic fist, and presented the orator a single card. Wildgoose, who had not, of late, been much of a genteel life*, could not guess at the meaning of this ceremony; but imagined it was some stroke upon his invective against gaming. The footman, however, with a surly air, cried out, 'Read it, friend! read it; my lady desires to see you at her lodgings here on the Parade.' Wildgoose, then, perusing his billet, read as follows:

* Message-cards had been lately introduced.

‘A lady, who is disgusted with the world, desires half an hour’s conversation with Mr. Wildgoose, as soon as he is at leisure.’

Wildgoose, after a short pause, told the footman, he would wait on the lady immediately. So, as soon as he had given a short answer to two people, one a fan-painter, the other a butterfly-catcher, who had consulted him about the lawfulness of their several professions, he followed the footman to his lady’s place of abode.

CHAP. VI.

A Digression on Message-Cards.

TH**ERE** are few customs generally prevailing in the world, how absurd soever they may appear, which had not some real propriety or convenience for their original; but when the fashion is once established amongst the polite, it descends of course amongst the vulgar; who blindly imitate it, as such, without any regard to its primitive institution. Thus, for instance, the conveying messages by a card, was introduced into the fashionable world, as the readiest expedient against the blunders and stupidity of ignorant servants: and it must be confessed, that, in some characters and on some occasions, this practice has not only no impropriety, but carries with it a genteel air of ease and negligence; and really saves a great deal of unnecessary trouble, both to the person that sends, and him that receives the message.

The man of pleasure, who transacts his most important concerns in a coffee-house or a tavern; or the modern lady, the whole sphere of whose existence is at a drawing-room, can never be supposed without a card in readiness on every emergency; and, therefore, parties at whist can no way be more

iply formed, nor messages of compliment more elegantly conveyed, than by these diminutive tablets which are generally suited to the subject, to the genius, and laconic style of the parties concerned.

But, on the other hand, what can be more absurd than this practice in more serious characters, and on occasions of more solemnity? How remote from probability is it, that a grave divine, who is continually inveighing against the vices and follies of the age, should have a pack of soiled cards in his pocket, ready for his engagements of business or pleasure? or that a venerable counsellor, who is continually surrounded with briefs, leases, or acts of parliament, should prefer a trifling card in transacting business with his client, before a shred of parchment, or even a scrap of common paper; and I should have kicked my tailor the other day, for minuting down the dimensions of my sleeves and pocket-holes upon a card—if I had not luckily recollected that his last bill was unpaid.

Neither are message-cards proper on all occasions, any more than in persons of all characters or professions. It is a known impropriety in a French marquis, who, coming to pay his devotions at the shrine of a saint, whilst his image was gone to the silver-smith to be repaired, left a card for his godship, to acquaint him with his intended visit; and though a certain lady, near St. James's, very innocently invited a woman of quality to her rout, by a whisper at the communion table; yet, in my humble opinion, she could not so decently have slipped a card into her ladyship's hand at so sacred a place as the altar.

Granting, however, the general and unlimited use of this paste-board correspondence, there is yet a propriety to be observed, and many absurdities to be avoided, in the choice of the cards, according to the persons addressed, or the occasions on which we address them.

It is too obvious a hint, and I suppose too trite

a piece of adulation to a fine woman, to convey compliments to her on the queen of hearts: as, on the contrary, it would have been an affront to a late East India governor*, though he laboured under so groundless a slander, to have inquired after his health by sending him the knave of diamonds. The deuce, or two, of clubs, I think, should be appropriated to challenges and duels: and the black aces should be entirely *discarded* in our correspondence with ladies of character; as the nines and tens are at ombre or quadrille. But these hints are left to be improved by the facetious Mr. ———.

My intention was chiefly to observe, that the disgusted lady, mentioned in the last chapter, should have made use of paper with black edges, in a message to Mr. Wildgoose, rather than a profane card, which he could not but consider as a diabolical invention, and consequently as intended for an affront to so pious a man. However, he obeyed the summons, as has been related, and attended the lady in her own apartment.

CHAP. VII.

Tête à Tête.

MR. Wildgoose was introduced by the footman into a handsome dining-room, elegantly furnished. The lady received him in a genteel dishabille, sitting, or rather leaning, on a rich sofa, in such a posture as necessarily displayed a handsome foot, somewhat above the instep. She was an agreeable woman, about six and twenty; and though her face was not so exquisitely beautiful as it seemed

* This seems to allude to some piece of modern history now forgotten.

† A set of blank cards have since been invented, by which the above absurdities may be avoided.

o have been in her earlier days, yet, being shaded by a chip hat, and receiving a gloss from a white satin night-gown in which she was dressed, she made upon the whole no unpalatable figure.

I would not insinuate, that she had any intention to captivate our hero: yet thus much I believe is certain, that a woman who has once been handsome, and experienced the power of her charms, seldom lays aside the hopes of making conquests, but contracts an habitual fondness for admiration, and would be disappointed in not receiving that incense, even from a man whom she despised.

Mr. Wildgoose, however, was at present no despicable object. He was now in his twenty-fifth year. He was well made, and had an agreeable countenance, which his late abstemious way of life had improved, by giving quite a delicacy to his complexion. His hair was of a dark brown; and though it had not received the fashionable frizure, it was grown thick enough to shade his face, and long enough to curl; and his dress, though plain, was tolerably neat and becoming.

In short, though Mrs. Booby (which was the name of this lady) really fancied she had occasion for some ghostly advice; yet probably she might not have thought of this ceremony, if she had not liked the person of her casuist; whom she viewed, as he was declaiming, from the window of her apartment.

After bowing to Mr. Wildgoose, and desiring him to sit down, she pulled out her fan, and having played it a little in a negligent manner, said, she should make no apology for giving this trouble, as she was convinced, from his character, he would not refuse his advice to any one in affliction.

Wildgoose bowed, and made a proper speech upon the occasion, and she proceeded.

‘In short, sir,’ says she, ‘I am sick of the world, But, that you may be a better judge of my situation, I will beg leave to trouble you with a short history

of my past life, which will let you into the nature of my present uneasiness.'

Wildgoose expressed his earnest desire to give her some spiritual consolation; and Mrs. Booby then began.

CHAP. VIII.

Mrs. Booby's Story.

'WHEN I was about nineteen, I came with my mother for the first time to Bath; and whether there was a scarcity of beauty there that season, or whether in my bloom I might not be reckoned tolerably handsome, I don't know.' Here Wildgoose bowed again; and, muttering a complaisant speech, Mrs. Booby blushed, and went on. 'Well, sir, as I was going to say, I found myself in great vogue; much caressed by the gentlemen, and in possession of a great number of admirers. Amongst the rest there was a very sober youth, of a good person and a genteel fortune, that was particular in his attachment to me; and, as my mother seemed to have no objection, I encouraged his addresses; and I own he had made some progress towards gaining my affections. But, after about a month's intimate correspondence with Mr. Clayton (which was this young man's name), application was made to my old lady by another gentleman, of a much larger fortune, but much older than myself; who offered me a settlement of six hundred pounds a year, and if required, two hundred pounds a year for what is called pin-money.

'My mother was charmed with this proposal, and hoped I would not hesitate a moment in preferring so advantageous an offer to that of the young fellow who had been dangling after me for some time.

'I was startled at this speech, and told her I should certainly pay a proper deference to her opi-

ion in an affair of that importance; "but, madam," says I, "you know I have encouraged Mr. Clayton's addresses, and cannot, in honour, listen to any other proposals."—"In honour!" cries she, "a fiddle-tick! well," continues she, "you may do as you please, I shall not force your inclinations; but whether you accept of Mr. Booby's offer or not, I shall insist upon your not admitting that fellow's visits meaning Mr. Clayton's) any more."

'This stern prohibition, though it obliged me to alter my external behaviour, could make no alteration in my affection for Mr. Clayton. I was denied to him, indeed, the next time he came; but we contrived two or three short interviews at the rooms; and I told him, that although I could not think of disobeying my mother's express commands, I would vow eternal constancy to him; and promise faithfully never to give my hand, much less my heart, to any other.

CHAP. IX.

Continuation of Mrs. Booby's Story.

'MR. Clayton was now obliged, by some business of consequence, to leave Bath for some time, and was detained near two months in the country. We contrived, however, to carry on a correspondence by letters, in which he lamented how much he suffered by this separation, and how impossible it was for him ever to be happy in my absence. I answered his letters at first with more fondness, perhaps, than it was prudent, or even decent, for any young woman to express, whatever her real sentiments may be; and made the most romantic declarations of preferring retirement and a competence with the person I loved, to the most splendid circumstances with one whom I detested.

‘The most ardent love, however, may grow cool, by a long separation from its object; for though a short absence increases, too long a one frequently extinguishes a passion. In short, I am convinced that time and a variety of amusements must weaken the force even of the sincerest affection.

‘As my mamma, without mentioning a word of Mr. Booby’s proposals, was continually representing to my fancy the dazzling images of a splendid equipage, a numerous attendance, and the deference and respect which are usually paid to wealth and affluence; and the like topics which those parents who prefer the grandeur of alliances to the happiness of their children are fond of inculcating; I must own my weakness, and confess, that I began to feel my excessive tenderness for the absent Clayton gradually to wear off; and, in short, I determined, at length, to find out some pretence for breaking off all correspondence with him.

‘The engagements of lovers are like treaties between princes. The party that is desirous of coming to a rupture is never at a loss for a pretence. In one of his letters, poor Clayton, out of his great fondness, perhaps, had expressed his concern, as naturally he might, lest the constant solicitations to which every woman, who is not absolutely ugly, is exposed in this place, might prove prejudicial to his love, and had even hinted how happy it would make him, if I would not appear in public, more than was necessary to oblige my mamma; who, he knew, was more fond of the rooms, at that time, than I myself was.

‘This modest request, the consequence probably of the most tender regard, furnished me with the opportunity, which I wanted, of breaking with Clayton. I told him, in my answer, that a woman could never be happy with a man of his suspicious temper; and, if I was to be abridged of the most innocent amusements by a person who could claim not the least right to that power, what must I ex-

pect from the authority of a husband of so jealous a disposition? In short, I added, as this engagement was entirely inconsistent with the obedience due to a parent, and the correspondence carried on in defiance of my mother's express prohibition, I desired the affair might proceed no further.

‘ Instead of answering this letter, which greatly alarmed him, Mr. Clayton came post to Bath; the news of which, I must confess, staggered my resolution: and meeting him the next day by accident, at the house where, by agreement, our letters had been left, I found all my fondness revive at the sight of him; and, instead of exchanging our letters (which, after the receipt of so unaccountable a one from me, he said was the utmost of his expectation), we seemed to have established our correspondence upon a more lasting foundation than ever.

‘ After two or three clandestine interviews, Mr. Clayton was again obliged to leave Bath, and we again renewed our literary correspondence. But oh! how little do we know our own hearts! Whether the continual incense of flattery, which I received from a number of admirers, revived my ambition, or whether mere absence weaned my affections from their object, I began, a second time, to feel a great indifference in regard to Mr. Clayton. In short, sir, not to trouble you with too tedious a detail of particulars, I again found a pretence for dropping all farther intercourse with him: and Clayton himself, instead of coming again in person (or, perhaps, thinking me now beneath his regard), only wrote me a defence of his conduct. Such, at least, I guessed to be the contents of his letter; for, with unparalleled insolence, I sent it back unopened. And thus ended our connexion.

CHAP. X.

Mrs. Booby's Story concluded. Wildgoose's Opinion of the Marriage Contract. Description of a Bath Life.

MY mother, perceiving the gloom which appeared in my countenance on Mr. Clayton's departure begin now to wear off, and my usual cheerfulness return, gave Mr. Booby a hint to renew his addresses. These, at first, I again rejected with great indignation. But, when I perceived, that although my mamma declared against forcing my inclinations, yet that her constant frowns, and perhaps her lasting displeasure, and all the negative discouragements in her power, would be the consequence of my refusal, I began to listen to Mr. Booby's proposals: and, after stipulating for a decent time to consider of it, and insisting upon his first offer of two hundred pounds a year, pin-money, I condescended to accept his terms: and in short, our persons were joined together in wedlock, though two such hearts could never be united.

Mr. Booby, indeed, was not disagreeable in his appearance: and though he was near twenty years older than me; yet, by his manner of dress, in a public place, he concealed what little depredation time had made on his person. But when we had been married near three years, without the consequence which he expected from our union (for he was very desirous of an heir to his estate), he began to lay aside the very desire of pleasing me. And, as he became a sloven, I began to neglect my dress; so that, from being merely indifferent, we soon became thoroughly disagreeable to each other. Every trifle was now made matter of dispute; and we frequently quarrelled one day, about what had been the subject of our dispute the day before.

‘But what rendered Mr. Booby completely odious to me, was the high opinion he had conceived of the superiority of his sex; and the arbitrary notions he entertained of the authority of the husband over us poor domestic animals, called wives. In short, Mr. Wildgoose, this was a constant subject of debate, and, in fine, the real cause of our separation.’

‘Is Mr. Booby then alive? and do you live separate from him?’—‘Why, sir, you shall hear. It was a thing utterly unavoidable; and nothing but an absolute necessity should have forced me to take so imprudent a step. I was driven to it by the most brutal behaviour, as you shall hear.’

‘Mr. Booby’s family-seat is in the north of England; but, being so remote from Bath (which waters were thought necessary for his health), and a bad sporting country, which is his whole delight, he had taken a hunting seat near the Wiltshire Downs; whither I was banished soon after our marriage: or rather where I was imprisoned, and confined to the conversation of dogs and horses; or, what is worse, mere country squires, parsons, and fox-hunters: for there was not above one conversible neighbour within ten miles of us; and that family we rarely saw above once in a quarter.’

‘One day, when Mr. Booby returned from hunting, he brought home with him, according to custom, the parson of the parish, and a neighbouring attorney; though he knew that I had invited the only genteel family, which (as I told you) we had in the neighbourhood, to spend the evening with me. As those politer meetings were but rarely indulged me, I usually made a handsome supper; and as our house was a mere box, though I had a dining-room to receive my company in on those occasions, yet we were always obliged to sup in the common parlour. As soon, therefore, as we had dined, I desired Mr. Booby and his rustic companions to adjourn into a little smoking-room, to take their pipes and their bottles; which he abso-

lutely refused. Upon my pleading a right to the parlour, to entertain my company in, he insisted upon his prerogative of being master in his own house. In short, after many aggravations, I proceeded so far as to tell him, I would rather live in a cottage, than with such a brute as he was; to which he replied, that he would sooner live in a wind-mill, than with such a vixen as I was; and, that he never desired to see my face again. Upon which I threw my hoop-ring in his face; and, having dispatched a card to put off my company, ordered the chariot, and drove immediately to Bath: where I have lived ever since last October.

‘Now, sir, I should be glad of your opinion; whether I have done any thing inconsistent with my duty, or contrary to my marriage-vow, upon this occasion. For you must observe, Mr. Wildgoose, nothing but the most brutal usage could have forced me to take this step; and you see I was under an absolute necessity of acting as I have done. You must mind that, Mr. Wildgoose: and then, I am sure, you must pass sentence in my favour, and acquit me of any thing wrong in this affair.’

Wildgoose was at first struck dumb with astonishment, and could not tell what answer to make; but, after recovering a little from his confusion, ‘Madam,’ says he, ‘as you ask my opinion, I am persuaded you expect me to give it you with the utmost sincerity; and my conscience will not permit me to speak what I do not really think: and a good Christian should rather run the risque of appearing unpolite than insincere.

‘I would by no means, madam, cast the blame entirely upon you; for I think there was no probability that such an alliance as you have described could be productive of any lasting felicity, as it was not founded on a mutual affection; nor, I am afraid, entered into on a religious principle, or in the fear of God. Your affections, you own, were pre-co-

aged, or at least, having been disappointed in their first object, could not exert their natural force on a second.

'Then I am afraid, madam, you have not sufficiently considered your obligation to obey the person to whom you have, by the marriage contract, given up, in some measure, your natural freedom.'—'Given up my freedom!' cries Mrs. Booby; 'I'd sooner resign my life!'—'Give me leave, madam, to explain myself,' says Wildgoose. 'I do not speak of this obligation as founded on the mere words of the marriage ceremony (for all human ordinances are vain and frivolous); but as evidently enjoined by the holy Scripture, and to be deduced from that superiority which nature seems to have given the man over the more delicate sex.'

'Ay, that's so like my husband now!' cries Mrs. Booby, turning red, and playing her fan with some vivacity; 'but you must excuse me, sir, if I cannot allow the superiority you plead for.'—'Well, madam,' replies Mr. Wildgoose, 'I will not enter into the dispute about the natural equality of the sexes, which has of late been brought frequently upon the carpet, though the novelty of the ladies' claim is, I think, a strong presumption in our favour. But be that as it will, I am clearly of opinion, that in domestic as well as civil government, to prevent continual dissensions and struggles for superiority, there must somewhere be lodged a dernier resort, an arbitrary, or, to use a softer name, a sovereign power: and I am certain, that religion, as well as reason, has placed this power in the husband.'—'Very well,' says Mrs. Booby, with a contemptuous sneer.—'For a proper use of this power, however,' continues Wildgoose, 'the husband is accountable both to the laws of God and of man: and I am convinced, madam, if you could have acknowledged this superior authority in Mr. Booby, and had thought it your duty to submit in such trifles as that which was the immediate cause of your separation, you

would have been much happier than by your own account you now are. For I believe, as depraved as our nature is, there is no man so brutish, that could bear to tyrannise over a poor helpless creature, who, instead of displaying that masculine ferocity which is too common in the sex, acknowledged her entire dependence upon him for support and protection.'—

'Support and protection, indeed!' exclaims Mr. Booby, 'my pin-money will support me, and I scorn his protection!'—'Give me leave, madam, to conclude my argument,' says Wildgoose. 'The very circumstance which you mention has, I am afraid, contributed not a little to bring on that separation which you seem now to repent of: I mean that monstrous article of modern refinement called pin-money: which, I perceive, is always uppermost in your thoughts. The allowing a woman a maintenance, independent of her husband, is not only destroying that mutual affection which arises from a sense of their interest being inseparably united, but is also a continual temptation to a woman to fly out on the slightest dispute; and to despise the authority of a husband, without whose assistance or support she has it in her power to live in affluence and splendour. Separate purses between man and wife are as unnatural as separate beds; which, indeed, one often hears of amongst people of fashion, where there is no more difficulty in making up two beds than one. But the surest way of preventing such a separation is to have but one bed to go to; which is most commonly the case with the happier couples in lower life.

'In short, madam, I am inclined to think, the great facility which you found in exchanging the solitude you complain of, for the gaieties and pleasures of Bath, was a principal motive of your deserting Mr. Booby, and precipitating yourself into this misfortune; which rash conduct, I find, now sits so heavy upon your conscience.'

'Indeed, sir,' replied Mrs. Booby, starting from a kind of reverie, 'you are vastly mistaken. I am more sick of a public place, if possible, than of my own home; whither, indeed, I have lately had some thoughts of returning, as I have received several overtures from Mr. Booby to that purpose. The pleasures of Bath, indeed! No; I detest the place, and could wish to be banished from it for ever! It is a tedious circle of unmeaning hurry, anxiety, and fatigue; of fancied enjoyments, and real chagrins:—to-day one is in vogue, the Lord knows why; to-morrow deserted, and equally without reason. In the former case one is pestered and distracted with variety of engagements; in the latter, left a prey to melancholy, and the disagreeable reflections on the slights we meet with. Such, indeed, is the spirit of public places. Every one is aspiring after the company of his superiors, while he despises his equals, and sacrifices the real enjoyment of friendly conversation to the foolish ambition of being seen in what is called good company. In short, nothing can be more trifling than the life of a lady, nor more insipid than that of a gentleman, at Bath: the one is a constant series of flirting and gadding about; the other of sauntering from place to place, without any scheme or pursuit. Scandal or fashions engross the conversation of the former; the news of the day, the price of fish, the history of the preceding night at the tavern, or savoury anticipations of their next debauch, furnish out the morning entertainment of the latter.'

'Well, madam, I am glad to hear you speak with so much disgust of this scene of dissipation, which, by all accounts, it highly deserves; and I hope it is a good symptom of the new birth. If you are once properly sensible of your own misery, you will soon be glad to take refuge where only true joys are to be found.'

'Oh, sir, you do not know half the follies and impertinences of this place. There are some, in-

deed, who appear more seriously employed, and who pore whole mornings over a game at whist, with the attention and solemnity of mathematicians or privy-counsellors. But one might as well affect tranquillity in a storm or a whirlwind, as enjoyment at a gaming-table. It is exposing oneself continually to the caprice and sport of fortune, and to every boisterous, unsociable, and selfish passion. For my part, though I confess I have been fond of cards, yet they are now my utter aversion; I renounce them for ever; and, if I know my own mind, am determined never to touch a card again as long as I live.'

Whilst Mrs. Booby was making this declaration, and Wildgoose highly applauding her resolution, the footmen opened the door, and announced the arrival of Lady Fanny Flurry, who rushed in, tossing her hoop three yards before her. But, seeing so unfashionable a figure as Wildgoose, she started back, and taking him for a shoe-maker or something in that style, she cried out, 'Oh! Booby, you are engaged, I see.' But Mrs. Booby winking upon her, and assuring her she was not; 'Well, my dear Booby,' says Lady Fanny, 'I only came to bespeak you for a party at quadrille to-night, and shall depend upon your company at the rooms.'—'Oh! Lady Fanny! name it not,' cries Mrs. Booby; 'I have just made a firm resolution never to touch another card—after the bad run I had last night. But—your la'ship is so obliging there's no resisting you—yet, I hate the rooms; and positively I cannot be of your party there.'—'Oh, ho! my dear,' replies her ladyship, 'have you betrayed yourself? What! you are piqued then, at not being invited to poor Clayton's public breakfast this morning? Come, come! you had the refusal of him; and how can you blame the creature for seeking consolation elsewhere? and really, thirty thousand pounds with a pretty woman, is no unpromising prospect of consolation.'

And now the secret was out. The true cause of Mrs. Booby's disgust with the world, and of her desiring this conference with a quack preacher, was the arrival of her former lover, Mr. Clayton, who, a few years after she had sacrificed him, either to her mother's importunity or to her own ambition, had married a very agreeable heiress, with thirty thousand pounds, whom he had now, for the first time, brought to Bath, where she made a very brilliant appearance : and Mrs. Booby, not having been particularly invited to a public breakfast which Mr. Clayton gave that morning ; this slight, together with a bad run at cards, had made her sick of the world ; and, to amuse herself chiefly, she had had recourse to this spiritual knight-errant. However, she was so well pleased with our hero's company (for, where the peculiarities of his religious system were not concerned, Wildgoose was really very agreeable), that, notwithstanding his offer to take his leave, Mrs. Booby insisted upon his company to tea and coffee, which now made its appearance.

CHAP. XI.

A Scene in genteel Life. Enter Mrs. Bardolph, Miss Truffle, and Mr. Rouvill. Their Characters.

‘THE most material difference between keeping good company and bad is, hearing the same things said before a dozen wax lights at the court end of the town, or before a couple of mould candles in the city.’ This, or something to the same purpose, was remarked by a celebrated genius of the last age. But I am inclined to think, that the honest citizens of our times would suffer by such a comparison ; for in that serious part of the metropolis, there are still some remains of the British plainness of speech and manliness of conversation. There

business, politics, news, history, or even are, in their turn, sometimes admitted as interesting subjects of discourse or argument amongst those choice spirits who have made and appropriated to themselves the style of good company, one rarely hears any one introduced than annals of the whist-table, dotes of the turf, operas, routs, and many the most trifling relations of the most trifling actions; and, as Lord Shaftesbury observes, 'If any thing of learning is introduced, it is pedantry; if any thing of morality, it is preaching.'

In these reflections, however, the good now introduced is not particularly concerned.

Mrs. Booby, not having appeared in the day, was visited by most of the idle and idle part of her acquaintance. Amongst those there now arrived those two amiable persons, Mr. Bardolph and Mr. Rouvill, or (as he called) Beau Rueful, who were immediately followed by the well-known Miss Truffle, with her black spaniel in her arms, and a squirrel in her pocket.

Mrs. Bardolph was the wife of a very wealthy man, and in that circumstance, together with the beauty which she kept, and her readiness to make a party of quadrille, introduced her into a great acquaintance amongst people of fashion; but, in the privilege, however, she made no other use of it than that of passing away the time less tediously, by dining and supping agreeably, and of tracing the insipid occurrences of one family in another, the particulars of which her memory enabled her to retain longer than people are capable of reflection; so that she was a living chronicle of every incident, good, bad, or indifferent, that had fallen her acquaintance for twenty years.

* Twenty years ago.

Of much the same importance was the character of Miss Truffle. She was a woman of family; but had neither fortune, beauty, wit, nor even good-nature to recommend her. Indeed, her person was not only despicably small, but deformed likewise; her understanding of the same dimensions, and her temper as deformed as her person. Yet, under all these disadvantages, her rank, and the good company she always appeared in, might haply have captivated some country esquire, who would have thought himself honoured by the alliance, but for that eternal bane to every thing that is amiable, her affectation.

Miss Truffle had two or three sisters who were admired; and from two or three occasional compliments which she had met with on their account, she flattered herself, in downright contradiction to her looking-glass, that she herself had some pretensions to the family features. In consequence of this she nodded her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face, and gave herself all the coquetish airs of a celebrated toast; the natural result of which was, that, having lived a virgin to the age of thirty, and now despaired of becoming a mistress of any other sort of family, she had settled her affections on squirrels, monkeys, and lap-dogs, with which, for want of other gallants, she was constantly attended; though they frequently supplied the wags with personal comparisons, not much to Miss Truffle's advantage.

Mr. Rouvill, or Beau Rueful, was a young fellow, who, by a strange concurrence of lucky circumstances, with the help of a convenient assurance and a laced coat, had wriggled himself into tolerable company; and, what is more strange, by boldly criticising every new pamphlet, laughing at every thing serious, and by putting modest people out of countenance, was, by some people, esteemed a formidable wit. Nay, what is most strange of all, his profuse expenses having almost dissipated a genteel

fortune left him by a relation, he was commenced fortune-hunter, without any kind either of person, which corresponded with name, Rueful, or of understanding, with the lowest standard; or even of birth, very mean, he being the son of a grocer, ancient city of Coventry.

As straws and feathers attract each other on the surface of the water, these three worthy, if linked together by a mutual sympathy, made a train to Mrs. Booby's apartment.

Rueful bowed to Mrs. Booby and to Lady, nodded to Mrs. Bardolph, and patted her upon her bare shoulders; but took no more notice of Wildgoose than of the footman that was the Dutch mastiff, which lay sleeping on the floor in the corner of the room. Being seated, he lolled over the settee, and, with the hat held to his face, asked Mrs. Booby in an audible whisper, who, the devil, she had given Mrs. Bardolph's curiosity likewise being asked the same question, in the same tone, concealing her face with her fan. Miss Trueman, in Wildgoose's face; burst into a laugh; turning to Rueful, asked him, why he did not show his own hair, which, she heard, was coming in the latest fashion.

In answer to Rueful's and Mrs. Bardolph's questions, Mrs. Booby said aloud, that the gentleman was Mr. Wildgoose; and she hoped would find them all as good Christians as he was himself. Hearing Wildgoose's name, Mrs. Bardolph asked if he was any relation to the Wildgooses of Wiltshire. 'Wildgooses of Wiltshire!' says Mrs. Booby. 'I know no such family.'—'What! not Miss Wiltshire that ran away with her father's butler?'—'You mean Miss Gosling.'—'Bless me!' says Mrs. Bardolph, 'so I do: but I am the worst of the world to remember names,' (which, was no inconsiderable part of her erudition).

Wildgoose or Gosling, they are not much unlike.'—'No,' says Rueful, 'I suppose they are of the same family, and bear the same arms—a grey goose, rampant, regardant.' Rueful's blazonry was unintelligible to all but himself, and consequently received no applause, but from an affected laugh of his own.

Wildgoose had no very pleasant time of it, whilst the affair of his name and family was adjusting. But his attention was diverted from this conversation by the footman's treading on his toe, as he was handing the coffee to him. Wildgoose begged Mr. John's pardon for putting his foot in the way; and moved his chair with no small trepidation. But Mr. John, far from being mollified by his submissive behaviour, owed him another good turn; and, in handing his tea to him, did it with so scornful an air, that it flashed plentifully over Wildgoose's plush breeches. Mrs. Booby, however, observed the insolence of her servant, and very properly reprimanded him for it; upon which Mr. John vouchsafed to wait with a little more dexterity.

Nothing would have kept Lady Fanny so long silent, but the sublime contempt which she had conceived of her company. She had been trifling with her spoon, and cooling her tea, with an absent air; and now drank half a dish, emptied the rest into the slop-bason; then, starting up, 'Lord!' says she, 'what am I about? I am engaged to tea at the rooms this evening; and have a myriad of visits to make before I go thither.'—'Sir,' says she to the footman, 'please to order my chair.'—Then, pulling out her pocket-book, 'Let me see,' says she, 'Lady Loiter, old Lady Shockingphiz, Sir Arthur Lurch; yes, our whist parties are full for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. But on Sunday night, Booby, we will expect you for a party at quadrille.' Here Wildgoose erected his eyebrows, and fetched a deep sigh, or rather groaned in spirit. But Lady Fanny correcting herself, 'Bless me!' cries she,

'what do I talk of Sunday? I forget the Bath. That superannuated old creature, I not let us play on Sunday night—in public to-night, however, at eight o'clock, I shan upon you.' Then rising up, and tossing over Wildgoose's head as she rushed by, took her leave with 'Adieu! ma chere! je vous attend, tout a l'heure!'

CHAP. XII.

Various Chit-chat.

AFTER Lady Fanny was gone, Mrs. Booby no other view than to give Mr. Wilton opportunity of saying something, asked his opinion was of frequenting the Rooms or other public places? Wildgoose replied he had had no opportunity of forming an opinion upon that head, from his own experience madam,' continues he, 'as, by all accounts chief intent of those assemblies is either gratifying, or unmeaning dissipation; in short, prevent our being left a prey to our own thoughts, seeing our own misery and corruption, think it advisable, even for people with virtuous intentions, to countenance, by their examples, of this kind.'

'Well, sir,' says Rueful, 'you may preach as you please, but I believe you will hardly get upon people of fashion to give up so agreeable amusement.'

'Why, sir,' replies Wildgoose, 'from the day which Mrs. Booby has just now been giving to the Bath life, I am so far from thinking it expedient, that it appears to me a mere scene of dissipation and folly. Pray, madam,' continues Wildgoose, 'you ever read the Pilgrim's Progress.'—'ha!' cries Rueful, in a horse laugh; 'I b

ay all have read that, and Jack the Giant-killer
o, in the nursery.'—'Well, sir, you may laugh; I
ow only mention that original author upon a ludi-
ous occasion, as I think his account of "Vanity
air," seems to be no bad description of the insipid
intercourse (to say no worse of it) that usually
asses between the thoughtless creatures, at most
f those public assemblies.'

'Well,' says Rueful, 'granting it to be as insipid
s you please, yet wherever people of distinction
gree to assemble, those that would not be out of
e world must follow them. Even those that set
p for reformers of mankind must frequent those
semblies, if they would do any good amongst them:
will answer for it, St. Paul himself, who 'became
ll things to all men,' if he had come to Bath,
ould have gone to the rooms; and St. Luke, like
ther physicians, would have frequented the coffee-
ouse.'—'Very fine!' says Miss Truffle, 'and I sup-
ose you think the four evangelists would have
ade a party at quadrille? You will make a fine
arson, indeed!'

Wildgoose was struck with horror at this profane
illery; but Mrs. Bardolph, by way of changing
e subject, asked Mrs. Booby, if she had heard
ow old Lady Shockingphiz was mortified at the
all last night, or rather at the pump-room this
orning?—'No,' says Mrs. Bobby, 'I have not had
soul come near me to-day, except the present
ompany and Lady Fanny.'—'Why,' says Mrs. Bar-
olph, 'you know her ladyship's family pride.'—
Yes,' says Mrs. Booby; 'as she has no merit of
er own to plead, her ladyship is forced to subsist
pon the family fund, and that is pretty well ex-
hausted. She has only one daughter, I think, to
eep up the honour of it.'—'Well, it was for that
daughter,' says Mrs. Bardolph, 'that she desired
Nash to get a partner; who recommended a very
genteel young man, and very well dressed; and
diss jugged it down, the whole evening, with great

alacrity and satisfaction : but this morning, in the pump-room, the busy Mrs. Marrall came to Lady Shockingphiz, and told the young man her daughter danced with a linen draper in Cheapside. " Indeed, my ladyship, " what does that saucy fellow mean, by using me thus ? " and away she went to reprimand him for it. Mr. Nash, after enquiries into the affair, told her ladyship, sure, the gentleman did deal in linen, but was in the wholesale way ; and that he had never sold a piece of cloth in his life. — " Are you sure of this ? " cries her ladyship : " Are you sure he is Mr. Nash ? If the gentleman never cut his throat, certainly there is no such great matter in it."

' Thus her ladyship ran on, till the company burst into a loud laugh, both at her ridiculous pride, and at the mortification she deservedly met with.'

' Well,' says Rueful, " as Mrs. Bardolph tells you how Lady Shockingphiz was mortified this morning, I will tell you how Lord —— was mortified yesterday in the afternoon."

' An honest tradesman, who has a hand to turn, was busy in his shop, which is much frequented by the company some parts of the day ; but in the evening he was at liberty to go up into his bed-chamber, to rest himself. As he was going, he saw a very fine point d'Espagne lace upon his wife's toilette ; and, upon casting his eye round the room, he espied a man's foot, with a stone buckle, peep out from under the bed-curtain behind which Lord ——, who lodged in the house, was endeavouring to conceal himself. He was in the confusion his lordship was in, and from other circumstances, the honest tradesman concluded, no doubt that an amorous correspondence was going on between his lordship and his wife, of whom he had just seen, as she slipped down the back stairs, from a closet of communication.'

' The tradesman, though a man of a

tion and mitigated resentment, yet, upon such an occasion, burst forth into a most vehement rage, venting his indignation in a menacing tone, and in the following manner:

"My lord! as sure as you are now alive, if ever catch you in my bed-chamber again, with my wife—depend upon it, as sure as I have a head upon my body, I will—I will—certainly—throw your scented hat out of the window!"

'His lordship, though not greatly dismayed at this terrible denunciation, yet determined, for the future, to prosecute his intrigue with greater precaution.'

CHAP. XIII.

Story of Calomel and Lady Riot.

MRS. Booby now observed, that Lady Fanny had looked very grave to-day: 'one would think,' says she, 'her ladyship had met with some mortification.' Rueful remarked, that people of rank were always so in mixed company; 'though, for my part,' continues he, 'I have always found persons of quality the most affable creatures in the world. I remember the first time I spent a week at Lord Grandison's, there was Sir Peter Pierpoint, Jack North, and half a dozen more of us: and I remember I was as free with the young peer the first hour, as I am at this day.'—'Who suspects you of any *mauvaise honte*, or bashfulness,' says Miss Truffle.—'I shall never forget a droll accident that happened there,' continues Rueful, undaunted by Miss Truffle's hint.—'His lordship had a Swiss servant, who pretended to have discovered a new jaan, or liquid blacking; and the fellow must needs make the experiment upon our shoes. But, would you believe it? the composition, whatever it was, had contracted the pores of the leather to such a degree, that the next morning we all came hobbling

into the room, like so many old gout. Lord Grandison was so diverted with this, 'I thought his lordship would have a phragm with laughing.'—'Why, this is a deed worth recording, truly,' says Mr.

'O! now you talk of people of quality. Bardolph, 'there is Lady Sherwood who will have some conversation with this gentleman. He has heard a great character of his piece, and I believe her ladyship is well inclined towards the Methodists; and I can take upon me to tell you, sir, that she would be very glad if you would call on her at her lodgings.'—Wildgoose should be very happy in contributing to the amusement of the lowest of his fellow-creatures; he certainly esteems it an honour to wait on her ladyship, if she desired it.

But here Rueful again interposed, 'that persons of distinction often divert themselves at Bath, with odd creatures; and that you did not know the world might easily be brought to make themselves thoroughly ridiculous.' 'I never hear how Lady Riot served poor Mr. eminent apothecary of this place?' 'Upon my company's answering in the negative, 'I will not say so,' says Rueful.

'Mr. Calomel is a very honest man, and an experienced apothecary, but highly absurd in his conversation and manner of address. Lady La is a woman of humour, has often dined at her lodgings for her amusement, when she wanted his lenient hand for more salutary cures. Calomel was so elated by this, that though he was turned of fifty, he had some faint suspicions that his person, and his conversation, might have pleased Lady La.

'Having, therefore, some business in the winter he took it into his head to call on her ladyship, at her house in town, and not at home, he left her ladyship a card, with

Calomel's compliments to Lady Riot; lets her ladyship know, that he did himself the honour to wait on her ladyship; and that he is to be spoken with at the White Bear, in Piccadilly."

* When her ladyship came home to dinner, at five o'clock, she was highly diverted with Calomel's style of politeness; and it being her assembly night, she produced his card before the whole company, who, being let into the character of Calomel, voted to send for him thither; and bets were laid, pro and con—come or not come—for fifty guineas.

* But Lady Riot, to make sure of her point, ordered her coach, and slipping slyly out of the room, took Lady Rattle with her, drove to the White Bear, and inquired for Mr. Calomel. Calomel being a sober man, and having a reverend regard to his health, had retired to his bed-chamber, got into his night-gown and slippers, tied his night-cap under his chin, and was just going to his repose, when the drawer brought up the message. Calomel at first said, he supposed they were some naughty women of the town, and he would have nothing to say to them. But upon the drawer's assuring him, it was some lady of quality in her own carriage with a couple of flambeaux, Calomel came down to the door in his dishabille, to reconnoitre them. The moment Lady Riot beheld him, she cries out, 'My dear Calomel, how do you do? Come, I must have some chat with you: do not stand in the street in your night-cap; step into the coach a moment.' Which, having done, the footman, as he had been instructed, clapped to the door: the coach drove immediately to her ladyship's house; where Calomel was produced before thirty card-tables, in his night-cap and slippers.

* The brilliancy of the assembly, and the wax-lights, a little disconcerted poor Calomel at first; but his vanity soon prevailed over his bashfulness: he mixed with the society, and greatly diverted them with his absurd buffooneries.

'To complete the farce, the butler had mix a soporific with whatever he gave him and upon Calomel's desiring some Made a bason was brought him, properly which soon began to operate, and before o'clock, Calomel was fast asleep in an el They then rolled him up in his night-g collar of brawn; and, swathing down his his sash, laid him safely to bed by a f where Calomel slept as sweetly as probably have done in her ladyship's own bed-chamber.

'Well, and how did the poor man get inn, in the morning?' says Mrs. Bardolph says Rueful, 'I have put him fairly to be get back in a chair or hackney-coach, if devil he pleases. Further this deponent

CHAP. XIV.

Universities defended, &c.

'WELL,' says Mrs. Booby, 'to be a citizen of Bath is as pedantic as a mere fellow of a college: is often as absurd notions of life, and is as much element, when he gets out of his shop or ing house, as the other is out of his own room.'

'Yes, rot them!' says Rueful; 'and then by the money we spend here before they to carry their heads, or come into a room.'

'And yet I know a great many sensible people,' says Mrs. Booby, 'amongst the of this place.'

'Why, it would be strange, indeed,' rueful, 'if the great resort of the politest Europe did not polish the creatures who take Bath, as a public place, to be a better for any young fellow, than all the uni-

alleges in the world; and I do not see, but those who have had no other education, appear as well in company, as people who have been plodding at the sciences in a college for seven years together.'

Here Wildgoose could not forbear interposing; and observed, that although religion was, he believed, at as low an ebb in the universities as in other parts of the kingdom, notwithstanding the excellence of its institution for that purpose, yet he could not but think them still the chief fountains of rudition.

'There is, indeed,' says he, 'a slight tincture of learning, a superficial knowledge, diffused amongst all ranks in this generation. But if there were not some repositories for the sciences, and some encouragements, such as those for our professors, to search more deeply into them, than the generality of the world seem disposed to do, I am of opinion the very principles of them would, in time, be lost; and we should again relapse into Gothic ignorance and barbarism.'

'There may be men of courage that do not wear a red coat, and a gentleman may know how to use a sword, without going into the army, or to stand fire, though not educated in the navy. But still there is a kind of military spirit, peculiar to gentlemen of those professions; a set of traditional maxims of honour and courage.'—Just at this instant Wildgoose started up with the utmost surprise and trepidation, and alarmed the whole company. Rueful burst out into a horse-laugh—Mrs. Booby cried out, 'Lord! Miss Truffle, what are you about?'—The case was, Miss Truffle, who for some time had sat in silent contemplation of her own importance, and playing with her lap-dog, while Wildgoose was in the midst of his harangue, had put her squirrel upon his shoulder: the little animal began dancing about, and, fixing his claws in Wildgoose's neck, gave him so smart a pinch, that if he had had the insensibility of a Stoic, or even a Spartan education,

he could not have borne it without some of terror or surprise.

When the company had sufficiently lauded Miss Truffle's wit, and were again composed, Rueful, resuming the discourse, said, 'I do not undervalue a university education, as an inducement to matrimony, because he had been denied the sweets of it. Only say,' continues he, 'I do not look of complacency on his own person, 'I am more indebted to Bath, and the company of ladies, for being what I am, than to all the tuition of tutors and professors which I attended at university.'—'I dare say you are, Mr. Rueful,' replies Mrs. Booby; 'and I am sure the credit which you make does credit to your education, what you had the honour of it.'

Upon hearing Rueful's name for the first time, Wildgoose observed his features more narrowly, and asked him if he was not of such a college as such some years ago; 'because I remember a name of your name of our college,' continues Wildgoose. 'That may be, sir,' replies Rueful; 'but I am not a Cambridge man.'—'Well, ladies,' continues Wildgoose, 'we are very rude in troubling you with such dantic disputes.'—Then, pulling out his watch, he says, 'I was engaged to meet my friend Townly at seven o'clock, at the coffee-house; and as he has not yet arrived, I will take my leave.'—Then, pulling out his watch, he says, 'I was engaged to meet my friend Townly at seven o'clock, at the coffee-house; and as he has not yet arrived, I will take my leave.'

The truth was, Rueful had actually been at the same college with Wildgoose, and now he remembered him; though the alteration in his own hair had made in the one, and the change in his dress and laced coat in the other, prevented them from recollecting each other's person, especially as there had not been the least acquaintance between them. Notwithstanding the airs which he gave himself, he had worn a servitor's gown, which, upon an accession of fortune, he had exchanged for a fellow-commoner's at Ca-

As soon as Rueful was gone, the ladies, without the least reserve, spoke of him in such a manner, as convinced Wildgoose that he was the jest of the place: and the evening now drawing on, it was almost time for Wildgoose to attend their religious assembly. He, therefore, took his leave, after Mrs. Bardolph had acquainted him with Lady Sherwood's lodgings, whom she desired him to wait upon the next morning, notwithstanding Mr. Rueful's discouraging insinuations to the contrary.

When Wildgoose was come down, he saw Rueful walking upon the Parade, not with Sir James Townly, whom he was to meet at the coffee-house, but with elderly virgins, of that homely stamp, who, to view them in a public place, seemed formed for no other end, than to make a variety in the works of creation, but who, if they would confine themselves within their proper sphere (their own families in the country), might make tender nurses to their aged parents, exemplary aunts to their young nieces, or charitable assistants to their indigent neighbours, or even shining objects at a country assembly in a remote province; whilst at Bath or Tunbridge they expose themselves to the insolent contempt of youth and beauty, are almost shoved out of polite company, as useless lumber, and are glad to take up with such fellows as Rueful, who was but one remove from the men described by Shakespeare, as 'fancifully carved out of a cheese-paring after dinner.'

CHAP. XV.

Tricks among Servants. News from Mrs. Sarsenet.

WILDGOOSE, having been sufficiently exhausted with haranguing on the Parade, as well as by sitting in form at a ceremonious visit, made part of the audience this evening at the Tabernacle, where a tallow-chandler held forth, and *melted* his flock

by the pathetic force, and promoted a plentiful consumption of candles by the tedious prolixity of his discourse.

During Mr. Wildgoose's visits to Mrs. Booby, poor Tugwell had been left to amuse himself at the inn; he met his master, however, at the Tabernacle, from whence they adjourned to their quarters.

As they were going along, Jerry informed his master what a reprobate place they were in—that there was nothing but card-playing, gaming, and swearing, from morning to night, amongst the servants and apprentices that resorted thither. That he heard a footman bragging how cleverly a friend of his had imposed upon his mistress—That, having had the misfortune to break his leg, he had been confined to the house for three months; at last his mistress told him it would do him good to lay up his leg upon a stool, and ride behind her coach, as she went out for an airing; which accordingly he did. The next morning he went to his lady's maid, with a sorrowful countenance, and told her that he had had a sad misfortune by going behind the coach; that, as he was forced to lay up his leg, the motion of the coach had shaken six guineas, all the money he had saved in service, out of his pocket. Upon the maid's telling the case to her mistress, she very good-naturedly gave him the money again out of her own pocket. But it happened a little unluckily, that a few days after, as the maid was in the butcher's-shambles, she heard another servant tell the butcher, that such a footman, which was her fellow-servant, had lost six guineas such a night, at the gaming-table; which coming to the mistress's ears, the fellow lost his place by his trick, and was forced to march off to London.

Wildgoose was shocked at this instance of baseness and villany, and at the idle character of the house they were in, but said, they should lie only that night at Bath; for that he had observed the two brethren, which had preached there those two

nights, had preached almost contradictory doctrines, and each of them different from that of his own: that he was determined, therefore, to go to Bristol the next day, and consult Mr. Whitfield, who he did not doubt would resolve all his scruples, and put him in the true road to salvation.

When they came to their quarters, my landlord asked our hero if his name was not Wildgoose? To which, when he had answered in the affirmative, my landlord gave him a letter, which he said a gentleman's servant had brought that afternoon from the Bell at Gloucester, having been desired to find such a gentleman out; and, upon my describing your honour, and telling him that you lodged here, he left it with me.

Wildgoose took the letter, which he found was from Mrs. Sarsenet, and read it with great eagerness, in hopes of hearing some news of Miss Townsend, who, he found, engrossed a considerable share of his thoughts, and whose sprightly idea none of the fine-dressed ladies at Bath had power to efface.

Mrs. Sarsenet informed him of the state of their little church, under hers and Mr. Keen the barber's auspices and inspection; that she already foresaw, from one or two instances, some temporal inconveniences to herself, in regard to her trade, from so strict an adherence to her duty; but that she counted all things as dross, in comparison with the love of Christ. She concluded with observing, that there was something mysterious in Miss Townsend's behaviour; that she could not persuade her to attend their meeting since his departure; and that though she seemed seriously enough disposed, and even talked respectfully of Mr. Wildgoose, yet she seemed inclined to ridicule his notions of religion. 'In short,' says Mrs. Sarsenet, 'I believe she is rather an enemy to your principles, than to your person.'

But the most extraordinary part of her letter was the postscript, in which she informed him, that Miss Townsend's father had come to Gloucester two days

after he left it; that he had sent for Miss Townsend to the inn, and received her with a mixture of kindness and resentment; that he was angry with her for being with Mrs. Sarsenet, and yet had ruined nothing about removing her from the inn.

This letter, upon the whole, gave Wildgoose rather more pleasure than pain; and he sat down to answer it before he went to bed. He gave some account of his success at Bath, and of his intention, however, of going to Bristol the next day. He concluded with the warmest expressions of respect to Miss Townsend, ' whose conversation,' he said, ' he should not cease earnestly to prize.'

CHAP. XVI.

A serious Conversation with Mr. Rueful.

WILDGOOSE, having been kept awake by reflecting on the transactions of the day, and by the hurry of spirits into which the conversation with Miss Townsend had thrown him, was but just settling to sleep, when a footman brought him a card, with Lady Sherwood's compliments, who begged the favour of his company to breakfast; for Mrs. Bardolph had not failed to visit her ladyship the preceding evening, and to give her a faithful account of what had passed at Mrs. Booby's lodgings; and she greatly extolled Mr. Wildgoose's person, his behaviour, and agreeable conversation. Wildgoose, therefore, taking a direction from the footman, promised to wait on her ladyship at the hour appointed.

As he was going a back way into Orange Street, where Lady Sherwood lodged, he accidentally met Mr. Rueful, in a genteel dishabille. Mr. Rueful saluted Mr. Wildgoose with a more familiar air than he had assumed at Mrs. Booby's; and asked him immediately, whether he was not of such a

in Oxford?—'Yes,' says Wildgoose.—'Why, look you, sir,' continues Rueful, 'you must know I was of that college too; but I thought you asked me last night whether I was at this time of Oxford: for you must know, I had a considerable fortune left me by a relation, which enabled me to enter myself a fellow-commoner at Cambridge; and, to be sure, one would not choose to have it mentioned amongst people of fashion, that one had worn a servitor's gown in the university.'—'I don't imagine,' replies Wildgoose, 'that people of fashion, out of the university, trouble themselves about those things. However, I don't see why a man should be ashamed to have appeared in a situation which was agreeable to his circumstances. There is nothing ridiculous in a small fortune, or even a low birth; but there is in the discovery that we are too anxious to conceal them, and even give the lie to them by our dress and appearance.'—'Sir,' says Rueful, 'if you knew the honour and happiness of being upon an agreeable footing with people of distinction, you would not scruple a little artifice, to conceal any trifling circumstance that might disgust them, or grudge an expense a little beyond one's income, to enable one to appear in some measure upon a level with them.'—'Sir,' replies Wildgoose, 'I apprehend it is neither dress, birth, nor fortune, but education and behaviour, that puts all gentlemen upon a level, even in the opinion of the world.'

'But, Mr. Rueful, let me take the freedom to return the hint which you gave me yesterday, that we may be easily deceived in the civilities which people of distinction show us, and mistake mere politeness for a particular attachment, and by presuming too much upon their plausible behaviour to our faces, expose ourselves to their ridicule behind our backs: and I really believe, Mr. Rueful, you would meet with more real respect amongst people of distinction by a more serious, or even religious

behaviour, and if you were to turn Methodist is called, than you do now.'

'Well, I am obliged to you, my dear sir, for your frank advice: and 'faith, betwixt you and me, though I detest the solemnity of the sacred character, I have at this time some thoughts of changing my laced coat for a black one. For my parliamentary interest, I have now the offer of a very good living in my own country; which I do not succeed in picking up a good fortune this season, I may probably accept of. For you know, that is another reason for my appearing rather above what I can at present afford; and I am actually almost carried off a merchant's daughter at Bristol, who will be worth twenty thousand pounds. But old square-toes would not part with cash down upon the nail: and the devil take the man who would marry an angel upon the footing of a Smithfield bargain.'

Wildgoose, though shocked at the liberality which Rucful gave himself, could not but approve the opinion which he entertained of his own daughter; but said he was obliged to attend Lady Sherwood at ten o'clock. He, therefore, took his leave, and returned to her ladyship's lodgings, as he had been directed.

CHAP. XVII.

Lady Sherwood's Character and present Situation.

LADY Sherwood was of an ancient and noble family, and wife to a peer of the realm. She was a woman of fine understanding, though her judgment appeared sometimes almost eclipsed by the brilliancy of her imagination. Her ladyship was now past her bloom; yet in her youth she had been tolerably handsome, and made a splendid figure in the great world. But her lord, either

some disgust, or from a fondness for retirement, having early in life withdrawn from the court, Lady Sherwood had entirely conformed to his humour : and, to amuse herself in her solitary situation, she had formerly indulged the suggestions of her fancy, and turned my lord's park into a poetical Arcadia ; where her ladyship and a female companion or two lived almost the whole summer a mere pastoral life, and ranged about, with their crooks in their hands, like so many Grecian shepherdesses. Garlands of flowers, or baskets of fruit, were seen suspended on every beautiful oak, with rustic pipes, rakes, pitchforks, and other rural implements, disposed in a picturesque manner, in different parts of the park. Nay, the poor chaplain was forced to leave his bottle and his pipe, and backgammon table, with my lord, and even neglect his pastoral function, assigned him by the bishop, to attend her ladyship and her bleating lambkins ; and to sit whole afternoons under a spreading tree, to entertain them with his flute. For the steward had actually bought her ladyship ' a score of sheep at Banbury fair ' (according to Justice Shallow's expression) for this romantic purpose.

The inclemency of the weather, however, in this northern climate, was by no means favourable to these lovely Bœotians. Neither did many of the pastoral functions suit with the delicacy of a modern woman of quality. For her ladyship frequently caught the tooth-ache, and was forced to have recourse to a neighbouring apothecary (a character seldom introduced in the ancient bucolicks) ; and one of her companions met with a terrible accident in the discharge of her office : for having seized the leg of a large bell-wether with her crook, which was fastened to her wrist by a blue ribband, the rude unclassical brute struggled with such force to disengage himself, that he pulled down the poor Pastora, dragged her some yards, and disfigured her face to such a degree, that she could not appear

again for six weeks; and this put an end to the extravagant scene in pastoral life.

Lady Sherwood was now grown tired of country. But as she could not decently go against her lord's inclination, considering the pleasant terms upon which they lived together, a physician, therefore, had a hint given her by her lord to send her ladyship to Bath for her health. Finding that relish, however, in public places was not what she had formerly done, when every passion was sensibly flattered by her appearance in them, she grew sick of the world, and began to see, in a true light, the emptiness and unsatisfactory nature of the usual pleasures and amusements.

In such a situation it is evident, that not only religion could yield any solid conversation, but the plain rational scheme of the established church, which prescribes nothing more than our duty to God, our neighbour, and ourselves, under the sanction of future rewards and punishments, could not satisfy the uncommon genius and lively imagination of Lady Sherwood, she listened with the satisfaction to the enthusiastic doctrines of these preachers, as a person labouring under chondriacal distemper does to the extravagant notions of a mountebank; and was glad of every opportunity of conversing with so agreeable a enthusiast as Mrs. Bardolph had represented her husband to be.

CHAP. XVIII.

A learned Conversation, not essential to the

WHEN Mr. Wildgoose arrived at the country lodgings, he found her attended only by Mrs. Bardolph; whose principal plan being to spend some time between breakfast and dinner, she had retired to her own house; and assist

equal satisfaction at making a convert, or making a match, at a religious conversation, or at a pool at quadrille.

Lady Sherwood, after a little preliminary chat, opened the congress, by observing the great indifference of the world with regard to religion; and asked Wildgoose, how he could reconcile the present state of Christianity with the pompous descriptions given by the prophets of the kingdom of the Messiah? Our hero was a little surprised at so learned an attack. But, after pausing a moment, answered, that the dispensations of Providence were very mysterious; that, however, God might be supposed to have given the prophets a general view of the kingdom of Christ, from its first establishment to the end of the world; for which reason they generally represent it as in its full lustre.

'Well,' replies Lady Sherwood, 'I can only say, that, as far as I have observed, the lives of the generality of Christians are so little better than those of Heathens or Mahometans, that, I confess, it a little puzzles me to account for so strange a phenomenon; and how it comes to pass, that a divine institution should answer its end no better.'

'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'as your ladyship, I dare say, is very well acquainted with ancient history, if you would compare the state of religion and morality in the world for several generations before the coming of Christ, and that of the unconverted Heathens afterwards, with the first three or four centuries of the Christian æra, you would find a remarkable difference between them.'

'I don't imagine the world was worse than it is now,' says Lady Sherwood.

'I am convinced it was,' replies Wildgoose. 'The Heathens were so utterly void of proper principles, that impurities of every sort were scarce accounted faults among them; nay, most kinds of debauchery were defensible, and even sanctified by their religious system. Exposing of infants, cruelty to slaves,

and the sanguinary diversions of gladiatorial combat permitted, and even applauded, by the most polished nations of the world.

‘But how different a scene of things do christianity present to us in its primitive state: the ancients were pious, humble, chaste, and temperate, and their lives were a just comment upon the precepts of their Master.

‘If our religion, therefore, must be judged by its effects, we ought to take it at its first institution, as its earliest were probably its most genuine.’

‘That is but reasonable, to be sure,’ says Lady Bardolph, who affected to be very attentive to the learned dissertation.

‘But,’ proceeds Wildgoose, ‘such is the weakness of our nature, that every effort of Providence for our recovery, in time, loses its force, and becomes ineffectual. It seems necessary, therefore, that Divine Power should, at different periods, interpose in an extraordinary manner, and give fresh vigour to his own institutions: and accordingly, I am persuaded, that, in the present age, he has poured an uncommon measure of grace upon his chosen servants Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Wesley, and their associates; which empowers them to break through the cobweb restraints of human ordinances, to set seemingly irregular proceedings, to rouse us from our dangerous lethargy, and engage their attention to the pure and genuine doctrines of primitive christianity.’

‘Sir,’ says Lady Sherwood, ‘I have a great opinion of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield; and, I hear you are a follower of them, have taken the liberty of desiring this conference with you. I leave to ask you, sir, whether those doctrines are not taught in our own church?’

‘Madam,’ replies Wildgoose, ‘the articles of our church, as drawn up by our fathers, certainly contain those doctrines in proper sense; but, I am afraid, the present

are departed from the most essential of those doctrines, as particularly that of justification by faith alone; and depend more upon their own works, than on the merits of Christ, for their salvation.'

'I do not know,' says Mrs. Bardolph. 'I have often heard that said of late. I own I am a very bad judge of those things; but all the clergy, whom I have happened to hear treat of that subject, have taught me, not to rely on my best performances, but to confess myself still an unprofitable servant. In short,' continued she, 'I cannot but think, that, if we practised what we heard at church, we should have a tolerable chance for going to heaven.'

Lady Sherwood observed, that she had attended the public worship very regularly for some time, and with a sincere endeavour to know the will of God; but found herself little edified by such formal devotions.

Wildgoose replied, he could not but own, that there were several noble strains of true devotion in our Liturgy; and though people, who went to church with an intention to criticise, might, perhaps, find out some trifling imperfections, yet that, upon the whole, it was an admirable performance. 'But,' continues he, 'I am afraid the fault is not in the service, but in those who perform it. The most pious sentiments will affect us but little, when delivered by the lips of those who appear to have no religion in their hearts; and loll on their elbows, and stare about for objects of amusement, as if their devotions were a fatigue and confinement to them, and they were impatient to return to the pleasures or vanities of the world.'

'In short, my lady, as things are at present, we must look elsewhere than at church for the means of salvation. For my own part, I must confess myself as yet only in search of the right way, and intend this very day to pay a visit to Mr. Whitfield at Bristol; to whom, with your ladyship's permission,

I shall communicate your good disposition. Your present uneasiness is, I hope, a promising sign of the new birth.'

Lady Sherwood was going to inform W that she had already frequently conversed with Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Wesley, when they came and whispered to her ladyship, that she was below, and desired to know if her lady had any commands to London.—'Lord!' says W, 'a man teases me to death; he calls himself a Quaker merely because his grandfather married his grandfather's second wife's daughter by his first husband. I wish we could make a convert of him for I believe he is of no religion at all, and he loves nor cares for any body but himself.'—She says she to the footman, 'desire the gentleman to walk up.'

When he came, he told Lady Sherwood that he was tired of Bath, and was going the next day to London. She said she had no commands to him, but he had interrupted them in a very interesting conversation upon religion, and wished he might have heard it.—'Religion!' says W, 'I do not want to hear any thing about religion. I have no time to give people to talk and dispute about, but I do not think that any body regulates their actions by religious principles.'—'That is,' replies Lady S, 'because they do not really believe them; it is not a true practical faith in those principles.'—'Faith!' cries the gentleman, 'for my part I am of Mr. Pope's way of thinking in that respect.'

'For modes of faith let senseless bigots

His can't be wrong, whose life is in the
'I live as well as I can; pay my taxes, and
tradesmen; and if I meet with an object
of pity, that really moves my compassion, I relieve
I go to the tavern, indeed, sometimes; but I
do not drink or eat more than does me good: and
I have no wife of my own, I never invade

property. In short, I do not see what the best Christian can do more than I do.'

Wildgoose was going to interrupt him in his career; but Lady Sherwood calling him by his name, Wildgoose found himself disagreeably affected; though he could not at first recollect upon what occasion he had heard it before. But, after some time, he remembered that was the name of the very gentleman who had endeavoured to seduce Miss Townsend; and, comparing it with his dress (which was the same individual blue and gold she had described), his square person, his manner of life, but, above all, his system of religion, he had not the least doubt that it was the same man.

Wildgoose was at first inclined to lead him, by some means, to the subject; but reflecting that it could not possibly answer any good end, and being likewise impatient to set out for Bristol, and Mrs. Bardolph beginning to gape, and to consult her watch, he took his leave of Lady Sherwood, who charged him with her compliments to Mr. Whitfield, and said, she should be glad to see him again, if he returned through Bath.

CHAP. XIX.

Learned Account of the Bath Waters. Mr. Wildgoose and his Friend take their Leave of that City.

WHEN Wildgoose returned to the inn, he found Tugwell just returned from visiting the hot baths; the cause of which surprising phenomenon my landlord, in conjunction with a journeyman apothecary, was endeavouring to explain to honest Jerry. My landlord said, he had heard say, though he did not know it to be certainly so, that the heat of the bath was caused by a constant fire in the bowels of the earth, which had been burning ever

since Noah's flood, and would, in time, burn whole world, which was to be destroyed by

'Fire in the bowels of the earth!' says Opi apothecary, with a sneer; 'thou mayst as well me the boiling of thy pot is caused by a fire in the bowels of the earth. No, no; such a constant, ebullition can never be the effect of a gross fire, but is produced by a more latent cause which we can explain by the operations of chemistry: in a chemical process we can analyze the Bath waters, and reduce them to their simple elements, constituent particles, which are nothing but iron and a small quantity of steel.

'And that the heat of these waters is produced by their running over strata, or beds of steel and sulphur, we can demonstrate by an easy experiment. For if you take an equal quantity of filings of steel and flowers of sulphur, the vulgar call brimstone, and form them into a paste with water, it will produce that fermentation to which the heat of the Bath waters is indebted to be ascribed.'

'Yes, yes,' says Tugwell, 'the gentleman has said so, and has made it as plain as the sun on one's face, if one did but understand him.'

Wildgoose, who had been present during this learned discourse, observed, that the philosophers of this age were not content to make useful experiments, but had a strange fancy to find out the secret art, by which nature performs all her operations. They would not admit any such thing as mysteries in philosophy any more than in religion; and seemed to dispute with Providence his peculiar attributes of omnipotence or unlimited power, as well as his omniscient knowledge.

Mr. Wildgoose now called for his bill, preparing to set out: but though he had an indifferent customer, yet there was a certain charm in his serious and religious de-

which made my landlord desirous of obliging him ;
he, therefore, gave him a hearty invitation to a fillet
of veal, which was roasting at the fire ; and, as
Fugwell seemed unwilling to travel upon an empty
tomach, they made a hearty dinner, paid their
reckoning, and set out for Bristol.

BOOK V.



CHAP. I.

WHEN the two pilgrims were now in the suburbs of Bath, Tugwell ver- quired which was the Bristol road? 'I nose, and your a-se will tag after,' say 'prentice.—' You might learn to be m strangers,' says Tugwell; 'for I am sure them.'—'Not by such strangers as you, 'prentice, 'who preach against fine clo- nocent pastimes.'—'Come, come, master, 'come along; let us shake off the dust for a testimony against them.'

An elderly man, however, called out to the way to Bristol was straight forwards turning on the right hand. Though th was a little ambiguous, Tugwell was u hazard a more minute inquiry: they trud along, therefore, without asking any fe tions.

Tugwell, being highly disgusted with the behaviour of the Bath people, and expr self with some bitterness against them, observed, that the mob of all places wer that he ought not to reflect upon a wh people, for the wanton petulance of a fe wretches.

Jerry then asked what my landlord had charged for his supper at Bath. 'Why, only eight-pence a night,' says Wildgoose.—'Eight-pence a night!' says Jerry; 'an unconscionable *distorting* rascal! Why, will be hanged if I have eat three pennyworth of bread and cheese for supper the three nights that we have been there. I have a good mind to go and make the rogue give me back your worship's money.' 'No, no, Jerry, these things are customary, and it is best to pay it without making a disturbance. At these houses one pays for lodging, and house-room, and attendance, as well as merely for what one eats and drinks; and I think, upon the whole, we came off very reasonably.'

Thus they went on talking near two miles; and, having reached the summit of the hills when it drew towards evening, they came to a place where the roads divided. Mr. Wildgoose was inclined to turn to the right, and Tugwell to the left hand; which created a little debate upon the probability of each opinion; but Tugwell, having learned to decide dubious points by lot, threw up a halfpenny, crying out, that heads should determine him to the right, and tails to the left-hand road. Fortune declared for the former; which Jerry, then changing his note, said must be the road to Bristol, by the course of the country.

While they were yet debating the affair, Tugwell, spying a man in a plain drab coat, walking soberly at a small distance from the road, calls out, 'Hold on! master! master! which is the road to Bristol? Whether the gentleman was immersed in thought, or whether he disliked the familiarity of Jerry's compellation, he made no answer. Wildgoose, therefore, advancing a little towards him, repeated the question in a more civilized manner, and asked which of those two was the road to Bristol. 'Why, neither of them,' replied the gentleman; 'the road you are in would lead you to Wells.' Wildgoose was going to crave his assistance, to put him in the

right way, when he and the stranger met each other with an air of surprise, 'What cries Wildgoose.—' Bless-my soul! my goose!' replies he; 'what expedition possibly be upon in this part of the world embraced (in the language of romantic English, took each other by the hand with cordiality, expressing great joy at their rencounter; for they had been very long at university, though no sort of intercourse between them for six or seven years.

Wildgoose inquired how long he had been in the country, and whether he was settled in the neighbourhood, as he knew him to be a north-countryman. Mr. Rivers told him a house within a mile of that place, and insisted upon Wildgoose's accompanying him that night at least, as it was now too late to go on foot, if they had not been some distance on their road. Wildgoose and his companion were well enough pleased with the invitation under the present circumstances: besides, as he recollected that Mr. Rivers had in his youth taken a religious turn, and that was always in his thoughts, he immediately conceived the idea of converting his old friend to his own religion. They went along, Mr. Wildgoose, at the request, let him into the nature of his project; at which his friend expressed great concern, as well as the greatest astonishment. He then added, that he was glad even of the opportunity of renewing their friendship.

CHAP. II.

Description of Mr. Rivers's House, and some Account of his present Situation.

MR. Rivers had now brought his friend Wildgoose, with Tugwell, to the brow of the hill, which overlooked one of those rich valleys in which that part of the country abounds. A gate opened into a wood, through which they descended by a rough, unfrequented road,

‘Where the gilt chariot never mark’d the way,’

almost to the bottom of the hill. There an old Gothic mansion presented itself, surrounded towards the road by a lofty stone wall, covered with moss, maiden hair, and other wild plants, enough to puzzle the whole Royal Society, and the indefatigable Dr. Hill into the bargain. The house seemed to have been built during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but had been modernized in Queen Elizabeth’s reign, and new glazed and painted for the reception of Mr. Rivers.

Rivers knocked at the gate, which being opened by a servant in a russet coat, they now came into an elegant court, where they were regaled with the sight and fragrance of all the flowers of the season. From thence they entered a gloomy old-fashioned hall, but neatly fitted up; the wall covered with maps and chronological tables, above which were a number of cheap prints, representing the customs and habits of the various nations of the world.

Mr. Rivers then, showing Tugwell with his wallet the way towards the kitchen, took his friend Wildgoose into a large wainscoted parlour, adorned with some fine prints, a few good paintings, and a bust or two over the chimney: but all his attention was immediately fixed upon Mrs. Rivers, to whom

his friend introduced him. She was sitting, like the divinity of the place, at the upper end of the room, at her needle, attended by a boy, and a fine girl, about five or six years old. Mrs. Rivers received Wildgoose, as her husband's friend, with a sweet smile; which, like the sunshine so much admired in the landscapes of Claude Lorraine, diffused an additional cheerfulness over every other object.

Mrs. Rivers was about five and twenty, tall, and well-shaped; and though the pleasing cares of a young family had taken off a little of her first bloom, yet had it given such a languishing air to her eyes, and such a delicacy to her complexion, as rather improved than diminished her charms.

Mr. Rivers informed her who Mr. Wildgoose was, and how accidentally they had met. She made some obliging speech upon the occasion, and then rang the bell for tea; which being over, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers attended Mr. Wildgoose into a garden, which commanded a beautiful, though confined prospect. It was laid out in a romantic taste, with a proper mixture of the allegro and the penseroso, the cheerful and the gloomy: tufts of roses, jasmynes, and the most fragrant flowering shrubs, with a serpentine walk of cypresses and laurels, here and there an urn, with suitable inscriptions, and terminated by a rough arch of rock-work that covered a dripping fountain, were its principal beauties.

After a few turns, Mrs. Rivers being summoned by her maid to a consultation about supper, Wildgoose, notwithstanding his religious severity, made some encomiums upon her person and behaviour, and said he was less surprised at his friend's marrying so early in life, than at his good fortune in meeting with so agreeable a woman. He expressed some desire, therefore, to be informed of the particular incidents of Mr. Rivers's life since he left the university. 'Why,' says he, 'though my story has nothing very uncommon in it, yet, as I flatter myself that I have escaped into one of the fortunate

lands, from that rock on which the happiness of many a young fellow is totally shipwrecked, I think, as an experienced voyager, I ought to satisfy the curiosity of a friend, and give him all the intelligence in my power, that he may steer the like course with equal success.' Then, taking Wildgoose into an alcove, shaded with honeysuckles and sweet-riars, Rivers thus began his narration.

CHAP. III.

The History of Mr. Rivers and Charlotte Woodville.

SOON after you left the university,' says Mr. Rivers, 'I was elected fellow of a very worthy society, where I pursued my studies with some regularity, and spent near two years greatly to my satisfaction: but whether the way of life was too sedentary, or too sociable (for I usually spent the day in reading, and the evening in company) whatever was the cause, I found myself, after some time, in a very indifferent state of health. I determined, therefore, during the long vacation, to retire into the country: but as I had neither father nor mother living, and my fellowship obliged me to an occasional residence, I did not care to travel into — shire, which you know is my native county, and where I had an elder brother, and some near relations, residing; but was recommended by an acquaintance to a pleasant village in — shire, about twenty miles from Oxford; who also prevailed upon a gentleman farmer, of whom he had some knowledge, to take me as a boarder.

'Mr. Woodville, which was the farmer's name, was a very worthy, honest man, and had a spirit of generosity far above his situation. He was, indeed, quite a gentleman in his appearance, behaviour, and way of thinking. He was about fifty, and had mar-

ried for his first wife a young lady of a gentle family, by whom he had one son and two daughters; but, being afterwards almost a cripple, with a rheumatic gout, he had been persuaded to marry a good motherly sort of woman, beneath his own circumstances, who was glad of the match, though sure to be a nurse, for the sake of providing better for her children by a former husband.

‘I had here a tolerable apartment, entirely distinct from the rest of the family, which suited with my scheme of prosecuting my studies, and of giving a particular attention to my health, which was the principal end of my retiring from college; having, as you know, little taste for the more robust diversions of the country. But, in this retreat, remote as I was from the intrusion of my former jovial associates, I did not long enjoy an absolute tranquillity.

‘There are few persons of so phlegmatic a constitution as to content themselves with merely rational pursuits. The passions, the appetites, and the imagination, all lay claim to their respective gratifications. Love particularly is a plant which springs up so naturally in the breasts of young people, that, when I hear one in the heat of youth affect to talk with a stoical indifference of that tender passion, I generally suspect him of indulging it privately, either for an unworthy, or at least for an improper object. The latter only was my case; for though an engagement of that kind was highly improper in my circumstances, yet the object itself was worthy the love, I might say the ambition, of a prince.

‘Mr. Woodville, as I have said, had two daughters. The elder was about nineteen; and though she had nothing remarkably defective in her features, yet the sour and selfish passions had taken such absolute possession of her countenance, as to render her almost ugly. The younger daughter was hardly fifteen, and as different from the elder as a grace from a fury.

' Descriptions of a beloved object are generally heightened, and usually embellished with all the charms which the enraptured imagination is able to give them. Charlotte Woodville, however, was, I think, so near perfection in that respect, that although a severe critic might possibly spy out some trifling defect, yet upon the whole she had so striking an appearance, that few people could behold her without admiration.

' She was rather tall than of a middling stature, but every way finely proportioned, and of a natural, easy shape. Her features were neither too large, nor too small: the extremes, in either respect, being, I think, less agreeable. Her eyes had always such a brilliant lustre, that I never knew their real colour. But her hair, which she had in great abundance, was of a bright brown, and gave an inimitably fine shade to her complexion. Her complexion had, at that time, rather the glossy bloom of high health, than that transparent delicacy which is generally the concomitant of too tender a constitution.

' But what gave the greatest spirit and force to her external charms, was the beauty of her mind, which was every thing that can be conceived of sweet and amiable. Good nature and good sense, sprightliness, and an artless freedom, the emanations of her charming soul, distinguished themselves in her eyes, and in every feature of her face.

' Such was this young creature in her native simplicity, without the least assistance of art, or, indeed, of any other education, than what was to be met with in a country place; and which the loss of a genteel mother, when she was very young, had not suffered to be applied to the utmost advantage.'

' Sir,' says Wildgoose, smiling, ' you might have spared yourself the trouble, or rather denied yourself the pleasure, of this description; for, in the picture you have drawn, I can easily discover the features of Mrs. Rivers, though a few years may

have abated, or rather softened the glaring lustre of the colouring. But proceed, my friend, in your narration.'

'Well,' says Rivers, 'you may suppose a young fellow, though of more philosophy than ever I pretended to, could not be long in the same family without taking particular notice of so lovely an object. But, as any sort of love-engagement would have been highly improper in my circumstances, a discreet person would certainly have checked any tender sentiments, and not have thought of trifling with so young a creature, who, considering my education and future prospects in life, was, in a prudential view, beneath my consideration. For, according to the maxims of the world,

'Love's but the frailty of the mind,
When 'tis not with ambition join'd.'

'Ah!' says Wildgoose, 'nothing but the love of God can satisfy the reasonable ambition of an immortal soul.'—'Well,' replies Rivers, 'every man to his taste. But to proceed in my story.

CHAP. IV.

Mr. Rivers's and Charlotte Woodville's Story continued.

'AS I was at that time quite a valetudinarian, and willing also to lose as little time as possible from my studies, I desired to eat at my own hours, and avoided all intercourse with the family as much as I decently could, without the appearance of pride or moroseness. Mrs. Woodville kept one maid to do the work within doors, and whose business it was to wait upon me; but as she was often otherwise engaged, the daughters would frequently by turns supply her place. After sometime, however, I could not but observe, that the younger

‘was more assiduous in her attendance on me than the elder, which yet I looked upon as accidental, and imputed it either to the good-nature of the one, or the churlish temper of the other. Charlotte Woodville did every thing in so pretty a manner, that although it gave me no small pleasure, yet was it a somewhat painful tax upon my complaisance, which would not suffer me to receive any thing from so fair a hand without some little gallant acknowledgment. The more civility I showed, the more obliging was this fair nymph; so that by degrees, as I seemed disappointed whenever any other part of the family attended me, so she grew more kindly officious in her attendance, and,

‘ Though I call’d another, Charlotte came *.’

‘ I am convinced, however, that she was utterly void of any design in this, and at present only followed the dictates of her native benevolence and freedom of disposition: though a more powerful motive, I believe, soon took place in her little breast; and my indiscretion put matters upon a different footing.

‘ There happened to be a wedding in the village one morning, and curiosity had drawn to church the whole family except the younger daughter, who staid to attend on her father, who was confined to his bed by a fit of the gout. Charlotte came into the parlour, upon some occasion or other, while the bells were ringing upon this jocund occasion. A wedding in a country place sets every girl in the parish to simpering; and, matrimony being an inexhaustible topic of raillery, I happened to joke with Charlotte upon the happiness of the state. She made me some very innocent reply, which, however, tempted me to chuck her under the chin, the lowest degree of dalliance with an inferior. She blushed, and retired with some precipitation, and

* Prior.

with such a sweet confusion, that I longed to repeat the freedom; and, begging her to return for a moment, as soon as she came within the door, I caught her round the neck, and snatched a kiss. This increased her surprise, and she again retired with a glow upon her cheeks, which I fancied expressed some indignation; at least it so alarmed her virgin innocence, that I saw her no more that day.

‘I had now passed the rubicon of discretion.’—
 ‘Yes,’ says Wildgoose, ‘you had tasted the forbidden fruit. “The poison of asps is under the lips” of the most innocent of the sex. There is no security against the encroachments of love, but by checking the first emotions of the soul. “Whoso looketh upon a woman, to lust after her, has committed adultery already with her in his heart.”’

‘You are too severe upon me,’ replied Rivers; ‘but I will proceed in my narration.’

CHAP. V.

The Story continued.

I TOOK a walk before dinner; and, upon my return through the hall, where the family generally sat, Charlotte, instead of meeting my eyes with an open, cheerful countenance, looked down with a bashful consciousness, and almost hid her face in her bosom.

‘My mind was now in such a situation, that if I had believed the freedom which I took had really offended this innocent maid, I should, probably, have entirely desisted, and have pursued the affair no further; but as a little coldness would easily have nipped my passion in the bud, so the slightest encouragement sufficed to keep alive the flame. I cannot omit a trifling circumstance, which I considered in that light.’

‘Being under a kind of régime as to my diet, I

usually supped upon a bason of milk. This the servant brought me that evening, accompanied by a plate of wood-strawberries. It being early in the year, I asked her whence they came. She said they were a present to one of her young mistresses. As I had met with so little complaisance from the elder, I easily guessed to whom I was obliged for this favour. This slight instance of her forgiveness, expressed in so pretty a manner, tended but little to the cure of my growing passion.

'The next day, in the absence of the maid, Charlotte ventured again into my apartment. I gave her a significant smile, in allusion to what had passed the day before; and, taking her hand, pressed it with some eagerness. She repulsed me in such a manner, as seemed rather to return the compliment than to be displeased with it. In short, though I had no great opinion of my own person, yet I began to flatter myself that I had made some little impression upon Charlotte's tender heart; and, as nothing is a stronger incentive to love than an opinion of its being mutual, this naturally endeared her to me, and made her appear more amiable every time I saw her. In reality, I began to love her extravagantly.

'And she more lovely grew, as more belov'd.'

'Jealousy is often a sign of a little mind and a meanness of spirit; and a jealous husband is certainly a ridiculous animal; but a jealous lover, I think, deserves the compassion rather than the contempt of his mistress. Suspicion after marriage betrays a want of confidence in her of whose fidelity we are supposed to have received sufficient assurance. But it is excusable in a lover to be a little apprehensive of the success of his rival, when it would be esteemed a degree of presumption to be too confident of his own preference in her affection and esteem. In short, whatever a woman may think of a jealous lover in other respects, she can have no reason to doubt of the sincerity of his passion.

‘ For my part, I began to be so fond of my little mistress, that I could hardly suffer her to be out of my sight; and, as I thought I had condescended a little in settling my affections, I could not bear with patience the thoughts of a rival; nor, indeed, had I any reason to fear one in her present situation. However, I one evening saw her engaged in so sprightly a conversation, and laughing with so coquettish an air, as I fancied, with a young fellow of the neighbourhood, who was talking to her brother at the door, that it immediately alarmed my jealousy, and I could not forbear discovering it. I rang the bell with some vehemence, intending only to put her in mind of me. Instead of sending the maid, as I expected, she immediately left her company, and came herself. I bid her send in a glass of water, which, with great good-nature, she brought with her own hands. I had seated myself, sultan-like, in a great chair, and, lolling in an insolent posture, affected to be engaged in reading, and with a haughty nod bid her set it down. She was sensible of the insult, and, immediately assuming the dignity of her sex, drew herself up, and flung out of the room with the air of a countess.

‘ It appeared afterwards, indeed, that the young man, whom I feared as a rival, was at this time engaged, and upon the brink of being married to another girl in the neighbourhood; and I was convinced that my suspicions, with regard to Charlotte, were entirely without the least foundation. The little quarrels of lovers generally conclude in more tender reconciliations. Miss Woodville’s spirited behaviour on this occasion, and the explanation which it produced, greatly augmented our fondness for each other; and this tender intercourse was continued for some time, without being suspected by any one. I was so happy in my amour, that I never considered the probable consequences of so improper an engagement, but rather shut my eyes against any disagreeable reflections.

‘As a French writer* observes, “The most common view that people have when they commit imprudent actions, is the possibility of finding out always some resource or other:” so I flattered myself with the notion of being able to recall my affections when I thought it proper; and imagined I might amuse myself for some time innocently enough, in so retired a place, without subjecting myself to the censure or remarks of any one whose opinion I much regarded.

CHAP. VI.

The Story continued.

‘ABOUT this time I thought it necessary to visit my friends in Staffordshire, being particularly invited by an old relation, whom you have heard me mention, the little fat clergyman, from whom I have always had some considerable expectations. Though I found myself at present but little inclined to take such a journey, yet I had fixed the day, which was now at hand.

‘As my interviews with Miss Woodville had hitherto been very transient, and there was no probability of our ever being long together without subjecting ourselves to observation, I made a request to her, in which I was afraid she could not oblige me; and that was, to give me an hour of her company in the evening, after the family were in bed. As Miss Woodville was very young and innocent, and entirely ignorant of the arts of our sex, having never had any female friend to caution her against them, she made no scruple of promising me her company, if she could get her sister, who was drowsily enough inclined, to sleep without her; in order to which, she would sit up in her chamber,

* Card. de Retz.

she said, under pretence of finishing some piece of needle-work which she was very intent upon.

‘When night came, and the family were retired, I sat myself down with great composure, to wait the event of our assignation. I even took a book, and read, to amuse my impatience, but with as little attention as our candidates for a degree read their wall-lectures, when they expect the beadle every moment with the joyful news that their time is expired. Thus I waited for near two hours, and now quite despaired of my promised happiness, when, unexpectedly, the stillness of the night was agreeably interrupted by a gentle rap at the parlour door. I started up, and opened it with great alacrity. In she came, but with a down-cast look, and sweet blush upon her countenance; and with an apology for the rashness of her conduct, which her native modesty now represented to her in the strongest light.

‘I told her I had begun to despair of being favoured with her company, and asked her if her sister had any suspicion of her intention.—“I believe not,” says Charlotte, “for she was asleep in five minutes after she was in bed.”—“Why, then, did you delay my happiness so long?” said I. She replied, that upon thinking better of it, she was afraid she had done wrong in promising me, and had more than once resolved not to come down; nay, that she had actually been in bed; but as I talked of going early in the morning, she had not the heart to disappoint me. I acknowledged her goodness, and assured her, she should never repent of the confidence she reposed in me.

‘I could not but take notice of one particularity in Miss Woodville’s conduct on this occasion, which was, that she had taken the pains to put on a clean apron, handkerchief, and ruffles, and adjusted every part of her dress with the nicest exactness; which trifling circumstance convinced me both of the delicacy of her taste, and the purity of her imagina-

ion, or rather that she was absolutely void of the least apprehension of any thing contrary to the strictest decency in my behaviour to her.

‘Nothing can be more insipid, upon repetition, than the conversation of two fond lovers; and it is a sort of profanation to repeat any thing that passes upon those occasions; but, as something very serious ensued from this interview, I cannot forbear mentioning a few trifling particulars. I kept her up pretty late. My journey and the month’s absence was the principal subject of our conversation; in the course of which she expressed her apprehension, that there were probably more ladies which I was fond of in other places.—“Oh! what is life without love?” said I; “to be sure I must have a mistress at every place I go to; half a dozen at Oxford, you may suppose.” She affected a sort of laugh at the humour of my descriptions, and I imagined took it, as I designed it, merely as unmeaning chit-chat. “But my favourite girl,” continued I, “is a——shire lass, the very picture of yourself, a tall brown beauty, and the best tempered creature in the world. O! how happy shall I be next Thursday night!”

‘Nothing can equal my astonishment at what now happened. Whilst I was running on in this coxcomical strain, I found her sunk back in her chair, pale as death, without breath or motion, or the least appearance of life. I was shocked, and distressed to the last degree how to proceed. I could not bring myself to alarm the family, and yet had the most terrible apprehensions of what might be the event of this affair.

‘There was a decanter of water stood on the table, some of which I sprinkled in her face; and, having some spirit of lavender in my pocket, I rubbed her temples with that, and applied some to her nostrils; which, after a few minutes, very happily brought her to herself again.

‘I cursed my own folly, and assured her, that

what I had said was a mere jest; and that there was not a girl in the world for whom I had the least fondness, but herself.

' This proof of Miss Woodville's affection for me, you may be sure, endeared her to me extremely; and I parted from her the next morning with the greatest reluctance.

CHAP. VII.

The Story continued.

' I HAD proposed being out a month on my journey; but my eager desire to see my fair villager made me shorten my absence, and I returned in less than three weeks.

' As I had written to Mr. Woodville, and given him notice of my intention, I found every thing in great order for my reception; but was disappointed in not finding Charlotte Woodville ready to welcome me on my arrival. The rest of the family were sitting in their usual apartment. After making my compliments to them, I affected to look round, and inquired if some part of the family were not wanting. Mr. Woodville looked down with some confusion; but Mrs. Woodville, affecting a smile, answered, that their daughter Charlotte was gone to school again for a little time: that, as she discovered a tolerable hand at her needle, they were willing to improve her as much as possible. "She will be at home again in the evening," continued she, and then turned the discourse.

' I immediately suspected there was some mystery in this, as I had often heard her extolled for her extraordinary skill in needle-work; and was convinced she could not learn much at the place they mentioned, which was at the next village, whither I found she was forced to walk every morning, and return in the evening. Besides, I knew it must be

a great mortification to a girl of Charlotte's spirit who was near fifteen, and very tall of her age), to be sent to such a paltry school, amongst a parcel of children.

'I waited with great impatience for the evening, and Charlotte Woodville's return. At last I heard her voice in the next room, which was music to my ears. I immediately ran towards the door, where I could hear every thing that passed. Poor Charlotte, seeing some unusual preparations for supper, inquired into the occasion of them. "Oh!" says the step-mother, "I suppose you can give a shrewd guess. It is for you and your gentleman, I suppose, after we are in bed." This spiteful speech of the old lady let me a little into the secret, and soon convinced me that our intimacy was discovered.

'As I had imagined, therefore, I should have no other opportunity of seeing or speaking to her that evening, I immediately went out into the room where the family was, under pretence of inquiring how long it was to supper. The moment Charlotte saw me, a blush overspread her cheeks, which was succeeded by a total want of colour. She just courtesied, and welcomed me home; when she was dispatched by the old lady, upon some frivolous pretence or other, into another room; and I saw her no more that evening.

'The next morning, however, we found an opportunity of being alone together for a few minutes; when Miss Charlotte informed me of the true situation of our affairs. She said, that her sister, having some suspicion of my affection for her, had feigned herself asleep the night when she came down to me, and had discovered it to her father and mother; that her father had given her a very serious lecture upon the occasion; but that her mother-in-law had been outrageous about it; had talked at first of desiring me to quit my lodgings immediately, to which her father would not consent, he having expressed a great opinion of my honour, and of my innocent in-

tentions. In short, that at last they had come to a determination to send her out to school for the present, till they could think of some other way of disposing of her.

Any one might imagine from this, that Mrs. Woodville was a very careful step-mother, and had the true interest of her husband's children greatly at heart. But the reverse of this was really the case. She was what might be called, on the whole, a good sort of woman; but in all second marriages, if there are children on both sides, there must necessarily be separate interests; and a woman who had changed her state with that view, could not be much blamed for consulting chiefly the good of her own offspring. But, in order to do that effectually, another point must be secured; I mean an absolute sovereignty over her husband's affections; which Mrs. Woodville seemed to have gained, and of which she was excessively jealous. As Charlotte Woodville then was deservedly a favourite with her father, no wonder that the mother-in-law took every opportunity of lessening her in his esteem, and even desired to wean his affection from the darling of his age. She was pleased, therefore, with this instance of her indiscretion, which she aggravated to the highest degree. She said it confirmed what she had often insinuated to him, that Charlotte was a proud and forward hussy; and insulted him with the prudent behaviour of her elder sister, who, for an obvious reason, had never been guilty of any thing of this kind. Mrs. Woodville had really no more regard for the elder daughter than the other; but as Miss Betsey's unhappy temper made her no great favourite with the rest of the family, Mrs. Woodville, by a very slender show of kindness, had bribed her to her interest, and employed her as a sort of spy upon her sister; which office she executed with an ill-natured fidelity, not scrupling sometimes to exceed the bounds of veracity, in order to ingratiate herself with her constituent,

‘For old Mrs. Woodville not only considered her daughter Charlotte as a rival in her husband’s affections, but also envied her the probability of so advantageous a match as mine was considered to be, and could not bear the thoughts of her being treated by me with such distinction. She, therefore, took every opportunity of mortifying her; and, in order to lessen her consequence in my eyes, put her upon any servile employment in the family for which she could find a decent excuse. In short, though she contrived to make poor Charlotte’s situation (and mine upon her account) as disagreeable as an excessive spleen, joined with absolute power, could do, yet her behaviour had a contrary effect from what she expected, and only the more endeared to me the innocent object of her persecution.

‘Accordingly, I found my passion for this young creature daily increase; and we continued our intimacy for some time. I had, indeed, indulged my fondness the more freely, as I fancied myself entirely retired from, and unnoticed by, the world; but in this I was greatly mistaken.

CHAP. VIII.

The Story continued.

‘IT is more difficult for a man to live incognito in a country village than in the most populous city. The very precautions that he takes to conceal himself alarm the curiosity of the neighbourhood; and as, in a retired place, small matters serve for amusement, the most trifling incidents soon become the subject of general conversation.

‘As my regard for Miss Woodville was now no longer a secret in the family, it soon spread through the neighbourhood; and by some means or other the news had been conveyed to my friends in the university. Accordingly, the next time I went

thither, I was attacked on all sides, and rallied with great freedom, upon the subject of my amour; nay, one of my more intimate friends, when we were alone together, took upon him with great seriousness to expostulate with me about the imprudence of it. He represented the ill consequences of such early engagements, and the inconveniences of settling in life without a proper competency, in such glowing colours, and set the cruelty of involving a young girl that I had an affection for, in the distress of narrow circumstances, in so strong a light; and, in short, he harangued upon these topics so long, that at last I told him, I was resolved to break off all correspondence with her; and, in order to that, to quit my situation in Buckinghamshire as soon as I conveniently could.—“Well, then,” says my friend, taking me at my word, “I will ride over, and settle your affairs there to-morrow morning, and make some excuse for your sudden decampment.” Here I found my resolution begin to stagger. Charlotte had taken such possession of my heart, that I could not bear the thoughts of being banished from her for ever. I hastily interrupted my officious counsellor, and told him that my affairs were in such a situation there, that I must necessarily go over once more myself; but, however, that I would, if possible, take some opportunity of breaking off my imprudent engagement. He flew into a violent passion, and immediately gave me up for lost. “Then,” says he, “will this little slut, with one false tear [*una falsa lacrymala quam vix vi expresserit*], undo all that I have been labouring;” and, having said this, he left me with an emphatical shake of the head, and a smile, which expressed both indignation and contempt.

However, I returned into Buckinghamshire the next day, full of philosophical reflections, and absolutely determined, as I flattered myself, to regulate with prudence at least, if not to put an end to this imprudent amour. But it is very difficult to

know one's own heart; and, whenever reason prevails over passion, it is more frequently, I believe, to be attributed to the weakness of the one, than to the strength of the other. The moment I saw Miss Woodville, I found my resolution begin to fail me; and though I was weak enough to inform her of what had passed at Oxford, and even of the design I had formed of leaving her for some time, till I had finished my studies, and was in such circumstances as might make it more prudent for us to come together, yet I found my project so inconsistent with the present situation of my heart, and the professions I had hitherto made, that I was heartily ashamed of the figure I must make in this young creature's eyes: and, as an unsuccessful rebellion strengthens the hands of the government, so this temporary defection from my duty helped to rivet my chains; and our interview ended, on my part, with more earnest protestations of future fidelity, and a solemn promise never to forsake her.

CHAP. IX.

The Story continued.

THOUGH Miss Woodville and I behaved with great caution and reserve to each other in the family, so as not to give Mrs. Woodville an opportunity of any open expostulation with us upon the subject; yet she was so provoked at the success (as she esteemed it) of her daughter-in-law's charms, that with pretended concern for her daughter's reputation, she privately insisted upon Mr. Woodville's talking to me upon it, and bringing me to an explanation. He took an occasion one day when I was alone with him, to ask me, with great good-nature, what my friends would say to my love-affair? and added, that as he could not give his

daughter any considerable fortune, it must be an imprudent match for me, and that she would probably be happier with one in her own station; and therefore he begged I would not trifle with so young a girl, nor perplex her with fruitless expectations.

‘I replied, that though I was certain I could not be happy without her, yet I was certain, that as I had only a younger brother’s fortune, I must make both myself and Miss Woodville unhappy, if we should marry before I was settled in any profession; that, however, as I had a very honourable passion and sincere regard for her, I hoped he would not be uneasy at my continuing the present correspondence with her, till something should happen in my favour, or that I was settled in some way of increasing my fortune; and that then I should prefer his daughter to all the women in the world.

‘As Mr. Woodville was a good-natured, easy man, and I believe had forced himself to make this remonstrance only in compliment with his wife, he was soon answered; and our conversation ended without any peremptory stipulation as to my future behaviour to Charlotte Woodville. Accordingly, we took every opportunity of being alone together, as usual, which so much increased Mrs. Woodville’s animosity against us both, that I soon found it would be impossible for Charlotte to continue long under the same roof with her step-mother.

‘Besides, though Miss Woodville had something naturally polite and genteel in her manner, yet I thought it would be highly necessary for her to receive some better instructions in the common accomplishments of the sex, than were to be met with in that very retired situation. After consulting her, therefore, though I found her delicacy a little shocked at the thoughts of being obliged to me for any part of her education; yet, upon setting the affair in a proper light, and representing to her, how unlikely it was that her step-mother would suffer her father to be at any extraordinary expense, with

a view to forward a match which she seemed so much averse to, Miss Woodville at last submitted to the necessity; and, with her permission, I at first proposed to her father to send her to a boarding-school, at a large country town, some distance from home: but, after reflecting that London was the fountain-head of politeness, and that she would be there farther removed from the speculation of her impertinent neighbours, I determined, with his approbation, to send her thither. He said, that for his part he had an entire confidence in my honourable intentions, and should not scruple to trust his daughter wholly to my care. "But," says he, "the world will be apt to censure both your conduct and mine, if I suffer her to go from home before I have some security for your marrying her. Besides," continued he, "I am certain my wife will not consent to her daughter's taking such an imprudent step upon any other conditions." In this, however, Mr. Woodville was mistaken. It had always been his wife's policy, to work her own children as much as possible into her husband's favour; and, in order to that, she was continually filling his head with comparisons between their behaviour and that of his own children, which were always injurious to the latter, and had a particular pique, as I have observed, against his daughter Charlotte, as her rival in Mr. Woodville's affections. She, therefore, was not at all displeased with the prospect of getting rid of so dangerous a competitor, by her engaging in an adventure of this kind, which she foresaw would probably bring some reflections on her prudence at least, if not entirely ruin her reputation: for that reason, therefore, as also because she found it in vain to oppose an affair in which she saw me now so seriously embarked, she on a sudden altered her behaviour both to me and to her daughter-in-law.

'As to my marrying Miss Woodville immediately, I told her father, that, as I was fellow of a college,

though we did not absolutely forswear matrimony, as was a vulgar opinion, when we accepted of a fellowship, yet that a forfeiture of the preferment was the penalty annexed ; which I must necessarily submit to, as soon as my marriage became public. As I had therefore some particularly prudential reasons for continuing at college for some time longer, I desired him to dispense with our performing the ceremony ; and I would give him any security he should require for fulfilling my engagements as soon as we arrived in London. As he was of an honourable temper himself, he was not apt to be suspicious of others ; but, however, could not be brought to acquiesce in such an ambiguous declaration.

CHAP. X.

The Story continued.

‘ **A**BOUT this time we had an invitation from Mr. Woodville's brother, who farmed a little estate of his own, at a few miles distance, to spend the day with him. The house he lived in was situated in the midst of woods, in a very solitary part of the country. It was a large old mansion-house, and had a chapel contiguous to it, in which service was performed once a month. As Mrs. Woodville was now upon better terms with me and her daughter, she graciously condescended to accompany us in this little expedition. As the road lay through two or three villages where we were known, this caused some speculation ; and it was generally believed in the neighbourhood, that we went thither to be married ; and whether Mrs. Woodville endeavoured to persuade her husband that we really were so, in order to facilitate our removal, or whatever else was the cause, soon after this, I found him disposed to consent to his daughter's going with me to London.

'Accordingly, after a few days' preparation, but without any previous provision for lodgings, or for place of education to settle my charge in (for I had no friend in town to whom I could communicate a scheme of this kind). I sent to a large town at some distance from Mr. Woodville's, and took my place in the stage-coach, which set out every day from thence to London.

'As poor Charlotte had never been two days together from her father before, who was excessively fond of her, and also in a precarious state of health from very frequent returns of the gout, the parting between them was very affecting; and I believe there was not a servant, or any one in the family, that did not shed tears at her departure: even Mrs. Woodville herself behaved with a very decent dissimulation.'

Mr. Rivers was going on with his story, when the servant let them know that supper was upon the table. Mrs. Rivers had furnished out a plain, but elegant supper; and Wildgoose, being happy in the company and friendly conversation of an old acquaintance, forgot a little his usual austerity, and seemed to enjoy himself like a man of this world.

After supper, however, upon Mr. Rivers's drinking a health to his friends in Gloucestershire, Wildgoose, fetching a deep sigh, 'Ah!' says he, 'the friendship of this world is enmity with God.' 'Well, my good friend,' says Rivers, 'not to dispute the propriety of your application, I hope you do not think natural affection, or the regard which one feels for one's relations, is sinful. For my part, I am so far of a different opinion,' continued Rivers, 'that however unsociable I may appear, or however I may renounce the common friendship, or rather impertinence of the world, yet I think the chief happiness of this life was intended by Providence to arise from the exercise of the social affections. In this our present limited state, indeed, it must necessarily be confined within narrow

bounds. The pride, malice, and perverseness of too great a part of mankind, arising from the opposition of their several interests, may make it prudent to restrain our connexions to a few friends, and almost within one's own family: yet hereafter our benevolence, and consequently our happiness, will be greatly enlarged: and the whole universe will probably converse with the same mutual love and harmony as a single family.'

Wildgoose was going to reply, when a little boy, about five years old, with the face of a cherubim, ran into the room, and, leaping up into Mrs. Rivers's lap, ran his head into her bosom, by way of asking her blessing. She looked down upon him with inexpressible sweetness, and the air of a Madonna by Raphael or Corregio; and, having squeezed him to her breast, dismissed him with a thousand kisses. Wildgoose smiled, and owned, that was an unanswerable proof of the happiness arising from natural affection. And Mrs. Rivers retiring soon after, Mr. Rivers proceeded with his story.

CHAP. XI.

Mr. Rivers continues his Story.

'UPON our setting out, as I told you, Mr. Woodville sent a trusty domestic with us, to meet the coach at ———, where we lay the first night at an inn which the family always made use of. I committed my charge to the care of the mistress of the house, who, being a widow woman, let Charlotte sleep in her own chamber, and in the morning saw her safe in the stage-coach. I need not trouble you with the particulars of our journey; but suppose us arrived in town about the dusk of the evening, and set down at the Bolt and Tun in Fleet-street. Whoever has seen that ancient gloomy hotel (which, however, may have been a magnificent

palace before the Reformation), will easily imagine with what horror it must strike a young person who was never before from her father's house in the country. We were taken by a tall masculine creature in petticoats into a dark back parlour, with one window in it; which, instead of green fields and blooming hedge-rows, which she had been always used to, had no other prospect but into a dusky court, just large enough to contain an old bottle-rack, which faced the window, and bounded our view.

'The moment we came into this apartment, "O, heavens!" exclaims Miss Woodville, "is this London? Well, Mr. Rivera, I am entirely under your protection. O, my poor father!" and almost fainted away in my arms. I endeavoured to sooth her, by assuring her she should stay but one night in that house; and that the next morning I would look out for some agreeable lodging; and that she would soon have a different opinion of that grand metropolis.

'We were now interrupted by the entrance of a lawyer, to know if we called. He surveyed us both with some accuracy; and immediately sent in the chamber-maid, to ask if we must have separate beds. As soon as I had answered her in the affirmative, in comes the mistress of the house; and, after viewing Miss Woodville with an affected indifference, desired to know what we would have for supper. In short, I now began to reflect, which I had hardly suffered myself to do before, in what might the dear object of my sincerest affection must necessarily appear, and was not a little shocked at the reflection. However, I again requested the mistress of the house to get the young lady a safe bed-chamber, which she did in a closet within her own apartment.

'The next morning, as soon as we had breakfasted, I sallied forth in quest of lodgings. The most retired part of the town that first occurred to

me was St. Martin's lane, where, upon the pavement, I saw a bill up, with a second floor to be let. Upon my rapping at the door, there came out a small middle-aged woman, with a tolerable aspect, who, upon my mentioning my business, entered at once into my schemes, and with apparent benevolence, and great volubility of tongue, told me she had lately had a clergyman's wife, out of —shire, in just the same circumstances which I had mentioned, and who loved her as if she had been her own mother: that she had two daughters of her own, who would be good companions for the young lady, and went to a dancing-school in the neighbourhood, which would answer my purpose.

'In short, we soon came to terms for lodging and boarding; and I brought Miss Woodville thither before dinner, who appeared much pleased with the cheerfulness of the apartment, and I did not doubt but she would be here very agreeably situated.

CHAP. XII.

The Story continued.

'WELL, I had now this young creature entirely in my power, and you might imagine that nothing was wanting to complete my happiness; but, alas! I was conscious to myself that all was not right; and was greatly at a loss how to proceed. There was evidently but one path which I could honourably pursue, and that appeared, upon a superficial view, incompatible with prudence. I had no friend in town that I could consult upon this occasion; nor, indeed, did I care to communicate an affair of this kind to any of my acquaintance.

'The next morning, happening to stroll into the Park, by a great accident, or rather by the particular care of Providence (for upon this incident, in

great measure, depended the future ease and comfort of my life), I met an old friend, whom I had not seen for many years. Mr. Hammond (which was his name) inquired what brought me to town; to which I made him some evasive answer. But, during our walk, as I knew him to be a man of uncommon sense, a great knowledge of the world, and also of impenetrable secrecy. I soon determined to make him a confidant. I desired him, therefore, to drink tea with me at my lodgings that very afternoon, which he complied with; and as soon as he came, I opened to him my adventure, and prepared him for the appearance of Miss Woodville.

'As he knew I was a fellow of a college, and had only a younger brother's fortune, and that such a scheme must be in every light highly imprudent, he began, with great earnestness, to conjure me by all means to put an end to it, begging me to reflect what a concern it would be to my relations, and how probably terminate in my own infelicity. I granted all he suggested; but desired him to consider how far the affair had proceeded: that I had brought a young creature from her friends and from her father, who either believed that we were really married, or at least depended upon my honour to make her my wife.

'Miss Woodville now made her appearance, and I observed Mr. Hammond seemed vastly struck with her person and figure. However, he spoke very little, but seemed entirely wrapped in thought the whole time she was in the room. When she had made tea for us, and was again retired, Mr. Hammond made some short encomiums upon her sweet appearance, her easy and unaffected behaviour, which was so natural to her; then took his leave, and said he would call upon me again the next day.

'When he came, after some little pause, "Mr. Rivers," says he, "I have been considering your affair with great deliberation, and, though I could have wished you had not engaged in it at all, yet,

as things are circumstanced, and as I do not doubt but you really intend to marry Miss Woodville, I do not see how you can possibly avoid the performing your engagements immediately."

"Though this was what I earnestly wished, and was sensible it was what I ought in honour to do, yet I own the thoughts of resigning my little preferment, and embarking in the wide world with so young a consort, a little embarrassed me; yet, now I had so prudent and faithful a pilot to direct me, I was glad not to defer my happiness any longer: and he telling me, that he knew a person who was curate in a remote part of the city, and who would perform the ceremony with great secrecy, we determined, with Miss Woodville's leave, to have it done as soon as possible.

"Though poor Charlotte had consented, under the sanction of her father's approbation, to put herself entirely under my protection; yet I could not but observe, by an air of dissatisfaction, and several hints that dropped from her, that she was very uneasy in her present situation. You must suppose, therefore, that in such circumstances she could make no objection to my proposal. After some decent scruples, then, she consented to my request, to complete my felicity the very next morning; which was accordingly put in execution: and, it being necessary to acquaint the people of the house with the alteration of our condition, I ordered a handsome dinner, and invited them to a participation: though, by their behaviour afterwards, they affected to believe this no more than a sham wedding; at least they treated Mrs. Rivers as if they considered her in no very honourable light.

CHAP. XIII.

The Story continued.

AFTER staying a week in town, completely happy in the possession of all that was dear to me, I was obliged to leave my wife, and go down to Oxford.

Whether Mr. Hammond considered me in the character of a Spanish husband, or whatever was his motive, he did not offer, nor did I think of asking him, to visit Mrs. Rivers in my absence; nor did I acquaint her where he lodged, or give her, as I ought to have done, any direction where to find him, in case of an emergency. Such a precaution, however (as it proved), would have been no more than necessary. I had often been in London before for some months together, and fancied I knew the town tolerably well; but I had no suspicion that about one house in ten, bear that part of it, was inhabited by people of none, or rather of abandoned principles.

I had not been ten days in the country before I received a most terrible letter from my wife, informing me, that she was in very bad health; and conjuring me to come up to town immediately. I set out, with post-horses, the very next morning, and arrived at her lodgings early in the evening. The woman of the house came to the door; and, upon my inquiry for Mrs. Rivers, "Why," says she, "your lady is gone to bed already. Poor creature," continued she, "she is very whimsical, and fancies she is not well." As I knew how healthy Charlotte had always been, I was greatly alarmed. I flew up to her chamber; and, to my great concern, found her in a high fever. Upon inquiring into the cause of her illness, I found it to be as follows.

There lodged in the same house a young gen-

tleman, of a very sober, modest appearance, with whom we spent one or two evenings before I went into the country. He told me he had commanded a man of war in the Mediterranean; and I believe, by several circumstances, that this account of himself was true. Soon after I was gone down, the woman of the house came to Mrs. Rivers, and, after some general insinuations, told her, that this Oxford scholar who had brought her to town, would leave her there, and never return any more; that it was a common trick among them; and that she would advise her to make herself as easy as she could. Mrs. Rivers, you may be sure, was greatly startled; but her youth and inexperience was, in this case, her consolation; for it could not enter into her imagination, that there was any one in the world so base, or that what this woman told her was true. She proceeded, however, by degrees, to assure my wife, that the young captain was violently in love with her; and, if she would consent to live with him, he would keep her a maid and a footman, buy her much richer clothes, and, in short, take much better care of her than ever I had done; and a great deal more to the same purpose.

‘The captain himself had frequent opportunities given him of being in company with Mrs. Rivers; but, as he always behaved with great modesty and politeness, she was not very uneasy at what the good woman had said to her.

‘One evening, however, the captain came in to them, and, pretending some particular occasion of rejoicing, said he would treat them with a bowl of arrack punch. At this the landlady of the house affected to be (and probably was) greatly rejoiced, promised how merry they would be, and talked with great glee of the approaching evening.

‘Mrs. Rivers had no suspicion of any design; but was not much disposed to be cheerful, as she began to have a very bad opinion of her company, and of course to be impatient for my return.

'The glass went merrily round, with my landlady, her daughters, and two or three neighbours of her own stamp, whom she had invited to partake of their jollity. Mrs. Rivers could hardly be prevailed upon to swallow one or two half glasses; but whether it was owing to her not being used to any thing strong, or whether they had contrived to convey any thing intoxicating into her glass, she soon found her head begin to grow giddy; so, without taking leave of her company, she slipped out of the room, and retired to her own apartment. Being apprehensive that they might pursue her, she locked her door; and observing that the bed ran upon castors, she exerted her strength, and placed that against it. She had hardly taken this precaution, when she heard the whole company, like Comus and his Bacchanals, come laughing and shouting, rather than singing, up the stairs, and protesting that they would fluck her out of bed. She was not undressed; but the timidity of her sex, and the particular cause she had to be apprehensive in her situation, almost drew her into hysterics, especially when she heard them thundering at the door, and declaring they would break it open. But her greatest danger was from the abandoned part of her own sex; for when the captain perceived, from the tone of her voice, and other circumstances, the excessive fright she was in, he very honourably forced them to desist from their frolic, as mine hostess affected afterwards to call it.

'Mrs. Rivers was so much alarmed, that she could not close her eyes the whole night; which, together with the pernicious liquor they had forced upon her, made her very ill all the next day.

'On Sunday, which was the day following, she was a little recovered; and the two girls, towards the evening, made her take a walk with them into the Park; where she had never been but once before, with me and Mr. Hammond.

'After walking once round, they came to the

capal, and stood some time to observe several people who were feeding the ducks there. This rural amusement attracted Mrs. Rivers's attention, and, by recalling to her mind the ease and happiness of her life in the country, soothed her melancholy, and she stood fixed in a sort of reverie; but, on a sudden looking round, she missed her companions, and with great terror and surprise found herself amongst a crowd of strangers. I do not believe she knew so much as the name of the street where she lodged, nor one step of the way that led towards it. She looked wildly round on every side, and her apprehension almost took away her senses; but, in the midst of her distress, she saw a gentleman come bowing and smiling up towards her; and who should this be but the captain! His first appearance, you may suppose, gave her some comfort in her distress; but it immediately occurred to her, that this was a premeditated contrivance between him and the people of the house. The captain conducted her towards the bird-cage walk, and began to inquire seriously into the truth of her story, and whether she was really married to me or not. She told him so many particular circumstances, and with an air of so much simplicity, that he seemed convinced of her sincerity. He then brought her towards the gate at Spring-gardens, which, to Mrs. Rivers's great terror, they found to be shut. The captain, however, led her through at the Horse-guards, conducted her safe home, and never tendered her any gallantries afterwards.

‘These several frights and alarms, however, worked so much upon Mrs. Rivers's sensibility, that they brought a return of her indisposition; and she, the next day, wrote the letter which hurried me to town.

‘I found her in a high fever, as I have related; but the calmness which my return brought to her spirits, and the excellency of her constitution, soon restored her to her usual health; and, after a little

fruitless expostulation with the good lady of the house, we immediately shifted our quarters.

'I had now fixed upon an elegant lodging, in a neat court, near —— square; which I was not the less pleased with, when I found the people of the house were rigid dissenters: for, though the characters and conduct of people have seldom much connexion with their religious systems, yet as most of those that dissent from the established church are supposed to do it upon principle, they have an additional check upon their behaviour, that they may not discredit the sect to which they belong; and, as their teachers usually take more particular care of them on that account, they have generally more appearance of religion amongst them than the common people who call themselves of the established church.'

'Ah!' says Wildgoose, with a sigh, 'it is of little consequence what church, or what sect we belong to, if we want a true vital faith, and are not born again of the Spirit.'

'Well, sir,' continued Mr. Rivers, 'I staid a week with my wife at her new lodging, when I was again obliged to go into the country; but though the family she was now in had a very sober appearance, yet, as she had had such bad luck before, I was determined at my return to fix her as a parlour boarder in a genteel school, not far from the square, whither she now went every day, for the sake of improving herself under the several masters that attended there: and I had also given her directions where to apply to Mr. Hammond, in case of any disagreeable contingency.'

'I had not been a fortnight in the country before I received a letter, to my no small surprise, that she had been again obliged to quit her lodgings, after being again greatly alarmed, though she did not mention the particulars. When I came to town I found, to my astonishment, the case to be as follows,

' The mistress of the house went very regularly every Sabbath-day to the meeting. She had not been gone long, the Sunday after I left them, when Mrs. Rivers rang the bell for the maid, to assist her in altering her dress. After waiting a few minutes, she heard her, as she thought, come tripping up the stairs; but, to her great amaze-ment, the moment she entered the door, in came the master of the house. He was a little, middle-aged man, of a Jewish complexion, with one leg considerably shorter than the other; and being of a dirty, though one of the genteeler kind of mechanic trades, gave one no bad idea of the poetical Vulcan. His wife, however, being no Venus (like that of the Lemnian god), he was greatly inclined to violate the matrimonial contract.

' He told Mrs. Rivers, then, that he had a very good hand at lacing stays; and, seeing her without a handkerchief, he offered to take great liberties. She was more provoked than terrified at this despicable gallant; and, bursting from him, ran immediately to the sash, and called out to one Mrs. Thomas (a woman of good family, but small fortune), who lodged upon the first floor across the court, and who, seeing so agreeable a young person left in such indifferent hands, had contrived to get acquainted with her the day after I left her. This spirited proceeding in Mrs. Rivers soon put to flight her limping lover; and, upon telling the affair to Mrs. Thomas, she assisted her in packing up her things, slipped out, and called a coach; and conveyed her immediately to the boarding-school which I had fixed upon before I went down.

' Upon my expostulating with her gallant upon this affair, he said, that happening to go by the dining-room as Mrs. Rivers was dressing, he owned it was a great temptation; and, if God had not given him grace, confessed he might have yielded to the force of it; but vowed he had not offered the least incivility. As this wretch was beneath my reprobation.

ment, and I was desirous of causing as little speculation as possible, I thought it best to pocket the insult, as well as the money, which he voluntarily returned, having a little unconscionably extorted it, for the ensuing week's lodging, though Mrs. Rivers was obliged to quit it on account of his ill usage.

'You may be apt to wonder what there could be in Mrs. Rivers's person or behaviour, that could expose her to so many insults of this kind. You may guess, by what you now see of her, that she must have been a very desirable object, in the bloom of fifteen; which received no small addition by a very cheerful, though innocent behaviour. But I believe it was chiefly owing to the light she must appear in, as my peculiar situation in life required me to affect a privacy; and her prudence and knowledge of my fortune would not permit me to keep her a servant: so that these low people, presuming upon the criminal appearance of our connexion, made those attempts, which they would probably have been afraid to have done upon a more favourable supposition.

CHAP. XIV.

The Story continued.

'**M**RS. Rivers was now settled in a tolerably agreeable family, where she had an opportunity of improving herself in every polite accomplishment from the best masters, under whose care, in a very short time, she made an incredible progress: and having now equipped herself in a more fashionable manner, and being somewhat improved in her carriage (though she wanted but little addition to her natural gracefulness), she attracted great regard wherever she made her appearance. If she happened to walk the streets, no one passed by her without particular notice; and every young fellow

thought her an object worth a second view, and generally pursued her with his eyes till she was out of sight.

‘ Upon her appearing once or twice in the side-boxes, she had several glances levelled at her from different parts of the theatre; and though two or three fashionable ladies of quality endeavoured to stare her out of countenance, as one that nobody knew, yet her conscious innocence, and her natural good sense, which immediately penetrated through the frippery of the milliner, and the tinsel of dress, and saw nothing in those insolent fair ones which gave them any real superiority over herself, prevented her discovering any *meanness* *humble*, or rustic bashfulness: and she was distinguished by nothing but by her attention to the interesting scenes on the stage, from one that had been all her lifetime in public places.

‘ I cannot forbear mentioning an odd kind of distress, which was occasioned by her appearing once in an improper part of the theatre. She went, with the rest of the young ladies, to their dancing-master’s benefit, who was very eminent in his way, and the chief dancer on the stage at Drury-lane. Having a very full house, he was obliged to place his scholars in one of the balconies, which, you know, on common nights, are generally occupied by kept mistresses, and people of dubious characters. Her striking figure immediately drew the eyes of all the gentlemen in the pit. Amongst the rest a young man of fortune, one Mr. Fitz-Thomas, whose seat was in her father’s neighbourhood in the country, and who had frequently dined with me at his house, immediately knew her; and, as he had heard of her leaving the country with me, and was sensible that those sort of elopements too frequently ended in the ruin of such young creatures, it immediately occurred to him, that this was the case with poor Miss Woodville, especially when he saw her in that ignominious part of the play-house. He was a man

f unaccustomed humanity, and began to be excessively concerned, on account of the worthy man her father, and the rest of the family. However, that she might not too rashly take up with such a surmise, she resolved to go round and speak to her; when he was agreeably undeceived, and found, to his great satisfaction, the true cause of her improper situation.'

'Ah!' says Wildgoose, with a sigh, 'I cannot but think every situation improper in that temple of Satan, the play-house: but please to proceed with your story.'

'Well,' continued Mr. Rivers, 'you will think I dwell too much upon Mrs. Rivers's personal charms. But, matrimony being usually considered as making a purchase at the expense of our liberty, nothing is more natural than the pride we take in finding our choice approved by the suffrages of the world. I will only trouble you with one instance more.

'There was a lady, who had a little daughter in the school, and who was herself a parlour-boarder in the absence of her husband. She and one of the teachers (I know not with what view) dressed themselves out one day, and took Mrs. Rivers to the Chapel-Royal at St. James's, where, they assured me, a young hero of the highest rank eyed her with his glass the whole time: and, upon their meeting with some difficulty in getting to their chairs, an officer in his regimentals, under pretence of extricating them, inquired very minutely in what part of the town they lodged; in which this lady fancied he had some mysterious view. But, as she was a woman of intrigue herself, she was apt to suspect some deep design in the most indifferent transactions.

'The character and behaviour of this lady, indeed, whose name was Mrs. Birdlime, rendered Mrs. Rivers's situation far less agreeable than it would have been, and was one cause of my removing her sooner than, perhaps, I should otherwise have done.

Mrs. Birdlime, as I told you, was a parlour-bomber; and, as it is usual in that situation to find their own wine, &c. and this lady was very fond of her bottle, she was teasing Mrs. Rivers every evening to join with her for a bottle of port, or a bowl of punch; and because she had not politeness enough to trifle away her money for what was disgusting to her, Mrs. Birdlime had often reproached her with her low birth, and country education.

I had an opportunity one afternoon of drinking tea with this high-bred lady; and, after being informed that she was an Oxford woman, and having studied her features with some attention, I soon discovered her to be our old toast, Sally Barrage, an inn-keeper's daughter, who had so long powdered her red locks, and prostituted her face to her father's customers; and by a judicious mixture of freedom and reserve, had drawn in a genteel young fellow, with a pretty fortune, to marry her; who, partly with a view of improving his income, and partly, perhaps, of being more frequently absent from his doxy, had purchased a commission in a marching regiment, and was now recruiting in the north. Mrs. Birdlime, however, contrived to console herself, in her occasional widowhood, sometimes with a cheerful bowl, and sometimes, I am afraid, with less innocent amusements, if one might judge by her conversation and appearance. In short, though I found Mrs. Rivers had, at present, almost an aversion to this woman and her way of life, yet as it is very unsafe for the best disposed young persons to be too familiar with vice, I was determined to remove her from hence as soon as possible.

Upon my mentioning this to the governess, who was a very genteel woman, though elderly and very infirm, she expressed great concern at the thoughts of parting with her; for she assured me, that since Mrs. Rivers had been with her, she had not had the least care upon her hands, having found her so prudent and faithful, that, young as she was, she had

est the chief management of her domestic affairs to her discretion.

'This account of my wife's economy gave me as much pleasure as the vast encomiums she bestowed upon her improvement in dancing, music, and the other superficial accomplishments, since I had now no reason to doubt but she would appear to as much advantage in the capacity of a mistress of a family, as she had hitherto done in every other situation.

CHAP. XV.

The Story continued.

MRS. Rivers had, by this time, been near a twelvemonth in town, when I received a message one day from a gentleman of distinction, who was then in London, requesting me to bring Miss Woodville to spend the day with his lady. This was one Mr. Wylmot, whose seat in the country was not many miles distant from Miss Woodville's father's; and who, though much older than myself, from some accidental circumstances, had honoured me with a particular friendship and esteem. Accordingly, I took my wife, in the character of Miss Woodville, to dine with them at their lodgings; where she was received with great complacency and politeness.

'Upon my being left alone with Mr. Wylmot, after complimenting me upon my good choice, he, in a very friendly manner, inquired, in what manner I intended to settle in the world, if I should marry before I was engaged in some profession, as he apprehended, he said, I should be tempted to do. Upon finding myself thus closely attacked by a man whom I knew to be my friend, and with whom I should have been ashamed to trifle; after some hesitation I told him, that we had been already mar-

ried for some time; and, what was more, that Mr. Rivers, I believed, was pregnant. "Why then," says he, with some quickness, "do you not own your marriage, and resign your fellowship?"—I hardly knew what reply to make to this question; but told him, however, that I intended it very soon, as the time allowed by the college was already expired.—"Well," says he, "I have nothing to do with your conduct in regard to the college, but, for God's sake, do not run the hazard of exposing yourself to the censure of the world, by keeping your marriage private any longer. Bring Mrs. Rivers immediately into the country, and acknowledge her publicly as your wife."—Observing me struck silent at this proposal, he very generously proceeded: "I see," said he, "you are under some difficulty what scheme to pursue."—He then told me, that he had such a particular house at my service, and that he would assist me in furnishing it; and that we should not only be welcome to live there till we could determine upon some better situation, but that he should be very happy in having us for his neighbours.

"I was quite oppressed with the generosity of Mr. Wylmot's behaviour, not only in offering me so elegant an habitation in so polite a manner, but also his patronage and countenance against the malevolence of the world; for he was a man of such strict regard to decency, that no one in the neighbourhood would presume to question the rectitude of our conduct, when we were under his protection. I, therefore, gratefully accepted of his proposal; told him I would go to ———, and settle my affairs, resign my fellowship, and bring down Mrs. Rivers as soon as possible.—Mr. Wylmot said he should go into the country the next day, and, when we came, would send his chariot to meet the stage-coach, and convey us in a more decent manner to the place of our abode.

' Upon my communicating my intentions to Mr.

Rivers, she almost shed tears of joy at the thoughts of returning into the country; for, though she patiently acquiesced in continuing so long in town, as she thought it necessary for her improvement, yet she had often sighed to herself, and sent forth ardent wishes to see her father, her friends, and even her native place again, from which she had never before been absent a week together.

‘As to her father, old Mrs. Woodville, you may suppose, had soon undeceived him with regard to our being married before we left the country; and had taken occasion from thence to aggravate his favourite daughter’s imprudence, in consenting to go off in such a manner with an Oxford scholar. Upon my having visited him, therefore, after I had settled Mrs. Rivers in London, he had discovered a great anxiety on her account, and, with tears in his eyes, desired to know when he should have the pleasure of seeing his daughter again, and when I intended to fulfil my engagements to her. As I found what made him uneasy, I gave him sufficient proofs of my having done it already; and assured him that she was my wife, and that he should see her again as soon as was consistent with the end proposed in taking her from home. On this account, therefore, Mrs. Rivers was particularly happy in the thoughts of returning into that part of the country.

‘After preparing for our journey, and furnishing ourselves with several elegant, though trifling articles of furniture, which are apt to occur to young housekeepers before things of real use or convenience, we set out from London, accompanied also by our good friend Mr. Hammond, and arrived safe at the place where Mr. Wylmot’s chariot, with two servants, met us, and conveyed us with no small state to his seat. As I was known to be a friend of Mr. Wylmot’s, and considered as a young man, who, though of small fortune at present, had considerable expectations, we were received with as much staring and speculation as if we had been

people of more consequence. We staid a few days in Mr. Wylmot's house ; and when we were settled in our elegant little mansion, partly out of respect to him, and partly, I suppose, out of curiosity, we received the compliments of the neighbouring gentry ; and for some time, I believe, were the subject of no small speculation.

CHAP. XVI.

The Story continued.

' **A**S every partaker of this part of my life is very interesting to me,' continued Mr. Rivers, ' I may probably have been a little tedious in my narration : I will therefore hasten to a conclusion.

' As soon as we were a little settled in our place of residence, Mrs. Rivers was impatient to pay her duty to her father, whither Mr. Wylmot sent a servant to attend us. You can more easily conceive than I can describe the tenderness of a meeting between a parent, who doated upon his daughter, and had some reason to fear the event of the journey she had taken, and a daughter, who had never before been absent from so indulgent a father.

' Though Mrs. Rivers was greatly improved since she left the country, both in her carriage, in her manner, and in the delicacy of her complexion ; yet her travelling dress a little obscured her appearance the first night. But the next day (being Sunday) when she came down dressed for church, the whole family were struck dumb with admiration. Mr. Rivers, indeed, wanted no ornaments to set her off, but a full-dress always became her ; and she dressed in so good a taste, that it greatly heightened her natural charms.

' The fame of Mrs. Rivers's beauty and appearance soon spread amongst the neighbouring villages ; and some of the young swains, of the best substance,

who had formerly looked upon themselves as Miss Woodville's equals, began now to curse their folly, in suffering such a prize to be carried off by a mere stranger; nay, some of the most vain and sanguine began to inquire, whether she were yet really married; boasting that they could yet rescue her from the clutches of such a mere milk-sop, as I found they esteemed me. But these conceited rustics had no conception that the improvements in Mrs. Rivers's mind would have been a greater obstacle to their ambition than those in her mere outward appearance; for, besides her having read a great deal, and conversed with people above their rank, Mr. Hammond, as well as myself, had taken particular pains to cultivate Mrs. Rivers's understanding; and by setting her into the real characters of the several persons into whose company she had been introduced, and by giving her a few general maxims for her conduct in life, a girl of her penetration and natural good sense soon became furnished with a sufficient knowledge of the world: and Mrs. Rivers was as quick-sighted in discovering a fool or a coxcomb, as if she had conversed her whole life with what is called the best company.

' We spent a few days with Mrs. Rivers's father, in that complete felicity which sincere friends enjoy after a tedious absence. I soon perceived, however, that the pleasure which Mr. Woodville took in his daughter's company was fatal to Mrs. Woodville's peace of mind; and that she had been insinuating to her husband, how proud his daughter was got; that she almost disdained to set her foot to the ground; and that nothing in their house seemed good enough for so fine a lady. Though nothing could be further from the truth than this representation, and though Mrs. Rivers behaved with that sweetness and affability, as to gain almost the adoration of the whole family, except her step-mother, yet I thought it best to shorten our visit; and we returned to what we at present considered

as our home, and where for some time
tremely happy.

‘ Mr. Wylmot, indeed, took every opportunity of showing us marks of his esteem, and to make every thing as agreeable to us. Mrs. Rivers was invited to partake in every pleasure; and Mr. Wylmot and I were whole mornings a simpling, which was what I alluded to, as the original macy; and, in short, Mr. and Mrs. Wylmotry thing with so much delicacy and politeness we were not sensible of any sort of inconvenience. But yet you may be sure so precarious a situation could not be entirely satisfactory to a person who was not void of all consideration or feeling.

‘ I could not bear to reflect upon the day when I must probably appear in to the neighbourhood, and would not long be ignorant of my situation to the servants, and, perhaps (though I did not think that it was so), to some distant relation or worthy man: for I have observed, that a person of fortune has no children (which was the case with Mr. Wylmot), as soon as ever he begins to decline from the meridian of life, he is marked out by his most remote collateral kindred, as one who is to be merely for their emolument; as a steward is to manage and improve his fortune for the benefit of his offspring; that he is generally beset by a crowd of people of that kind, to whom he is accountable for every act of friendship or generosity; and that they often contrive to supplant every one who is not connected with them, and have the least share in his favour or gratitude.

‘ But though Mr. Wylmot was contented with the little marks of his kindness, as I have before mentioned; yet it was in such a manner that they were rather convenient to us, than to himself; and he had too high a sense of the value of his relations, to suffer his generosity to be any real prejudice to them.

‘ Another reason for our living less

This situation was, what, perhaps, you would not have imagined, its not being very distant from Mrs. Rivers's native place: for, though I am convinced no woman of the noblest birth or highest education could behave with more true politeness or propriety (as was acknowledged by every one that visited us when we first came into the country, and whilst they were pleased with the novelty of the affair), yet I soon found that the humble station of some part of her family, and Mrs. Rivers's former situation amongst them, were uppermost in the thoughts of many trifling people of fashion; and that those circumstances were made a pretence, at least, for censuring that behaviour in her, which would have been applauded in any other woman. If she dressed genteelly, it was called giving herself airs which did not become her of all people; surely a woman of her rank had a very good excuse for not following the fashions so very scrupulously. If she happened to omit, or to be mistaken in the minutest particular of ceremony, which was very seldom the case; then, what could be expected from a person of her education? her behaviour shows what she was; one may always distinguish the true gentlewoman in the most trifling particular. In short, as no people are so sensible of any little slights or indignities as those who find themselves sunk, either by misfortune or their own misconduct, below the rank which they were born to (and for that reason people of the best breeding are usually more careful not to omit the usual marks of respect to persons in that situation); perhaps, I was more jealous of my little rights in this respect than many people would be, and was less happy in my present situation on that account than I should otherwise have been. Notwithstanding my friend's great goodness and generosity, I was determined to get into some more independent state of life as soon as possible.

CHAP. XVII.

The Story continued.

‘YOU will be surprised, perhaps,’ continued Mr. Ritter taking my degrees, and residing in the university, and having had well learned education, I had not pursued learned professions, law, physic, or in the first place, in each of those well as in higher life, “ambition of sterner stuff,” as Shakespeare says constitution consisted of; and I fancied substantial arguments against each of them though I had formerly some inclination of physic, and had made some progress in anatomy, and the other preparatory by marrying so early in life, I had prevented (as I imagined) from a sufficient application to that profession or to the law; for I care to trust either their health to their fortune to the management of a man who is not an adept in his profession: in the church, the usual sanctuary of many a fellow, the little progress I afterwards made, from a wrong plan of study, and directed application, discouraged me in so solemn a profession; for though I was qualified to read a sermon once a week to a try congregation, I think it would be a disservice to the community, if more persons in similar circumstances would descend to a more humble life, rather than (by intruding into a sphere which nature, or at least their education tended them) to mislead others, by their example and ignorance, in the discharge of their duty.’

‘ Ah !’ says Wildgoose, ‘ it is neither nature nor ducation, but grace and the call of the Spirit, that an qualify a man for that sacred function.’

‘ Why, that may be true, in some measure,’ says Rivers. ‘ A man should not take upon him that office without some inward call from the Holy Spirit : but the most material part of the ministerial call now-a-days seems to be the outward call to a good living ; and, if I had not by this match disoblged my good cousin Mr. Gregory Griekin, whom you have often heard me mention, I should probably have inherited the advowson of which he is now possessed : but as somebody has taken care to misrepresent my wife to him as a very vain extravagant woman, he will neither see me, nor hear any thing in our favour. I have, therefore, now no prospect of any living ; and I do not choose to go into orders, to be a curate all my life-time, and work for about fifteen-pence a day, or twenty-five pounds a year.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Story concluded.

‘ **WELL**, sir,’ continued Mr. Rivers, ‘ whilst I was in this uncertainty, and undetermined what scheme to pursue, I went to spend a day or two with that Mr. Fitz-Thomas, whom I mentioned to you as living in the neighbourhood. I there met another Oxford acquaintance, or rather true friend, who had a good estate in this county where we are now settled. It was Mr. Grandison, whom I believe you remember ; a near relation to Sir Charles Grandison, who has since made so great a figure in the world, and little inferior to him in the most shining parts of his character.

‘ Upon talking over my precarious situation with my two friends, Mr. Grandison said, in a jesting

manner, that I must go and take it was then vacant by the death of an was now upon my friend's hands. I had probably no serious design in this. I was very ignorant of the mystery of being, yet having been so much conversant with the classics, I had conceived a romantic culture, with which my taste for business was in some connexion. I was, therefore, with the idea of turning farmer, and seriously of Mr. Grandison's random short, upon talking the affair over minutely, I found, that, supposing I could make the most of things, it would not matter to raise the rent which Mr. Grandison expected from it; and that, with the fortune, I might live upon it very comfortably when he found I was really inclined to such a retired way, Mr. Grandison would not with the thoughts of having a tenant who could upon occasion make a disinclination, in that part of the year which he spent in the country.

* Not to trouble you with any more particulars, after consulting with Mr. Wylmot, I came down with Mr. Grandison to view the premises, which appeared agreeable, he gave me a proper secure interrupted possession of my farm, upon the old rent, which was a very moderate one. Soon after left our elegant modern city for this Gothic dwelling where we live, and where, by the help of an honest man who live in that cottage behind the house, the chief drudgery of managing the household hands, we pass our time in a manner agreeable to our love of ease and retirement more than furnishes us with all the necessaries of life; and it is incredible, with Mrs. Grandison, how small an income supplies

with all the elegancies which temperance and an unexpensive taste requires.

' We are happy in a friendly intercourse with the rector of our parish and his lady, who are sensible, worthy people. We are sometimes invited by people of higher rank in the neighbourhood; but as I am convinced, that, as soon as they have satisfied their curiosity, and displayed their magnificence, there is an end of their civility, I give but few of them that satisfaction.

' I converse as little with the generality of my brother farmers; yet, though many of them are people of low cunning, and never speak a word, even about the weather, without some artful design; yet I now and then meet with a great deal of good sense among them, and a plainness and simplicity which is truly valuable wherever it is found.

' But my study affords me sufficient relaxation from the business of my farm, which, indeed, employs a considerable part of each day, so that they never hang heavy upon my hands; and I really take as much pleasure in the neatness of my farm as your grander folks do in their woods and lawns.

' Nay, I have reconciled myself even to the dirtiest part of my business, and can discover some sort of beauty in a dunghill; which, by reducing the most worthless things in nature into a useful compost, gives me a pleasure similar to that of an artist, who produces order out of confusion; or even that of a painter, who exhibits a pleasing landscape from contemptible materials, and from the confused jumble of various colours upon his pallet. But I begin to be tedious; and will conclude with the poet's triumphant distich,

' I've gain'd the port, and safe at anchor ride;
' Farewel, vain hopes!—let others stem the tide.

Mr. Rivers having now brought his narrative to a conclusion; though Wildgoose thought his friend's situation favourable enough to his views of making

him a proselyte, and was inclined to turn to the conversation: yet nature prevailed over grace; and being exhausted with exertion, as well as fatigued with his walk, he overcame his drowsiness by a very significant extension of his jaws. Rivers, therefore, waited upon him in his apartment, and they retired to rest.

CHAP. XIX.

Wildgoose questions Rivers on Rural Life.

'POX take you! I wish you were settled in the country!' says the Duke of Buckingham to a dog that snapped at him as he walked the street. This his Grace considered to be the greatest curse he could wish to his country. Yet there have been people who have found happiness in a country life, and who have even matrimony a blessing; and poor Wildgoose was weak enough to rank himself in that number.

Mr. Wildgoose, being waked pretty early by the singing of the birds and the vivacity of the morning gination, was impatient to pursue his journey to Bristol, the place of his destination; and as he went down stairs, he found his friend and his family with their little family, already assembled in the breakfast-room, into which the sun darted through an eastern window. The neatness of the tea-table, the freshness of Mrs. Rivers's countenance, and the cheerfulness of her countenance, as she smiled by her little Cupids with their rosy cheeks, all struck in Wildgoose, for a moment, his social feelings, and he began to think but meanly of his vagabond profession in which he had been so long engaged, and could not forbear the tribute to the absent Miss Townsend.

After breakfast, however, he thought it best 'to put in a word for God,' as his usual

was, and began to examine his old friend about the state of his religion.

'I remember,' says he, 'when we were acquainted at college, you were very piously disposed; and, though God had not then awakened me, I could not but admire those who were more religious than myself.'

'Why, I do not know,' replies Rivers, 'that I was any better than my neighbours. However, I am indebted to a very good, though perhaps an odd man, for what little notion I then had of religion; my good cousin I mean, Mr. Gregory Griskin, the little fat Staffordshire clergyman, whom you have often heard me mention, and with whom I lived for some time after the death of my father.

'My father, though a very learned and studious man, took but little care of our religious education. I had an old aunt, indeed, who lived with us, after the death of my mother, that used to talk to us upon the subject once a week: but she generally came out of her closet on a Sunday night in such a peevish humour as gave us no very amiable idea of devotion; for, if we did but laugh or talk, she would fall into an outrageous passion, and reproach us with minding nothing that was good. We used to read "the Whole Duty of Man" to her' [here Wildgoose shook his head with a contemptuous smile]; 'and I remember her often inculcating to us what some pious author says of temperance in eating and drinking; that the only end of those natural functions is to preserve life, and that it is even unlawful to propose any pleasure in them. So that I found the most temperate meal I had ever made had been highly sinful; for I always found that the satisfying one's hunger, even with bread and cheese, was necessarily attended with pleasure. Hitherto, therefore, the very mention of religion always damped my enjoyment.

'But at my uncle Gregory's I was inured to its severities by an agreeable mixture of mortification and indulgence. There the flesh and spirit seemed

to have entered into a very amiable combat to invade each other's territories. Gregory, as no man prayed more, so no man ate. He was as hearty at his meals as at his prayers. The bell often rang, indeed, three times a day to summons us to prayers, either in the church: but then we immediately retired either to breakfast, to dinner, or to tea. From collects to collations, and from litanies to hot rolls in the morning, to fat geese at noon, and to raspberries and apple-custards at night; the very routine of which, at this distance of time, is now a mere contemplation.

The good books, however, with which Gregory supplied me, being better adapted to my taste and to my capacity, gave me the foundation of practical religion; such as, "Bishop Butler's Analogy," "The Great Importance of a Christian's Devotions," "Burkit's Devotions," and the works of the most sensible writers.

Yet I cannot but confess, that, after my return to the university, by reading the works of the great thinkers, and conversing with dissolute men, I came quite a sceptic in religion, and had no settled opinions at all: but, upon his return to my Bible (though I found several passages which, from the nature of those writers, necessarily be obscure), yet the essentials of religion are so strongly delineated, that I was convinced, nothing is wanting, but an honest heart, to make us a good man; and the ordinary assistance of the Holy Spirit to enable us to practise it.

Wildgoose began to controvert his notions; but, finding him rather obstinate, I began to push matters too far at present, and therefore, to think of proceeding in his journey, setting out for Bristol, according to his intentions.

He had addressed himself once or

Rivers; but Mr. Rivers interposing, 'my good friend,' says he, 'my wife says her prayers, and takes care of her family, and does all the good in her power amongst her poor neighbours; but women, whose affections are employed upon their children, and their attention taken up with domestic concerns, have not time for these nice speculations, in which I find you have of late been so deeply engaged, and which seem to have taken entire possession of your imagination. We will, therefore, drop the subject, if you please, and take a walk in the garden, or try to catch some fish for our dinner.' Wildgoose thanked his old friend; but said, he could not possibly accept of his invitation, as he was determined to get to Bristol that evening. He, therefore, took his leave of Mrs. Rivers; and, with his fellow-traveller Tugwell, set out upon his expedition, Mr. Rivers going with them to direct them into the great road.

CHAP. XX.

Comforts of Matrimony.

MR. RIVERS walked a mile or two with his old friend, to direct him, as I observed, into the great road. Wildgoose could not forbear complimenting him upon the apparent happiness of his situation; and said, he only wanted 'the one thing needful' to complete his felicity.

Mr. Rivers replied, that he flattered himself with the notion of being as happy as any one can be in this world. 'I consider every man,' says he, 'before marriage, as climbing the hill of life. Every step presents him with some new prospect, and flatters him with the hopes of more complete enjoyment. I am now arrived at the summit of the hill, and, I believe, in possession of all the felicity which this world can afford.

'At the same time, I have a clear and distinct view down the whole vale of mortality, and can per-

ceive, that there is nothing very expected from it: but, by making the best of it, whether fortunate or otherwise, man may make the journey through this life, and must wait with more perfect happiness in the next.'

Wildgoose made some objection to it of such a situation for so young a man. Rivers answered, that he saw, indeed, acquaintance rising into bishops, generals, judges, or eminent physicians; 'but,' said he, 'they have their reward in the splendour and power of the world; I have mine in the easiness of my life.'

Before they parted, Rivers took the turn, to expostulate with his friend on his romantic undertaking, and said, that he did not doubt his intention was good, but that the world stood in need of some reformer, who could not think that any private person was justified in disturbing the peace of so many innocent people. Rivers, on some divine commission for that purpose, was reasoning with a man under the influence of passion, like endeavouring to stop a wild fire, which becomes more violent from being pursued. Rivers's friends, however, took leave with him, and he wished. Wildgoose said, he should be glad to see Rivers's conversion; and Rivers that it was a great pleasure to him, to hear that he was returned to his disconsolate moor.

CHAP. XXI.

Arrive at Bristol.

IT was now past the middle of the summer, the weather extremely hot. Tugwell, having conferred with his master, to stop and refresh themselves at a small inn, a few miles short of Bristol, with which request, though impatient

journey's end, Mr. Wildgoose thought it expedient to comply. He took himself a very slight refreshment; but desired Jerry to call for what he chose; which having done, and taken his pipe according to custom, Jerry sat down upon a bench, between a Bath postilion and the tapster, and took a comfortable nap. But Wildgoose soon roused him from his tranquil state, and again set out with hasty strides for the great commercial city of Bristol; which he considered, however, in no other light than as the Capernaum, the present residence of that great apostle, Mr. Whitfield. Here they arrived about six o'clock in the evening.

As soon as they were got through the city gate into Temple-street (which gives one no very favourable idea of that opulent city), some boys called after Tugwell, who was a few yards behind his master, 'Ha! Jerry! your humble servant, master Jerry.' Before he could express his surprise, another cries out, 'God ha' mercy, Jerry!' A third hollers out, 'Jerry for ever.'

As soon as Tugwell could come up to Wildgoose, 'Odsbobs,' cries he, 'why, master, our name is up; we may lie a-bed; I suppose they have heard of our preaching all over England by this time; the very boys in the street seem to know us, and call us by our names.'—'Why,' replies Wildgoose, 'I do not suppose it is altogether the fame of our preaching that makes us known here; but I do not doubt that God will send his angel before us, as he did before Mr. Whitfield* in Wales; and wherever we come prepare people for our reception.'

Wildgoose was going on in his observations, when Jerry now getting before him, he saw his name, in capital letters, written upon his back, with chalk; which was a piece of waggery of the tapster's, at their last stage, who, having heard his master call him Jerry, while Tugwell took a nap between him

* Vid. Journal.

and the postilion, as was related, had upon him. Wildgoose rubbed out the as he could, to prevent them from being unnecessary speculation; and they travelled towards the heart of the city.

Upon inquiring after a lodging of a tradesman at his door, they were directed to the Quay; where they met with a decent apartment, at a gingerbread-bakeable terms; though they were obliged to a precaution of their landlady, to pay on their taking possession of the premises.

Wildgoose, thinking it now too late for Mr. Whitfield that evening, employed proper inquiries after his lodgings, and gave good advice to the people where he lodged, and, after eating a slight supper, retired to his repose.

BOOK VII.

CHAP. I.

Mr. Wildgoose's Interview with Mr. Whitfield.

ALL the civilized nations of the world had now --boiled their tea-kettles, and all the inhabitants of Great Britain, except those of the court-end of the metropolis, were at this instant recruiting their spirits with a comfortable breakfast, when Mr. Wildgoose, ever attentive to the great object of his peregrination, summoned his fellow-traveller, Jeremiah Tugwell, from the kitchen chimney-corner, where he had got leave to smoke his morning pipe. 'Come, Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'up, and be doing; lay aside your pipe, and follow me.'

When they were come into the street, Wildgoose told Jerry that he had found out Mr. Whitfield's lodgings, 'which,' says he, 'are but a short walk from this place. But,' continued he, 'that tobacco of thine has a most ungodly savour: thy smell is as the smell of a tippling-house, and will be highly offensive to that holy man, who, I am persuaded, has been watching and praying for some hours, or, perhaps, has been feeding his five thousands with the heavenly manna of his eloquence; for my part, I was determined neither to eat nor drink till I had been admitted to commune with him, that I might be the more fit to receive the divine instructions of so great a master.'

As Wildgoose was thus expostulating with his friend, they arrived at Mr. Whitfield's house; and, upon inquiring for him, they were shown up one pair of stairs by the maid of the house. Tapping at the door, the two pilgrims were immediately admitted to Mr. Whitfield's presence.

Mr. Whitfield was sitting in an elegant and handsome dining-room, dressed in a purple gown and velvet cap; and, instead of a Bible or prayer-book, as Wildgoose expected, he had a bason of chocolate, and a plate of muffins served, before him.

Wildgoose made a pause at the door, not quite doubting whether they had not entered a wrong room; and Tugwell drew back, quite awestruck at so episcopal a figure. But Mr. Whitfield hailed them with a cordial condescension, 'Come in, my dear friends; I am always ready to receive my Christian brethren. I breakfasted this morning with some prisoners in Newgate; I had some tea and sea-biscuit; but found my stomach a little empty, and was refreshing myself with a little chocolate.'

'Well, my good friends,' continued Mr. Whitfield, 'has God made use of the foolishness of the world, to convince you of sin, and to bring you to a sense of your fallen condition? Come, sit down, and let me know when you were first awakened, and what symptoms of the new birth you have experienced in your souls.'

'Ah! sir,' replied Wildgoose, 'we have indeed had the happiness of hearing you preach; and God has, by some other means, vouchsafed to give us some little sense of religion; and we have undertaken a pretty long journey, to learn from you a more perfect knowledge of the way.'

'Yes, yes,' quoth Tugwell, a little embarrassed by Mr. Whitfield's condescension, 'his grace is a novice in these matters himself; he can do no more than any bishop, upon occasion, if that were

is come to know how your reverence will please to employ him, and to get a little more of your Gospel lingo, and such like.*

This discovery of Wildgoose's intentions was by no means agreeable to Mr. Whitfield; for, whether he gloried in the number of his followers, and began to taste the sweets of such distinction, or whether he thought that too great a number of labourers in the vineyard might render the soil less fruitful to himself; however it was, he did not seem inclined to admit any more sharers in the labour†; but began to complain of the great number of divisions already among them; that one was of Paul, and another of Apollos; that brother Wesley had preached another Gospel, entirely contrary to his; in short, that, from that source, 'strife, envy, wrath, revelling, backbiting, drunkenness, and every evil work,' began already to prevail amongst them†.

'Well, well,' says Tugwell, before Wildgoose could reply, 'his worship does it only out of love and good-will, as a body may say; we have travelled pretty near a hundred miles a foot upon this errand; though, for that matter, Master Wildgoose has as good a gelding in his stable as any gentleman in the county, and can afford to spend his own money, if need be, and does not do it for the lucre of gain.'

When Mr. Whitfield heard the name of Wildgoose, he immediately recollected the accounts he had received, by letter, from Bath and Gloucester, of this opulent convert; and immediately found himself inclined to receive more favourably Mr. Wildgoose's proposals. He thought he might advantageously employ, in some remote province, so creditable a missionary, of whose abilities he had heard no common encomiums. He now, therefore, began to in-

* Perceived in myself something like envy towards brother H****. Journ. p. 6.

† Journal, p. 6.

quire more particularly into the circumstances of his conversion, and what proofs he could produce of his ministerial call and qualifications.

'Well, brother Wildgoose,' says Mr. Tugwell, 'when and where were you converted? you first begin to feel the motions of God in what year, what month, what day, and in what manner, did you receive the secret call of the Spirit, to undertake the work of the ministry? what work of grace has God wrought upon you, and what symptoms have you felt of your new birth *?'

Wildgoose, not being prepared for a question of this kind, began to stare, and could not give an answer to these questions. After a little reflection, however, he said, that several circumstances had contributed to wean him from the vanities of the world; which disposition confirmed, he said, by hearing one or two Gospel preachers, but chiefly by reading several good books, particularly his and Mr. Wesley's Journals, and from observing the great success God had attended their labours, he found himself inclined to do something in the same way.

Here Tugwell could not forbear putting him to the dict. 'Odshobs!' says he, 'I believe I understand what the gentleman means by the new birth. No longer ago than last October, we had been picking apples, and making cider for Madam Vane, your worship's mother; and all the next day she was mortal sick, and troubled with the gripe, and belly-ache; and I thought I should have died away. Old madam gave me some herbs, and our Dorothy, who is the best wife in the parish, would have had me eat some bacon and drink beer. I could not bear the smell of victuals, and I should have died: but at night, as soon

* This was the usual form of examination of preachers in the last century.

your worship began to preach in our chimney-corner, I found comfort; and from that time to this, I have never drunk a drop of cider, nor been at an ale-house, till we came this journey, nor at any merry-making, nor sich like, as your worship very well knows.'

Wildgoose endeavoured more than once, by winks and nods, to give a check to Tugwell's volubility: but Mr. Whitfield desired to hear the particulars, and endeavoured to give the most religious turn that he could to his impertinence. Then addressing himself again to Mr. Wildgoose:

'Well, sir,' says Mr. Whitfield, 'I would have you consider before you put your hand to the plough, and compute the costs; that is, how you can bear the persecutions, the insults, and mockeries, which you must expect to meet with in this arduous undertaking. You must submit to the lowest offices in this labour of love; you must pass through evil report and good report, converse with publicans and sinners, and even with harlots, if there be any prospect of their conversion: and I will consider,' continues Mr. Whitfield, 'of the properest method of employing your talents. But, I believe, I shall send you to preach the Gospel to the poor colliers in Stafford and Shropshire, or to the subterraneous inhabitants of the lead-mines, in the Peak of Derbyshire, who are as sheep without a shepherd: though I hope my brother Wesley has, by this time, been amongst them.'

Wildgoose replied, he should dispose of him as he thought proper: and Tugwell, who, though he fancied himself another Timothy, yet considered amusement chiefly in his travels, cried out, 'Odsbobs! I shall like to travel into Derbyshire, and see the wonders of the Peak. There is a hole in the earth, without any bottom to it, as they do say, and a passage into the other world, which they call the Devil's a-se o'Peak.'—'I do not know what they call it,' replies Mr. Whitfield; 'but, by all accounts, the

Devil has an extensive property, and gr over the whole world at present, especial those poor people, whose subterraneou ment cuts them off from all chance of s truction. But I hope, by the help of my ther here, and other friends, we shall the Devil's kingdom shake to its very c

'I am to preach this afternoon,' con Whitfield, 'to the poor colliers of Kingswo my greatest enemies must confess, I have siderable service); and, in the evening, to societies in Bristol; to both which places will accompany me, and behold the wond of God.'

Wildgoose said he would with pleas him; but added, as God had so far his journey, as to bring him to the si Whitfield, he would trespass no longe time at present than to deliver Lady compliments, as he had promised her lady he saw at Bath. Mr. Whitfield replied was an elect lady, a star of the first and he did not doubt but she would be ment, by the influence which her rank gave her, of promoting the great work going to be wrought upon the earth.

Mr. Wildgoose then took his leave, p attend him with great punctuality, bot ternoon's and evening's engagement.

CHAP. II.

Hears Mr. Whitfield at Kings

AS soon as they were come into the s bodikins!' cries Tugwell, 'this is familler gentleman. Methinks he and I good company together as if we had been these twenty years. But I think he mi

ferred as a bit of his oven-cake, and a drop of his buttered ale, or whatever it was. But come, master, let us go and get something to eat; you will never be able to hold out as Mr. Whitfield does. He seems to like a bit of the good cretur as well as other folks.'

'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'thy thoughts run still upon thy belly and the flesh-pots of Egypt. However, our master does not deny us the use, but the abuse of his good creatures. "Thou shalt not muzzle thy ox or thy ass, that treadeth out thy corn." Those that labour most in spiritual things have the best right to these carnal things, though they do not place their happiness in them.'

By the time they came to their lodging, however, their hostess had got a good warm dinner of homely food, the savoury smell of which revived Wildgoose's appetite; so that the natural man getting the better of the spiritual, he sat down with Tugwell and the family, and ate as heartily as the best of them.

The time was now come when they were to attend Mr. Whitfield to Kingswood; where, when they arrived after a sultry walk, they found about ten thousand people assembled; the trees and hedges being lined with spectators. There had been a violent storm of thunder and lightning: but this was dispelled by a single ejaculation; and Providence was pleased so visibly to interpose, in causing the weather to clear up just as he began, that Mr. Whitfield could not avoid taking notice of it in his discourse to the people, and to hint, that the course of nature had been altered in favour of his harangue. The sun now shone, and all was hushed; and notwithstanding the distance of some part of the audience, they all heard distinctly; for, indeed, the wind was extremely favourable.

Whilst all was thus in a profound calm for near an hour, every one being attentive to the voice of the preacher, on a sudden the skies again grew black, and the assembly was alarmed a second time,

by a most tremendous volley of thundering, and a storm of rain.

A remarkable difference now appeared between the saints and the sinners. Those who, or perhaps some less justifiable motive, thither, scampered away with the utmost caution, to trees or hedges, or some other place which had been erected amongst the clouds to avoid the impending storm; whilst those who were, or fancied they were, possessed with the Holy Spirit, scorned to flinch, or to discover the least weakness of their bodies, whilst they were thus refreshing their souls with the heavenly dew of Mr. Whitfield's discourse.

Mr. Whitfield now very dexterously resumed his course to the present occasion, and observed that although Providence had, at their first coming, miraculously put a stop to the rain, yet now, with the same gracious intention, he sent it to rain again, to try the zeal of his sincere votaries from the hypocrites; and he did not doubt that with the rain, God would shower upon them the gracious dew of his blessing, and comfort them with his Spirit. And this comforted them, and thought a sufficient consolation for being wet to the skin.

The service being now ended, though the rain was over, and the sun shone out, yet many of the audience were in such a dripping condition that it furnished many a pious soul with an opportunity for taking a cordial; and the wine and gingerbread were plentifully distributed by the sutlers, that always attended on the

CHAP. III.

Evening's Entertainment.

MR. Wildgoose and his friend Tugwell had hardly dried and refreshed themselves after their return from Kingswood, when they were again summoned to attend Mr. Whitfield to the nightly meeting at the Tabernacle; where he harangued to a less numerous, yet not a less crowded audience, than that at Kingswood. He usually made choice of a different text at each meeting; but whatever the subject was, it always ended, like Cato's speeches in the senate-house, with 'Delenda est Carthago,' 'Down with your good works!' with a denunciation against self-righteousness, and a recommendation of faith alone in its stead, as if virtue were inconsistent with the belief of the Gospel; though, as a great divine* observes, this doctrine of renouncing their own righteousness has been generally found most agreeable to those who have no righteousness of their own to renounce.

And now Wildgoose discovered the true secret of making converts. He had often himself had the satisfaction of being followed and applauded for his eloquence; but had reason to suspect, that he rather entertained his audience, than made them real converts to his opinions. His mistake was, that he began at the wrong end. He went the old-fashioned way to work, and was for persuading people to repent of their sins and reform their lives; to practise the precepts, as well as believe the doctrines of the Gospel; which kind of preaching, though enforced in the most pathetic manner, was not so generally palatable as might be expected.

Mr. Whitfield, on the contrary, said little about

* Chillingworth.

repentance, but laid all the stress upon it so that if a man was, or fancied, or even he was possessed of true faith, he was immediately pronounced a convert; and, whether he lived his life or not, became a saint upon easy terms. This means chiefly such crowds of colliery-sweepers were transformed into angels, and became entitled to many a comfort, fast of buttered-toast and tea with the most devoted, and helped to increase the popularity of these itinerant reformers; mention the many facetious tales with which the field amused his hearers from Joe Miller to the authors of facetious memory; and the hymns which were found in their psalms and hymns being chiefly set to popular tunes, had the effect in recommending their doctrines, the cause had formerly in establishing the Beggars' Opera.

The meeting being ended, and Mr. Whitfield somewhat fatigued, he took his leave of Mr. Wildgoose for that evening, but desired his breakfast the next morning, with which Mr. Wildgoose punctually complied. Mr. Whitfield told him, he had it revealed to him by the Holy Spirit, that Mr. Wildgoose should go towards the north-west, and preach to the colliers and lead miners in those parts; but that he should first give them a sermon of exhortation to their brethren at the meetings in Bristol, that he might judge of the necessity of his doctrine, and give him any instructions for his future conduct.

Though this was but a proper compliment to a distinguished convert, and Mr. Whitfield intending to treat his followers with a little variety, as he found some few sparks of jealousy in his breast, he was desirous of dismissing Mr. Wildgoose as soon as he decently could. Mr. Whitfield had the advantage of him in complexion, and in the solemnity of his periwig (and a good per-

barber observed, contributes not a little to the conversion of sinners); yet Wildgoose excelled Whitfield in an expressive countenance, and a more gentleman-like air; not to mention the weight which an opinion of Wildgoose's superior fortune would probably give to his eloquence.

Mr. Whitfield, therefore, proposed that Wildgoose should hold forth that very evening at one of their meetings; to which, with a decent reluctance, he consented: which point being settled, Wildgoose took his leave for the rest of the day.

CHAP. IV.

Wildgoose mounts the Rostrum. An unexpected Incident.

IN the evening, at the usual hour, the two brethren met at the Tabernacle, and Wildgoose was conducted to the desk by Mr. Whitfield himself, where several ladies were already seated (which is a compliment usually paid to persons of any fashion): and they seemed particularly pleased with the genteel, though plain, appearance of this youthful orator.

Mere novelty gives a preacher no small advantage, if there is nothing vily dull or ungracious in his manner. Wildgoose, however, having several other recommendations, was heard with particular attention and applause; and his fame soon spread universally amongst the saints at Bristol; and he preached almost every evening to more crowded audiences than Mr. Whitfield himself.

But his fame was accompanied also with more solid advantages, and introduced him to the acquaintance of two or three wealthy dowagers, and as many handsome wives. Among the rest, he was particularly intimate with Mrs. Cullpepper, the young

wife of a wealthy alderman of the city who, having no children to amuse her, but few of the comforts of matrimony in of an elderly husband, chose to pass the evenings in a week at these religious assemblies which innocent amusement her spouse indulged her. These pious ladies then thought too good for such good and holy meals with chocolate and rolls for breakfast in the morning, biscuits and sack at noon, with turtle and marrow-puddings for dinner, and roast or partridges for supper at night, Wildgoose his time in no unpleasant manner.

After he had been haranguing one of the pretty Mrs. Cullpepper (like the apostle painted at the back of St. Matthew) leaning on her shoulder; when the meeting was ended and the crowd began to disperse, he handed her to her desk, and when they came to the door of the oratory, they found a crowd gathered round a certain sort of women in travelling dresses, whom they said was fallen into an hysterical fit; this was no uncommon symptom of the Wildgoose approach to administer consolation and comfort when the lady should come again; but when that happened, how great was the astonishment to find, that the lady in question was no other than Miss Townsend, for whom he had conceived so tender a regard when he was acquainted with her at Gloucester.

Mrs. Sarsenet, it seems, under whose roof Miss Townsend had placed herself after her independent elopement from her father, had seen her at Bristol fair, which began about the same time. Miss Townsend, having a desire to see her, perhaps, from some more tender motive, than to accompany her in the stage-coach; and she awaked early in the morning, fatigued with the journey, and, perhaps, somewhat affected by the sight of Mr. Wildgoose's gallantry to Mrs. C.

was more than her delicate constitution could well support.

Wildgoose, having acknowledged them as his acquaintance, and made a proper apology to Mrs. Cullpepper, begged leave to accompany Mrs. Sarsenet and Miss Townsend to their inn, where they spent the evening together, in talking over the state of affairs at Gloucester, the adventures of their journey, and such other chit-chat, which, though insipid enough to others, is very interesting to friends who have been any time absent from each other. In short, the evening passed away very agreeably to Wildgoose and to Mrs. Sarsenet; and probably, if the truth were known, no less so to the sprightly and amiable Miss Townsend.

CHAP. V.

Gloucester Journal.

AS Mrs. Sarsenet and Miss Townsend staid the next day at Bristol, Wildgoose passed most of the time with them. Mrs. Sarsenet informed him, amongst other things, of the persecution which poor Keen, the barber, had undergone from his neighbour at the pot-house, who to be revenged on the barber for taking him before the mayor, had gone privately and paid off a year's rent which he owed his landlord, and arrested him for the money; by which means the poor barber was reduced to the utmost distress. She told him likewise, that she herself had made some enemies, by telling people, in the way of her business, some disagreeable truths; but that she was happy in the slightest persecution for the Gospel's sake.

Miss Townsend also, at Wildgoose's request, related what had passed at her interview with her father, who, he soon found, was the same curious gentleman whom he had accidentally met at Lord Bathurst's house in the wood. 'My father,' says

Miss Townsend, "sent for me to the I upon my knees before him, raised me great tenderness clasped me in his voluntary tears trickling down his cheeks began to chide me, however, as he had reason to do, for my unparalleled insolence said he could more easily have forgiven me, had not aggravated my crime by taking refuge in a good friend here, Mrs. Sarsenet, who had been guilty of so many deliberations against him and Mrs. Townsend, in her letter.

"Upon my attempting to justify this conduct (as Mrs. Sarsenet had been a mother's, and as I was afraid to return home) I had been so ill used by Mrs. Townsend into a violent rage, and said, that your sentence of a great regard for my mother was a great disregard for him; and that it was very and undutiful in me, to take upon me to censure his conduct, or to behave with disrespect to a man who was so useful to him in the management of his family; and, in short, that he could not see me at home again, till I could be seen to behave with more civility and compliance to the widow Townsend; "but," says he, "I will find some method of disposing of you, for I will not continue with this woman here," meaning Mrs. Sarsenet,

"He then sent the servant with me to Mrs. Sarsenet's, after taking a very cool leave, and said, "consider of it, and behave better for the future." The servant told me, as we went along, that he believed his master was going into Wales, and that before he returned home; so that I imagined my father intends to send me to a very young man's, who married a near relation of mine, as things now are, would be a situation agreeable to my wishes."

Miss Townsend then asked Wildgoose whether he had heard any thing further

mother, who, she was persuaded, must be greatly concerned at his absence; and when he thought of returning into that part of the country? Wildgoose replied, that he was soon to go towards the north, and intended to call upon Mrs. Sarsenet and his friends at Gloucester; but was afraid it would be too much out of the road to visit his native place; though in this, he added, the dictates of the Spirit must be his guide.

As Mrs. Sarsenet and Miss Townsend were to return the following day, Wildgoose took them in the evening to hear Mr. Whitfield, though much against Miss Townsend's inclination, who also absolutely refused to go into the desk (whither she was invited), because she saw the same Mrs. Cullpepper there, whom we before mentioned as a constant attendant of Mr. Wildgoose, and whom she had seen him gallanting out of the desk the night before at the Tabernacle.

Wildgoose took his leave of his two friends that evening, who were to return the next morning in the stage-coach. Yet, when the morning came, he could not forbear another visit to their inn, to take a second leave of the amiable Miss Townsend, which was done with no small degree of tenderness on either side.

CHAP. VI.

Triumphs of Faith.

AFTER his two friends were gone, Mr. Wildgoose went to have another conference with Mr. Whitfield, who took him to visit the prisoners in Newgate, and to several other objects of charity; to whom Wildgoose was more liberal than it was prudent for him to be, considering how soon his stock might be exhausted, and how difficult it would be, in his present situation, to recruit it.

Amongst other objects of distress, Wildgoose released from his confinement a journeyman sugar-baker, who had been thrown into prison by his master, out of spite, for being a follower of Mr. Whitfield, and for—a trifling mistake in his accounts.

Another young fellow was confined (as he assured them) only for writing the name of a country justice to a petition, out of mere charity to a poor farmer who had suffered great losses by fire.

Mr. Wildgoose also bestowed a handsome gratuity upon a poor woman, who had been used to retail gin about the streets, but who pretended to have lost her trade, and to be reduced to poverty, by so many of her customers having been converted by Mr. Whitfield. This complaint strongly recommended her to Mr. Whitfield's attention, and to Wildgoose's benevolence and liberality.

Mr. Whitfield then conducted Wildgoose (by way of curiosity) to several different people, who were great advocates for the right of private judgment, and for the liberty of interpreting Scripture their own way; who looked upon all creeds and confessions of faith as unjust impositions, and as insults upon the freedom of human nature; who were for the independence not only of each congregation on other churches, but of every individual on each other.

In order to pursue their plan the better, these people had given up all secular employment, and did nothing but study the Scriptures from morning till night, the precise literal sense of which they strictly adhered to. There were half a dozen of them, who lived together in one house, and had 'all things in common' (in which was included a community of wives); so that they lay higgledy-piggledy, just as it pleased their fancies; they wore each other's shirts and shifts; and it sometimes happened, that the men wore petticoats, and the women wore the breeches; so strictly did they adhere to the letter of the law.

There was one man who had 'sold all that he had *,' even his very clothes (which, indeed, was only a coat and breeches), and had 'given it to the poor;' so that he himself was become one of that number; for he was quite naked, and forced to subsist upon the charity of his Christian brethren: this, however, he might easily do; for, according to another precept of the Gospel, he thought it necessary to become as a little child, and, like a new-born babe, fed upon nothing but milk, or pap made of the mouldy crusts which were sent him for that purpose. Similar to this was the error of another poor man, who made it a rule to 'give to every one that asked him;' so that having given away all his own money in charity, he now did the same by all that he could extort by begging from good Christians in more affluent circumstances.

These people also shared the benevolence of Mr. Wildgoose, though he and Mr. Whitfield endeavoured to show them the absurdity of their principles, and the ridiculous consequences which, amongst ignorant people, might arise from thus realizing the metaphors of the Oriental languages. 'Thus,' says Wildgoose, 'the painter (in Mr. Wesley's History of the Bible) has drawn one man with a long beam sticking out of his eye, and endeavouring to pull a little straw, or mote, out of his brother's eye. And, although we are commanded "to build up one another in the faith," it would make but an odd sort of a picture to see a parcel of Christians turned masons and carpenters, and piling up one another, like so many stocks and stones.'

Mr. Whitfield said, their principles were too absurd to be criticised. However, as God had once opened their eyes to see part of the truth, he did not doubt but he would perfect his own work, and bring them at last to the true faith.

Mr. Whitfield then took Wildgoose to a dark street, where the houses in the uppermost met. Out of the middle of this street he went into a little court, then up a narrow passage, where Mr. Whitfield knocked at a door, which was opened by a little black maid. He desired them to walk in. His apartment was but neat enough, having a print of the Virgin Mary over the chimney. There were no signs or ornaments of any art or trade: nor any books but a quarto Bible, which lay open on a table by the window.

'Mr. Wildgoose,' says Whitfield, 'I want to introduce you to a religious curiosity, if he does not deceive himself, to a man of a vine grace! Our brother Slender is a man that has not committed sin these five years.' cries Slender, lifting up his eyes, and putting his hands upon his breast; 'nor ever will I sin in the body, by the grace of God.'—'Is your life is master Slender in, then?' says Whitfield. 'I am a stay-maker by trade,' quoth Slender. 'Do not you work at your trade, then?' says Whitfield.—'No, by the grace of God,' answered Slender, 'though I was bred to it, I think it an unchristian trade.'—'Why so?' says Wildgoose.—'It ministers to sin, and to the works of the devil,' replied Slender.—'I do not see how a stay can be a part of the female dress, as a pair of shoes can be a tribute to sin,' says Wildgoose. 'I think it had a contrary tendency, and sometimes secure the virtue of the fair sex.'—'It does not directly administer to sin,' says Whitfield. 'no means think that of a stay-maker,' replies Slender, calling.

'But how does master Slender live?' enquires Wildgoose.—'Upon the charity of my friends and the good providence of God,' answers Slender.—'I am afraid, then,' replies Wildgoose,

whole tenour of life is sinful; as no man has a right to be supported without contributing something to the public stock.'

'Why, Mr. Wildgoose,' says Whitfield, 'I have shown you our brother Slender, rather as a poor soul under the dominion of Satan, than as one whose sentiments I entirely approve of. Our friend has a good heart, but a weak head; for certainly, "if we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves."—'Sir,' says Slender, 'Mr. Wesley has given a different interpretation to those words, and applied them to man only in his unregenerate state.'—'That may be,' replies Mr. Whitfield; 'but yet I am afraid, my friend, your present contemplative way of life is really not to be defended, either by reason or Scripture, as it renders you entirely useless to the world, and a burden (though but a *slender* one) to society.'

As Slender, however, had told them, that he subsisted upon the charitable contributions of his friends, Wildgoose thought proper (to prevent any suspicion of opposing his opinions from selfish motives) to show him a specimen of his liberality; so gave him something handsome, and took his leave.

CHAP. VII.

Theatrical Entertainments. A new Project for their Regulation.

MR. Wildgoose, during his stay at Bristol, saw instances enough of the infectious nature of enthusiasm, and what absurdities people frequently run into who have once forsaken the guidance of reason, to have restored a man of his natural good sense to the use of his understanding; but he was so far intoxicated with zeal, as well as with the applause which he gained by his eloquence, that he proceeded with great alacrity and perseverance.

He held forth again in the evening, to audience, and after the meeting was ended, supped with Alderman Cullpepper, his wife, and some other company.

The alderman was a good sort of man, for his care and frugality in the earlier part of his life had amassed a considerable fortune. He was older than his wife; and, having no children (as he observed), could not find sufficient amusement at home: he was not displeased, therefore, in spending two or three evenings in a more innocent a way, though he himself was not without the pomp of cathedral service, and of a church in his fur-gown, to frequent the meetings of the Methodists.

There supped with them that evening also a fierce, one Captain Gordon, who commanded a frigate of war, which lay at that time in King's Wharf, and was soon to sail and join the fleet in the West Indies. Just as they were sitting down to supper, came in also a Welsh grocer, who had been supplied with goods by Mr. Cullpepper, and had been two or three days at Bristol for a fair, had gone that evening, for the first time in his life, to see a play. Being asked how he would return so soon, and whether he did not like the play? he said, 'It was fery goot plaa; three bouts upon the fiddles, and the harp and pipes; but there were some great shent in, who had some private business to attend to, and ther, and hur thought it was not goot to stay any longer.'

The case was, poor Taffy (as it has happened to other country gentlemen) had been playing the music before the play for the play, and so came away as soon as the actors made their entry.

This incident, however, introduced no new matter into the discussion upon that subject, and gave Mr. W. no opportunity of inveighing with great

against plays and theatrical entertainments. He said the stage was a nursery of lewdness and debauchery, and wondered that any play-houses were tolerated in a Christian country.—‘Come, come,’ says the alderman, ‘I will warrant you, you have been at a play before now. I cannot think there is any great harm in an innocent play.’—‘Why, I cannot deny,’ says Wildgoose, ‘that I have been too often at those entertainments in my youth; but then I deny that there is any such thing as an innocent play. Every play that I have ever read, or seen acted, is a representation of some love-intrigue, or of some base and villanous action, filled with blasphemous rants, profane imprecations, lewd descriptions, or obscene and filthy jests. In short, I look upon the play-house to be as much the house of the devil*, as the church is the house of God; and that it is absolutely unlawful for a Christian to frequent it.’

‘Why,’ says Captain Gordon, ‘I am afraid there is but too much foundation for what the gentleman says; yet I imagine, his inference from it, that all plays are unlawful, is unjust, and proves too much for if a mere representation of vicious or immoral actions (though with a design to expose them, or to deter others from imitating them) be unlawful, how shall we defend the practice of the sacred writers themselves, both of the Old and New Testament, who have recorded many cruel, unjust, and some lewd actions, even of God’s peculiar people?’—‘Sir,’ says Wildgoose, with some warmth, ‘I hope you do not compare the inspired authors of the Holy Bible with our modern scribblers of tragedy or comedy.’—‘No, by no means,’ replies the captain; ‘I only say, that the sacred writers relate many tragical, and, with reverence be it spoken, some comical events; but then it is always with a moral or religious intention; whereas, I confess, too many of

* Mr. Law’s Christian Perfection.

our modern plays have a very immoral intention, which is a strong argument of what I was going to propose, have often thought would be a very proposition.'—'What is that?' says Wildgoose says Captain Gordon, 'as all plays are subject to the inspection of the lord chamberlain, to prevent any thing offensive to the government being brought upon the stage; so, to prevent any thing from being exhibited offensive to the contrary to good-manners, they should be inspected by the bishop of the diocese.'—'bishop!' cries Mrs. Cullpepper, with some indignation.—'By the bishop!' quoth Wildgoose, with a contemptuous sneer.—'They ought to be entirely suppressed.'—'Why,' continues the captain, 'be sure those things are at present upon the stage in this country. Players, I believe, are considered by your laws as vagabonds; and, if they are not, they are excommunicated by some authority out of the church, and yet are permitted to go on and corrupt the morals, and introduce dissipation, in almost every little borough and market-town in England.'

'Well, well,' says the benevolent alderman, 'trades must live. I believe, indeed, that the heads of our apprentices and young men are sometimes wanton fancies; but, perhaps, they do not spend their time less innocently else where. Young people will have amusements of one kind or other.'—Wildgoose was going to repeat what Captain Gordon was now saying gallantly to Mrs. Cullpepper, and rallying her taste in preferring the amusements of the Tabernacle to that of the theatre, and other more fashionable pleasures. It must be observed, however, that Mrs. Cullpepper seemed more inclined to listen to Wildgoose than to Gordon, which occasioned some jealousy in the latter (who for some time had been a sort of ecclesiastical to Mrs. Cullpepper), and

ended with consequences, and precipitated Wildgoose's departure from Bristol.

CHAP. VIII.

1 ridiculous Distress. Advantages of the sacerdotal Habit.

THE next day, in a conference, Mr. Whitfield told Wildgoose, that he would have him be prepared to set out for the north; for that he had frequent invitations, by letter, to visit the brethren amongst the coal-mines in Staffordshire and Shropshire; though he was in hopes that Mr. Wesley would take them in his way from that part of England.

'But,' continues Whitfield, 'to prepare you for the persecutions which you may expect to meet with from the prince of this world, I would have you undergo some voluntary trials before you leave this city.' He then told Wildgoose he should visit the criminals in the condemned hole in Newgate there; and also bear his testimony against one or two places where Mr. Whitfield could not go often without giving offence to weak brethren; that is, to a noted gin-shop, which he considered as an emblem of Hell; as also against a house of ill-fame, or bawdy-house, as it is called, 'the mistress of which,' he said, 'had felt some pangs of the new birth, and was not far from the kingdom of Heaven. And, indeed,' continues Mr. Whitfield, 'I have more hopes of converting publicans and harlots*, or, in modern language, whores and rogues, than those self-righteous Christians, who are usually called good sort of people.'

Wildgoose was so zealous to execute any of Mr. Whitfield's commands, and had now so much confidence in the force of his own rhetoric, that he would

* Vid. Journals.

have gone immediately, and have attacked Mrs. Toddy in her gin-shop, or mother her bagnio, but even Satan himself, if in his infernal abodes, Whitfield, however, him to defer it till another day, and to wait till the evening; because he had heard that several profligate young fellows, drawn out by Wildgoose's eloquence, were to attend the Tabernacle that night: and Providence, he made use of the curiosity, and even the vanity of such poor creatures, for their own conversion. He could easily imagine, without any other aid, that a new preacher might do what he himself had not been able to do. He therefore, took his leave at present, and returned to his own lodgings, to adjust his dress, and to wait for the time of assembling in the Tabernacle.

When Wildgoose came home to his lodgings, he was struck with astonishment to see himself so well decked out with an immense grizzled wig, instead of his own shock hair and jerkin, and, in the place of his short jerkin, a long, full-trimmed, old, black coat. Alas! he was pepper, it seems, finding how fond his hearers were of Wildgoose's company, and seeing Tugwell's success about the house, thought there was more decent and creditable in the society of a town plebeian, than in the rustiness of a simple clown. He had, therefore, through the habitual reluctance which he had in parting with any thing, and equipped himself in that droll manner, out of his magnificent clothes, of above twenty years standing.

Wildgoose could not forbear smiling at his paradoxical appearance; but, having been so late to allegorize every event, he was obliged to draw some practical inference from Tugwell's metamorphosis, when Jerry cut short his discourse by pointing out a monstrous chasm which

in Wildgoose's plush breeches, from which two or three inches of his shirt hung dangling down in a most facetious manner. This was a misfortune which Wildgoose could not have foreseen; and as he had no change of raiment, was greatly distressed how to remedy. It could not have happened at a more critical or unfortunate juncture; as, in half an hour's time, he was to mount the rostrum. What must be done? There was no precedent of any thing like this recorded in the journals of our modern apostles. Wildgoose could not bear the indecency either of sitting without his breeches, or of admitting a female hand so near his person, in a part so liable to inflammation.

From this awkward distress, however, he was quickly relieved by his trusty 'squire Jeremiah Tugwell; who, amongst the other furniture of his wallet, had had the precaution to pack up a large stocking-needle, and some strong worsted, with which he generously undertook to deliver his master from his perplexity, and with great dexterity levelled his needle at the schism in his master's trousers.

Tugwell, however, could not forbear, during the operation, to make an obvious reflection in favour of the clerical habit and sacerdotal accoutrements. 'Ah! master,' says he, 'if your worship now had but a gown and cassock, or could but put on a surplice, like our parson, you might have gone to the Tabernacle without any breeches at all. Adsooks! methinks I almost long to go to our parish-church again, to hear the bells chime on a Sunday, and see the parson walk up to the desk an' it were any bishop; and then turn over the great Bible with such a smack, it does one's heart good to hear him.'— 'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'these are only the outside ornaments, the mere husks of religion, and fit only to be cast before swine; that is, merely to amuse the senses of the vulgar, but afford no real

nourishment to the soul.' Wildgoose wily have said a great deal more upon it, if, in the midst of his harangue, needle had not slept a little too deep, him cry out with some vehemence, which to their dialogue.

CHAP. IX.

Modern Prophecies. Effects of Wildgoose's

IT was now time for Mr. Wildgoose to begin his sermon at the Tabernacle. When he came thither, he began to begin his sermon, Mr. Whitfield said out, 'Let us wrestle in prayer for our Alderman Pennywise, who lieth at death. He is a chosen vessel; he is a chosen vessel, and has contributed largely towards the salvation of us a synagogue.'

As soon as Mr. Whitfield's prayer was over, a journeyman shoemaker, who was a zealous Christian, and himself an occasional preacher, said, 'Hallelujah! we have prevailed; God has saved the alderman's life: it is revealed to us that the fever has left our brother Pennywise, and he is recovered.' They then began a hymn of thanksgiving for the recovery of Alderman Pennywise; but while they were singing, one came in and told them of the great disappointment, that their brother was fallen asleep*.

Wildgoose now began to harangue with more vehemence; and, as they expected some great things to come and make a riot that evening.

* It is well known how frequently the prophets have been mistaken in their prophecies.

oose was determined to exert himself, and, if possible, gain their attention.

In order to this, he resolved to imitate Mr. Whitfield's lively manner, and facetious similitudes.

He took his text from the book of Ecclesiastes, chapter xi.

' Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know, that for all these things God will bring thee to judgment.'

' As if he had said, go on, young man, and take your swing; go to the tavern, and call for your bottle, and your pipe, and your Welsh-rabbit; entertain yourself with cards and dice, or with a play; then away to mother Douglas's, and regale yourself with a mistress; and, in short, indulge every appetite and passion to the utmost; but, take this along with you, if you do, you will be damned.

' Damned! for what? you will say.—Why, not for whoring, or drinking, or gaming; not for cheating, lying, or swearing; no: God Almighty is not so captious, as to quarrel with his creatures for such trifles as these: no; it is for your want of faith; it is your infidelity, that you will be damned for.

' I will tell you a story. " A Roman Catholic Gentleman went a partridge-shooting along with a Protestant neighbour of his on a fast-day: they were driven, about noon, by a thunder-storm, to a little public-house, where they could get nothing to eat but some bacon and eggs. The good Catholic had a tender conscience, and would eat nothing but eggs; the Protestant, his companion, who was one of your good sort of people, said, there could be no harm in his eating a bit of bacon with his eggs; that bacon could not be called flesh; that it was no more than a red-herring; it is fish, as one may say. So the Catholic took a bit of bacon with his eggs.

' But just as he had put it in his mouth, there

came a most tremendous clap of thunder which, the poor Catholic slipped it down plate again, muttering to himself, "What here is about a bit of bacon!" He foolishly now the sin was in his eating the bacon matter. It was his want of faith. He had no proper faith in his own superstitious practices.

'I remember, when I was at Oxford, I pray seven times a day, and fasted my whole life. I powdered my wig, and went to the sacrament, with the "Companion" in my pocket. I might as well have Epistles in my pocket. The Devil stood behind the church door. The Devil loved formalities. I fancied myself a good Christian, but I had no conception, that I was as dead as a nail; that I must be born again to a new life; that I had no more saving faith than Mahometan.'

Thus Wildgoose went on for some time in the style of Mr. Whitfield: but what was his style, was rather ridiculous in the other way, it produced the contrary effect from what he had apprehended. There were some youthful scoffers, who were a little riotous; yet they were soon overpowered by Wildgoose's eloquence, when he insensibly changed to his own style; and for near a quarter of an hour was hushed in silence. But, on a sudden, a girl, who did not seem to be above the age of sixteen, cried out from the midst of the congregation, 'she was pricked through and through by the word *.' This occasioned some confusion, but the people about her checked her zeal, and silenced the poor girl's outcries; when a young man, near the door, who was half fuddled, cried out, 'Damn such nonsense! these fellows are whipped at the cart's tail, by G-d!' He then threw a piece of an apple at the preacher;

* Journal, p. 36.

his companions, setting up a laugh, rushed out at the door, hollowing and singing, 'Down with the round-heads! damn all preaching and praying, say I.

'A fig for the parson, and a fig for the clerk;
Let's put out our candles, and sit in the dark.
Derry down.'

Their rude behaviour, however, roused the fury of the lambs without doors, who began to pelt them with stones and dirt, and soon drove them off the stage.

As the preaching was a little interrupted by this incident, Whitfield took the opportunity to comfort his brother Wildgoose; and observed, 'that Satan envied their happiness: but, courage! my friend; we shall make his kingdom shake * before we have done with him, I will warrant you.' Wildgoose then continued his discourse; and after he had done, he and Mr. Whitfield were again invited, by Mrs. Cullpepper, to partake of a comfortable supper.

CHAP. X.

Effusions of Self-importance. Wildgoose meets with a Repulse.

MR. Whitfield, having some other engagement upon his hands, withdrew soon after supper; and, Mrs. Cullpepper retiring to her closet for an hour, the alderman and Mr. Wildgoose were left alone, *tete-a-tete*.

Alderman Cullpepper, as was observed, by his industry and his frugality, had made a considerable fortune. And though his ideas were very low, and his soul excessively narrow, yet he had some am-

* Journal, p. 50.

bition to get the character of a generous man, he could obtain it without much expense, and without any sensible diminution of his finances.

As the alderman therefore was obliged to do something of a table, he was glad of having submissive companions, who would be contented with a parsimonious treat, and, contented with a glass of wine now and then, would not quarrel with keeping the bottle on his right hand. He was also fond of stratagems of frugality, which he had learned from his less affluent circumstances.

With the same view, he was always ready to do acts of munificence, which he had formerly performed; though, like the traveller who had made the extraordinary leap which he had made at Rhodes, he chose rather to refer you to those who could attest his generous actions, than to himself.

The alderman and Wildgoose being then, partly to prevent too quick a return of the glass, and partly to give Wildgoose the consequence, and to convince a person of his liberality, who, he imagined, would be present at the trial; Cullpepper filled up the pipe, and each whiff of tobacco with the following words of vanity and self-importance.

* Why, to be sure, there is not a man in the corporation (though I say it) that has a better opinion in both the members than I have; though I have no other use of my power than to serve the public. As for Sir Harry Plausible, he has a personal regard for me. (Sir Harry is certainly the most agreeablest man in the world, because I have a little interest in the matter.) No, no: it is not for that.—'I dare say,' says Wildgoose.—'No; I was acquainted with Harry long before he had any thought of representing the city. The baronet is a reckless man, indeed; but, I am sure, I never find fault with him. To be sure the senator is a little reserved

does not like his company (and you know, sir, men that know the world are so): but, when I and he are alone together, I can talk as freely to him as you can to your fellow traveller here, Mr. what-I've-call-him.'—'Ah!' says Wildgoose, 'nothing is more vain than the petty distinctions which the children of this world are so fond of. Though we are not all members of parliament; yet all true Christians are members of Christ, and one of another.'—'Why, that is true, to be sure, sir, as you observe,' says the alderman.

'But did I never tell you how I got a living for our curate the other day?'—'I cannot say you did,' replies Wildgoose.—'I will tell you how cleverly I managed it. It was at the last treat Sir Harry gave the corporation. I sat next to the member. The glass went pretty briskly about.'—'Ah!' says Wildgoose, 'I do not doubt it. Corporation treats are the devil's festivals.'—'Well,' continued Collpepper, without vouchsafing Wildgoose the least degree of attention, 'as I was saying, the glass went briskly about; and we had drunk pretty freely, but in a moderate way. Howsomever, the senator, who is a sober man too, began to wax mellow. Now, as I have pretty good intelligence, I had heard, that very morning, that the living of Ganderhill was become vacant. So, says I to the senator, "Yonder is our poor curate," says I, "at the bottom of the table. He is a very worthy man," says I. "He has been curate here these eighteen years. I have a great regard for him. I wish it were in my power to get him some little addition to his income. Indeed, he married a relation of mine: it was a distant relation. But the man is a very worthy man."—"Sir," says the member, "if it ever lies in my power to oblige you, you may command me upon any occasion."

'I believe the senator said this as words of course. However, I cliached him immediately. "Well, well, sir," says I, "remember your promise. I have

a thing in my eye, if it should happen to be in the Chancellor's gift; but a word from you will do the business at once."

'In short, having broken the ice, I said at that time. But, the very next morning goes I to the member's house, told him how it was; that the very thing I had in my mind was become vacant; and by his interest got my friend.'

As soon as the alderman had finished his petition, and received the incense of a cordial speech from Wildgoose, he began another of his lending money to set up a young tradesman; neither of which was very interesting to Wildgoose; yet, as his liberality had quite exhausted his stock of cash, he thought this a fair opportunity of trying the force of his host's generosity in his own case.—'Well, sir, this was very good of you, be sure. I shall never want to ask any more of that kind. However, sir, your generosity obliges me (as I have this opportunity) to accept of your assistance in a trifling affair; in which, I am sure, I will give you pleasure to oblige me.'—'Ah, Wildgoose, any thing that is in my way for you, I shall be very glad to do it, if it is not a thing very much out of the way.'—'Why, Wildgoose, 'since I have been in Bristol I have met with several objects of charity; but I have brought but little money with me from home, and my stock is almost exhausted.' [Here Cullpepper took his pipe from his mouth.]—'I do not know, continues Wildgoose, 'that I shall want any more of my own account (for I trust to Providence for my own necessities); but if you could spare me ten guineas, to assist any poor brother in distress.'—'Nine or ten guineas!' says Cullpepper, 'down his pipe, 'and how can you be so foolish as turning it again?'—'Sir,' says Wildgoose, 'I shall have some opportunity or other of getting it, but, if I should not, as you will lend it to me, I shall be obliged to you.'

port of so good a cause, you will be sure of being rewarded a hundred fold at the great day of retribution.'

'Mr. Wildgoose,' says Cullpepper, 'I have nothing to say against the cause you are engaged in; but I assure you, sir, the merchants of Bristol understand business better than to lend their money upon so precarious a security. In short, sir, I must take the liberty to tell you, that, from what I have heard, you are very indiscreet in the management of your money, and squander it away amongst a pack of idle rascals, who, instead of working at their trades, run about from one meeting to another, and take no care of their wives and families at home.'

Whilst the alderman was haranguing in this lofty strain, and giving Wildgoose advice, instead of lending him money, Mrs. Cullpepper came into the room, and, finding the cause of her husband's displeasure, soon pacified him with a smile, and assured Wildgoose, with a nod and a wink, that any little distress, which his charitable disposition might have occasioned, would be relieved by their society; that nobody was more generous than Mr. Cullpepper; but that he did not quite approve of one or two acts of liberality, which, he had heard, Mr. Wildgoose had performed—and the like.

Wildgoose said, it was no great matter; he could make very good shift for the present. And it being now near ten o'clock, the alderman's bed-time, he took his leave for that night; but at the door met Captain Gordon, who was coming to take a final leave of the alderman and his wife, having received an order to sail the very next morning for the West Indies.

Alderman Cullpepper was so full of this unexpected attack upon his generosity, that he could not forbear mentioning it to Captain Gordon; and Mrs. Cullpepper, taking Wildgoose's part more warmly than was prudent, irritated her husband, and raised

the jealousy of Captain Gordon; which was an event which she could not have expected.

CHAP. XI.

Mr. Wildgoose becomes a great C

MR. Wildgoose had promised Mr. W to attend him to Kingswood the next day, and to give a word of exhortation to the soldiers there. For which purpose, he was up before six o'clock, that he might give his imitation of Mr. Whitfield, to any poor soldier who came to consult him. Tugwell also was up at the door, and with his inseparable companion, an oaken staff in his hand, and his wallet of orders, stuffed with two or three stale rolls of meat (which the alderman's servant had given him for fear of accidents. Jerry had also put on his grizzled wig (to look more solemn); buttoned up his full-trimmed coat in his bed-chamber, so that he might not be encumbered in his walk.

Just as Wildgoose was coming out of his room, a fat elderly woman, tolerably well dressed, came to the door, grunting most bitterly, and rubbing up her eyes with now and then a pious ejaculation, and inquired whether Mr. Wildgoose was at home. Upon Tugwell's answering her in the affirmative, and showing her into his room, she begged to sit down a little; and, after a few more ejaculations, she opened her case. She said her name was Placket; that she kept a lodging-house, where gentlemen and ladies sometimes came to drink a dish of tea together, in a hardy way, for what she knew to the contrary; but that she was censorious neighbours, who had given her a bad name.—'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'thou art very censorious, without doubt: but we must take care, not to give room for any just reflection.'

our conduct.'—'Ah! sir,' says she, 'why that is my business with you. God forgive me! I am afraid there may have been some little frolics now and then carried on at my house. When young people get together, you know, sir, they will be kissing and toying; and one does not always know where those things may end.'—'Why, by your account, Mrs. Placket, you do not keep so good a house as you should do.'—'Dear sir!' says she, 'that is what pricks my conscience; for, I must confess, I have sometimes taken money to bring young gentlemen and ladies together; and, indeed, always keep some young women in my house, to assist a friend or so.'—'Oh! Mrs. Placket, I find then you keep a downright bawdy-house.'—'Why, to be sure, sir,' says she, 'that is what ill-natured people call it; and I would willingly know, sir, whether it is a lawful employment or not: for you must observe, sir, I keep as good orders in my house as any woman in England; and though (I thank God!) I have always had good custom, and have had twenty couple at a time, taking their recreation, in my house, yet (I bless God!) I never had any murder, or riot, or daggers-drawing, since I have been in business. Then I make my poor lambs read the Bible every Sunday, and go to church in their turn; and, in short, though their bodies may be polluted, I take great care of their souls: and I hope God will wink at my poor lambs that sport themselves together.'—'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'without doubt, our outward actions are indifferent in themselves; and it is the heart that God chiefly regards. God sees no sin in the elect. If we have true faith, that will sanctify our works. Thus Rahab the harlot, you know, was accepted through faith. But, as yours is an uncommon case, I will consult Mr. Whitfield upon it.'—'Ah! God help me!' says Mrs. Placket: 'I am afraid I am not long for this world; and what will become of my poor lambs, when I am gone to my dear Redeemer?'

Whilst Wildgoose was engaged in this, in comes the poor girl that was pricked through, by the power of the Word, and preachment, attended by her mother. She looked very pale, and, upon coming to Wildgoose, was taken with an hysteric fit. He bid the mother not be frightened; Mr. Whitfield had assured him, these were symptoms of the New Birth. 'Lackaday,' says the mother, 'I wish it may be more than the New Birth. But I have been terrified; and am sadly afraid my poor child.'—'With child!' says Wildgoose; 'is a mere child herself.' 'Ah! Sir,' says the mother, 'so she is indeed; for though she is a girl, yet, if she lives to Lammas-day next, she will be but fourteen years old, as sure as ever I live.' But a wicked rogue of a sailor, who professed marriage, I am afraid, has had *cardinal* business of her, and has now left her; and I shall be unable to maintain her and her child: time is hard, and money so scarce, I can hardly support myself.'—The case was, the poor woman was moved by Wildgoose's generosity, and was in his power, taking of his bounty, and therefore brought her daughter under pretence of consulting a Casuist. But he, having at present neither gold, gave her only some spiritual counsel, and told her that this accident was probably a providential thing for her daughter, and that she should take the maxim with Mr. Whitfield, 'the greater the trial, the greater the saint;' that she had not need to be afraid, but to lay hold on Christ, as Mary Magdalene did, by an active faith; and she would enter the kingdom of heaven, before those self-righteous sort of women, who fancy they need no grace.

These customers were hardly retired, when a dirty-looking fellow was introduced by the waiter, who, peeping round the room and shutting

spoke in a low voice to Wildgoose, and said, his was a scruple of a particular kind, upon which a friend had desired him to consult Mr. Wildgoose.—‘Well, what is it?’ says Wildgoose.—‘Why, sir, whether it is not fighting against God, for a man in gaol to use means for making his escape*.’—Wildgoose, after a short pause, answered, ‘that, doubtless, self-preservation was the first law of nature; and a man in prison, it should seem, might use all lawful means to gain his liberty; but nature is one thing, and grace another. A good Christian must submit to every ordinance of man, as the dispensation of Providence; and if he is committed to prison by legal authority, I question whether any other authority can innocently set him free. But, as this is a dubious point, Mr. Whitfield and I will determine it by lot.’—‘Ah!’ says the fellow, ‘it is too late to cast lots about the matter; for I made my escape from Salisbury gaol last spring, and am now going on ship-board, but should be glad to go with a quiet conscience.’

Before this man had done, a tall lanthorn-jawed fellow, whose features seemed lengthened by a long weather-beaten wig, which hung below his cheek-bones, desired to lay his case before Mr. Wildgoose, when the other was dismissed. He said, ‘he was bred a dissenter, and a button-maker by trade; and in his apprenticeship had married an elderly woman, with a little money; but she was so bad-tempered a woman,’ continued he, ‘that I could not possibly live with her: so I went and worked in London, where, upon hearing Mr. Wesley, I became a new man; and, meeting with a very sober young woman of my own trade at the Tabernacle, to whom I honestly told my situation, we agreed to live together for some years, and have had several children: but she is lately dead; and now my conscience pricks me, and I cannot be easy day or night: but still,

* Vid. Journal, p. 99.

I hope, sir, God will sanctify every
 tion *.'

'What became of the old woman, the
 Wildgoose.—'Why, sir,' says he, 'as for
 another wife, I believe she got herself a
 band, more agreeable to her own age,'
 says Wildgoose, 'by putting away your
 a sufficient cause, you have caused her
 adultery.'—'Why,' says the button-maker,
 afraid I have; but I hope God will send
 dispensation.'—'Friend,' replies Wildgoose,
 cannot sanctify adultery. You must be
 self a vile sinner, and lay hold on Christ
 for you can have no hopes but in him
 into the world to save sinners.'

CHAP. XII.

Some unexpected Incident

WILDGOOSE, though not displeased
 serving the good he was likely to do
 ing so many wicked sinners, was almost
 company, when in came Mrs. Collingsworth
 courtesying and simpering, with her
 ments: and before Wildgoose could
 did, produced a little packet carefully
 which being opened, to his surprise he
 tained five guineas, with the following

'My dear Brother,

'Give me leave to contribute my mite
 great work which is going to be wrought
 earth; but do not come any more to me
 you hear further from your sister in time

'RACHAEL CULLEN

Wildgoose could not recollect any

* A real fact.

Mr. Wealey's or Mr. Whitfield's Journals of their having received money for their private occasions; as he was conscious, however, that his intentions were charitable, he did not refuse so seasonable a supply. He therefore returned his compliments to Mrs. Cullpepper, with thanks for the contents of her packet; but was less pleased with the present which he had received, than shocked with the hint that accompanied it, not to repeat his visits to Mrs. Cullpepper.

Wildgoose was now come out into the passage, and was observing to Tugwell, that the Spirit testified he should do great things in Bristol; and that he had a call to tarry in that city many days. To which Tugwell seemed to have no manner of objection.

But, while they were yet speaking, another ill-looking Irish sailor, with one eye, and several scars on his cheek, came to consult Wildgoose. He said, he had been the vilest of sinners (to which confession his appearance bore sufficient testimony); that he had been guilty of every kind of uncleanness; nay, that, when on ship-board, he had an intrigue with a cat.—'Ay,' says Tugwell, 'and she has left some tokens of her kindness upon thy cheeks.'—'But,' says the sailor, 'notwithstanding my sins are so numerous, I am so far from any sorrow or contrition, that my greatest affliction is the being violently addicted to laughing, which, I am afraid, is a token of reprobation. Now, I should be glad to know, whether laughing be any sin or not; for I have heard, that Adam never laughed before the fall.'

Wildgoose stared with astonishment at this strange penitent: but Tugwell, who was impatient to get to breakfast, used this gentleman with less politeness. 'Come, come, friend,' says he, 'this is no time for laughing; we have more serious matters upon our hands; you had better be going about your business.' He then thrust him towards the door. Upon which the sailor gave the signal with a boatswain's whistle,

and in rushed four or five stout fellows whom was the man that had escaped from gaol. He immediately thrust a handkerchief into Tugwell's mouth; pulled his long wig over his head, and twisted the wallet which hung over his shoulder round his neck; and muffled him up in a blanket, so that he could not make any sort of noise. Some of the rest secured Wildgoose, who refused to interrupt them; and led them to a covered boat, which lay ready on the river. They rowed away immediately for Kingsland. When they arrived, they put the prisoners aboard a large ship, which was riding at anchor, and which set sail the moment they were ready.

CHAP. XIII.

Event of their Voyage.

WILDGOOSE was so well prepared for the various dispensations of Providence, that he appeared quite calm upon the occasion. He let the sailors dispose of him as they pleased. Tugwell, being less passive, struggled, and was laid about him as well as the others. Which refractory behaviour, he got three or four good knocks on the pate; but as soon as he was allowed to the use of his tongue, he expressed his grief and rage in a most vociferous manner. Sometimes he lamented the forlorn condition of his poor wife Dorothy; then fell foul upon himself, for seducing him from home; and then upon himself, for leaving his cobbler's stall in the chimney-corner, to go rambling about the world. In short, though Jerry had read books of travels with so much pleasure, and often wished to become the adventurer in his voyages as he perceived his neighbours to be; yet he found, in fact, that sailors, upon this occasion, not so agreeable as he expected.

Wildgoose endeavoured to comfort his fellow-sufferer, and desired him to trust to Providence, who would bring them, he said, to the haven where they should be: and, notwithstanding Wildgoose so lately felt a call to remain in Bristol, yet he was now convinced, that he was chosen for some more important service, and was to 'preach the Gospel in other cities also*.'

Whilst they were thus engaged in lamentations on one side, and consolations on the other, the ship was falling gently down the channel; when who should come into the cabin, where the two pilgrims were stowed, but their old acquaintance Captain Gordon? The Captain started back; and affecting some little surprise, 'Ha!' cries he, 'what Mr. Wildgoose! what, was it for this, then, that our friend Cullpepper sent my rascals a guinea to drink this morning? I was surprised at his generosity. Well, sir, he has played you a comical trick; for I am going a pretty long voyage.'—Wildgoose, after expressing his surprise, answered, that he did not know how he had offended the alderman: 'but, however,' continues he, 'I am convinced, that Providence has some important end to serve by this dispensation, to whatever part of the world I shall be transported.' 'Why, sir,' says the captain, 'I am bound for North America, and am to join the fleet in the gulf of St. Lawrence. But, as I am to touch at Cork or Kinsale, to lay in more provisions, if you choose it, I can set you on shore in that part of Ireland.' Wildgoose thanked the captain for his civility, not suspecting that this had been a scheme concerted between him and the alderman; the captain being jealous of him, as a rival in Mrs. Cullpepper's good graces; and the alderman being suspicious, that his wife might supply him with that money which he had refused him.

When Tugwell heard of being set on shore in Ire-

land, he renewed his lamentations, and of having his throat cut by *Papishes* and and, if they should be carried into America not doubt, he said, but they should be some desolate island, as Robinson Crusoe amongst the wild Indians; and, perhaps, alive, and have their bones picked by *hann* *scavengers* (so Jerry called the cannibals) as he feared his poor son Joseph was. He bid him not be afraid, for that they should be used ill in any respect. He advised them, to come out of their cabin, and take a deck; where, the weather being fine, the vessel now in the midst of the Channel between the two opposite coasts, they had a pleasant voyage for some hours.

Towards the evening, being got near the Channel, the afternoon having been hot, some black clouds began to rise to the south-east, and a most violent thunder-storm ensued, which lasted for several hours. who delight in descriptions of this kind, I shall only observe, that after being directed in their course, and tossed about a good night, they found themselves, at break of day, on the Glamorganshire coast; and found it as their tackling had suffered a little, to anchor in the Bay of Cardiff, where the captain, having carried the jest far enough, gave his friend leave to be set on shore; when he heard they were on the coast Wildgoose gladly accepted of. After giving the word of exhortation, therefore, Wildgoose, on his leave of Captain Gordon, thanked him for bringing them to the haven where he wished, and he and his fellow-traveller were safely so

BOOK VIII.

CHAP. I.

The two Pilgrims arrive at Cardiff.

MR. Wildgoose now thought himself a second St. Paul: and that, in the late storm, God had given the lives of all those that sailed with him to the force of his prayers, though every common sailor knew there had been no real danger.

As for Tugwell, he was so sick at the coming on of the storm, that he had not been very attentive to what had passed, and was so rejoiced at reaching land again, that he dropped all resentment against the authors of this calamity. He had thrown off his great wig; but, grasping his oaken staff, and securing his wallet, he sprang eagerly upon the shore, without looking behind him: and desirous as he had formerly been of travelling, made a solemn vow, never to forsake the terra firma again as long as he lived.

The place where they landed was about three miles from Cardiff; and, it being early in the morning, and no living creature to be seen, Tugwell began again to wish himself at home, in his own chimney-corner, with a mess of onion-pottage, or a dish of Madam Wildgoose's pot-liquor, for his breakfast; for, having eaten nothing the whole preceding day

but a sea-biscuit, he began to complain and fatigue. By good luck, however, upon opening his wallet, he found a couple of pieces of mutton-pie, which he had laid out : he prevailed upon his master, therefore, without much difficulty, to sit down at the rock, and partake with him of what he had evidently laid in.

But, during their short repast, Wildgoose began to blame himself, for having lived too luxuriously at Bristol, observing, that regular dinners and dissipation were by no means expedient for those called to preach the Gospel.—‘Odzooks!’ he said well; ‘why, I did not see but Mr. White and other good Christians, eat and drank as much as I, and much good may it do them! I wish every one have a belly-full. To be sure, Cullpepper keeps a good house, and gave me a good meal, and money besides for the same.’

Wildgoose, upon hearing that Mrs. Cullpepper’s generosity had extended to his companion, began to condemn himself for discovering his necessity to his alderman, and began to suspect that some of this kind (for he had no idea of any other) might be the cause of his getting them kidnapped and sent on ship-board. He comforted himself, however, with the uprightness of his intentions, and with the conviction that the money would be used in a good cause; and that he should make more use of the unrighteous mammon than they did, as it properly belonged.

Though the sun was risen above the horizon, it was not yet four o’clock; and the two passengers had little rest in the night, Wildgoose leaning against the rock, and took a short nap; and, being now at ease, laid himself down on the grass, and, according to custom, snored most loudly.

Wildgoose, however, having paid a tribute to nature, and having in his sleep accomplished nothing but spiritual conquests, starts up

his fellow traveller. 'Come, Jerry,' cries he, 'this is no time for sleep; up, and be doing: the whole land of Canaan lies before us; we must subdue the idolatrous nations, the Hivites, the Perizzites, and the Jebusites. God has called us into Wales; and I make no doubt that he will send his angel before us (as he did before Mr. Whitfield*); and we shall go on from city to city, like Joshua; and the Devil's strong holds will fall down at our preaching, as the walls of Jericho did at the sound of the rams' horns†.'

Notwithstanding this spiritual rant, Tugwell grumbled at being waked so soon, and said, he did not find that conquering cities was so easy a matter. 'You know, master,' says he, 'you talked of conquering the city of Bristol; but I think they have conquered us, and have transported us into this heathenish country, without our own consent, where there is nothing to be got, as I can see, for love or money.'

The truth was, Jerry liked travelling well enough in a country where they could meet with refreshment at every ale-house; but, having been very sick in his voyage, and being a little chagrined at the desolate appearance of the sea-coast, compared with the pleasures of Alderman Cullpepper's kitchen, he could not forbear venting his spleen against Wildgoose, for seducing him so far from home.

But the same cause which damped Tugwell's spirits, roused Wildgoose's zeal. He languished for a little persecution (as Mr. Whitfield had often done); and thought things were not right, whilst they went on so smoothly at Bristol. He said, 'the primitive saints were made perfect by sufferings; and I dare say, Jerry, you yourself will be the better for this slight persecution for the Gospel's sake.'—'Yes, to be sure,' says Tugwell; 'I suppose, master, you would be glad to see me ducked in a horse-pond,

* Journal, p. 20.

† Ibid.

or tossed in a blanket, for the Gospel's sake do not see what occasion I have to run against a wall, when I can get my living by mending shoes; and I wish I were at home in my own stall, or in my chimney-corn Dorothy.'

Wildgoose said he would not prevent him from going home, if he desired it; and would give him the time which he had lost in attending to them,' continues he, 'as you have been so sensible, you can have no reason to complain, you own that Mrs. Cullpepper gave you money; and, perhaps, other good Christians have been as liberal; and much good may it do you. Mr. Wildgoose, however, said, he did not call him to an account, but only to make him wait with patience to the accidents which might befall them in the pilgrimage in which he had engaged to accompany him. 'But continues he, 'I believe we are not far from Cambridge, where we shall meet with better accommodation than what is of more consequence, with a society of good Christians, which I believe Mr. Whitfield visited there, when he visited the principality.'

Accordingly, in less than half an hour they came within sight of that handsome inn which revived Tugwell's spirits, who was as hungry as a thing so much as a cup of good ale, and a slice of toasted cheese, which, now he was in Cambridge, he hoped to have in perfection.

CHAP. II.

Adventures at the Inn in Cambridge.

THE first public-house which they came to, was one of those old, unsightly, and ruinous which, having been a well-accustomed place of resort for some time out of mind, had had different owners.

added to it by different possessors; so that it made, upon the whole, a comfortable, though very irregular appearance. The house was at present very full; yet Tugwell contrived to get a nook in the kitchen chimney, to smoke his pipe, and drink his ale (which was his principal concern); and Mr. Wildgoose had a little parlour, near the stable, for his breakfast and his meditations.

As the Cambro-Britons are a nation of gentlemen, jealous of their honour, and impatient of affronts, they are engaged in frequent litigations: and there happened at this time to be some lawyers upon a commission at that inn. Among the rest there was an eminent attorney from Bristol, who came post the day before, and whose clerk came into the kitchen, whilst Tugwell was eating a rasher of bacon, instead of toasted cheese, for his breakfast. As Jerry, by his master's order, had been slyly inquiring, whether there were any Methodists at Cardiff? the lawyer's clerk interposing, said, they had too many of them in Bristol; 'but, thank God!' says he, 'two of them were shipped off for North America yesterday morning, just as my master and I sat out.'—'For what?' says one of the company.—'Why, one of the rascals,' says the young lawyer, 'had been tampering with one of our aldermen's wives; and, by his cursed canting tricks, choused the poor alderman out of a hundred pounds, or pretty near it, to my certain knowledge.'—'What was the alderman's name, then?' says Tugwell, interrupting him, with an eager look.—'Why, Alderman Cullpepper,' says the young clerk.—'The devil is a liar, and so are you,' says Tugwell; 'for I know Alderman Cullpepper better than you do; and I came from Bristol but yesterday morning, as well as you.'—'You know Alderman Cullpepper!' returns the lawyer.—'What, thou hast been carried before him for a petty-larceny, I suppose.'—'I do not care a t-d for your pretty lasses,' says Tugwell; 'but I know that what you say is a cursed lie.'—'Is it?' says the lawyer; 'I had

it from his own servant: and I will pull the nose, if thou givest me the lie again,' says one of them pretended to be a man of fortune, but wanted to borrow money of the alderman: the other was a broken cobbler.—'How know I was a broken cobbler?' quoth Tugwell. 'I was a cobbler, thank God, I never was but I will be hang'd,' cries the lawyer, staring at him. 'if thou art not one of them; I have seen many in Bristol: and the alderman's servant told me of them was a damned guttling fellow; he caught him in an intrigue with a pigeon-pie through the pantry door, one morning before dinner, when he had ravished above a dozen bottles of stout in less than a week's time.'—'I *trigue* with a pie!' says Jerry: 'it was nothing but a pie-crust that the cook gave me, and a little stout to stay my stomach, gentlefolks dine so plain.' 'What, must not a man, that preaches the Gospel, eat and drink as well as other folks?'—'That is the Gospel!' says the clerk; 'thou art not to sweep chimneys, or black shoes, than to preach the Gospel.'—As Jerry was going to retort with vehemence, this dispute might probably have ended to an assault and battery, if the young man had not been called away by his master: Wildgoose, having now dispatched his breakfast, summoned Tugwell into his little parlour to know what intelligence he had got about the religious society at Cardiff. Jerry related to him with some indignation, the report which the lawyer had brought from Bristol; but Wildgoose was less surprised at the exaggerations of vulgar tale than shocked at the scandal which he and Tugwell had given, by accepting of Mrs. Pepper's favours: and again expressing his surprise that Tugwell might have tasted more largess than he cared to own, Tugwell would have sworn the devil might fetch him, if he had had above a guinea or *such* a matter, of any body's money.

he came from home. Wildgoose reproved him for his passionate exclamation; but his manner of expressing himself, and his being so touchy upon the occasion, only confirmed Wildgoose in his suspicions.

CHAP. III.

Wildgoose holds forth to a Welsh Audience.

WHILST the two pilgrims were debating what course to take, as people at an inn want to get rid of guests when nothing is going forwards for the good of the house, the drawer, or rather the tapster, came into the room to know whether the gentleman called. Wildgoose desired to pay for what they had had; and, whilst he was doing that, inquired of the waiter, whether there were any Methodists, as they called them, in the town.—‘Yes, I believe there are,’ says he, ‘more than are welcome: and we have got the famous preacher Howel Harris in town at this time.’—‘Pray who is he?’ says Wildgoose.—‘Why, he is a young fellow,’ replies the waiter, ‘that goes all over the country to revels and fairs, and preaches two or three times a day. He does a great deal of mischief amongst the country people; but I hope somebody or other will beat his brains out one of these days.’

‘What, I suppose, he spoils your trade, and would not have people get drunk, nor spend their time and money in wicked and idle diversions?’—‘I do not know,’ says the tapster; ‘I have nothing to say against the young fellow; I never saw any harm by him, not I: if you have a mind to hear him, I believe he preaches again to-night; and he lodges at a widow woman’s, not far from our house.’

As Wildgoose had heard Mr. Whitfield make honourable mention of brother Howel Harris, he desired the tapster to give them directions, and went

immediately and found him out. As so met, like true free-masons, they discovered other's occupations, almost by instinct; by an apostolic phrase, Wildgoose gave Howel hand of fellowship.

When Howel Harris discovered Wildgoose's inclination to harangue publicly, and that he had already been employed by Mr. Whitfield, he went to procure the town-hall for him that afternoon; where, by trumpeting the fame of the preacher, he assembled above four hundred people. Wildgoose held forth from the judge's bench, where he took occasion, without judge's leave, to arraign and condemn the whole race of mankind. Many were very attentive; but some were not. Some jolly fellows, who had been drinking, one of whom kept a pack of hounds in the neighbourhood, having had intelligence of Wildgoose's intention by the drawer, got a dead fox, and carried him round the town-hall, and laid on the scent. The music of the hounds, and the shouting of the sportsmen, was so loud and vocal, that it almost drowned the voice of the orator. The cheerfulness of the sound had such a magnetic effect upon the minds of many of the Cambridge men, that they ran out to join them: nay, Tugwell, in the midst of the preachment, could hardly be kept from giving them a tallio! but the recollection of the jeopardy he had been in, when he was taken for a jack-ass for a stag, checked his spirit, and he continued him from deserting his station near the pulpit, and joining the cry.

The fox-hunters, however, were tired of the preacher, who harangued for above an hour to a very attentive audience; and, what is more, that part of the congregation seemed more weary and bestowed the most hearty benediction upon the preacher, who did not understand a word of English. This, however, we ought not to ascribe to affectation, but to the vehemence

parent sincerity of the orator, and the mechanical and infectious operation of an enthusiastic energy.

It was towards evening before they dismissed the assembly, and Wildgoose, having been disturbed by the storm the preceding night, invited Howel Harris to sit an hour with him at his inn, where they settled their plan for the next morning; and the two pilgrims retired early to their repose, highly satisfied with the adventures of the day; which Wildgoose said (in the style of the Journals), was a day of fat things; to which Tugwell (applying it in a literal sense to his rashers of bacon and Welsh ale) heartily assented.

CHAP. IV.

An unlucky Mistake.

THE house being very full, as was observed, our adventurers, being only foot-passengers, met with but scurvy lodgings. There was a room up five or six stairs, near the stable, with two miserable beds in it; in one of which the hostler usually lay; and the other was reserved for the drawer or tapster, or any of the other servants who might happen to be turned out of their own beds upon any extraordinary conflux of company, which was so much the present case, that the hostler himself was turned out by Mr. Wildgoose, and forced to lie in the hay-loft; and Tugwell took up the other bed contiguous to his master.

The two travellers were but just got into their first sleep, when Nan the cook, who happened to have a nocturnal intrigue with the hostler, slipped up to Wildgoose's bed-side, and calling the hostler two or three times in a low voice, disturbed Wildgoose, who began to mutter some rapturous ejaculation in his sleep, which Nan mistaking for the amorous expostulation of an impatient lover, began

to disrobe herself with great expedition. ill-luck would have it, one of the waiters driven from his bed to make room for the clerk, came into the room with a candle, covered poor cooky half undressed. A handsome, plump girl, of about twenty, from the constant heat and unctuous smoke of the kitchen, her complexion had more of the bronze of an Italian peasant, than the paleness of a northern beauty. However, she was enough to the gross appetite of an honest man, the waiter imagined, to that of a modest man. Wildgoose, being now awaked (notwithstanding the surprise which he expressed at seeing a woman at his bed-side, and the angry rebuke which he made use of for this intrusion), the waiter conjectured by no means favourable to himself. Poor Nan, pretending some mistake, came in her loose robes, and hurried down stairs as fast as she could, and the waiter with her. At the bottom of the stairs they met the hostler, who, thinking that somebody go up into his usual apartment, had made the mistake. The waiter told him, that he had caught Nan in bed with the Methodist, which, though he did not entirely believe, yet far roused his jealousy, that he heartily commended the waiter in publishing the story the next morning.

CHAP. V.

An Apparition.

TUGWELL, being thoroughly fatigued by the well steeped in Welsh ale, never was disturbed by the above transaction; but, about one o'clock, the whole house was quiet, and he had satisfied the importunate demands of nature, when he was disturbed by something at the feet of his

opening his eyes, he discovered by the twilight a most diabolical figure standing upright before him. It was about five feet high, of a grim aspect, with eyes that glared like fire, a long beard, and a monstrous pair of horns. 'In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost,' cries Tugwell, 'what art thou?'—The spectre made no other answer, but in a hollow tone cried 'where, where.' Jerry, who made no doubt but it was the Devil, and charitably supposing that his business was with the gentlemen of the law, replied, that if he wanted the lawyers, they lay in the best bed-chambers.—The apparition, as if he wanted no other intelligence, took his cloven feet immediately off the bed, and, like the Devil upon Two Sticks, went stamping down stairs again, and disappeared.—Tugwell, however, awaked his companion in a great fright. 'Master Wildgoose! Master Wildgoose!' says he; 'for God's sake awake: Lord have mercy upon us!' says he; 'the house is haunted; the Devil has just appeared to me, and is this moment gone down stairs.'—Wildgoose, though in his discourses he frequently talked of the Devil, and the power of Satan, yet did not really believe his visible appearance to mankind. He took this opportunity, however, of reminding Jerry, how free he had made with the Devil's name about so trifling an affair as his receiving money upon the road!—'Lord have mercy upon us!' says Tugwell; 'to be sure, that is the reason of his appearance. Talk of the Devil, and he will appear. I wished the Devil might fetch me if I had taken above half a guinea since we came from home; and to be sure, I have received three times as much from different people. But God forgive me, and defend me from the power of Satan, who is the father of lies.'

Though Wildgoose did not trouble himself about Jerry's perquisites, he was sorry to find, that after so much good instruction, he had made no greater progress towards perfection. He desired him, however, to take another nap, for that the apparition

was only a dream, or a phantem of his imagination.—‘The *fancy* of a *magic-lantern*!’ says Jerry; ‘no, no; I have seen a *magic-lantern* at E’abam fair. It was no *magic-lantern*,’ says Tugwell; ‘for I felt him as well as saw him. He patted my legs with his cloven feet; and he grew taller and taller, as I looked at him, till his head reached the ceiling; and I heard him walk down stairs: and, I am sure the house is haunted by evil spirits; and I am for leaving this place as soon as it is day-light.’

Mr. Wildgoose, who had been haunted by the *fiend* (in the shape of a fat cook), as Tugwell had by the *spirit* (in the shape of a devil as he thought), and not knowing what use the drawer might make of such an incident; being also impatient to get back to Gloucester, for reasons which the reader may probably guess at, took Jerry’s hint, and promised to set out by five o’clock, but desired Tugwell to compose himself till that time, which Jerry promised to do; and Mr. Wildgoose, being still much fatigued, took another nap.

Tugwell, however, could not sleep soundly; but, being waked again by the clock’s striking four, and still haunted by the terrors of his fancy, he calls out again to his fellow-traveller, ‘Master Wildgoose! Master Wildgoose!’ says he.—‘What is the matter now?’ says Wildgoose.—‘O, nothing,’ says Jerry; ‘I had only a mind to let you know, that you have but an hour longer to sleep.’—‘Pugh!’ says Wildgoose; ‘but you need not have waked me to tell me so.’

The sun, however, began now to dart his first rays through the lattice, and discovered the ballads on the walls of their bed-chamber. People also began to move about the inn. Wildgoose, therefore, and his friend Tugwell, thought it best to quit their beds, and decamp before the family were all stirring. Jerry, seeing his master kneel down to his devotion, just cast up a short ejaculation; but thought it more to his purpose to examine the state of his wallet.

which being pretty well exhausted, he resolved to replenish it with what he could get before they set out.

As they came down into the stable-yard, a great shaggy be-goat, drawn by the smell of Jerry's wallet, came running towards them, which Mr. Wildgoose espying, immediately observed to his friend, that was the ghost which had appeared to him in the night,—Tugwell said, the apparition had horns and a beard, like the goat; but that he was as tall as the house, and walked upright upon two legs; and he was sure it could be nothing but the Devil himself. Wildgoose did not stay to convince him; but, meeting with the tapster, who had waited on them the preceding night, paid him for what they had had; yet not before Tugwell had drunk a pot of ale, and furnished his wallet with some provision for their journey.

CHAP. VI.

Reception by the Parson of Newport.

THOUGH Wildgoose was not very solicitous about the ludicrous turn which the servants at the inn might give to his adventure with the fat cook; yet, as he had promised Howel Harris to hold forth again that day at Cardiff, and was unwilling to leave room for any suspicion in the mind of his friend, he thought it proper to call upon him at his lodgings; and, though it was not yet five o'clock, he found him already up, and at his meditations.

As people who are good themselves are not apt to suspect ill of others, Mr. Wildgoose found no difficulty in convincing his brother Howel of his innocence. He would have persuaded Wildgoose, however, not to quit Cardiff so abruptly; but when he found him determined, he immediately took his staff, and set out with the two pilgrims towards

Newport, a considerable town on the great road; where he promised to introduce Mr. Wildgoose to the parson of the parish, who, he said, was a friend to their cause, and had lent Mr. Whitfield his pulpit, when he lately visited the principality of Wales.

They arrived at Newport before ten o'clock, and accordingly waited upon the doctor, who received them in a polite manner, and told them, as he was persuaded of Mr. Whitfield's good intentions, and knew also how fond people are of a new preacher, and what an impression that very circumstance often made upon careless Christians, he had indulged his parishioners, for once, in hearing so famous a man; but that, in general, he did not at all approve of such irregular proceedings.

'I have already,' continued the doctor, 'found the ill effects of my complaisance to Mr. Whitfield. My own people, who are very well disposed, and who were before entirely satisfied with my plain doctrine, now, forsooth, give out, that I do not preach the Gospel, because I do not always harp upon the same string, of the new birth, faith without works, and the like. They also expect me to have private meetings two or three nights in the week, and compliment them with private expositions of Scripture, extempore prayer, psalm-singing, and what not; though I really believe, if I were to give them the very same sermons in a private room, lighted up with candles like a play-house, the very novelty of the thing would content them for a while, as well as the best of your itinerant preachers.'

Though the doctor was not disposed to enter into the views of our spiritual adventurers; yet, as he kept a hospitable house, he entertained them with a good breakfast of coffee and hot rolls; after which Mr. Wildgoose and Howell Harris parting with each other, the latter returned to Cardiff, and Wildgoose, with his fellow-traveller, pursued their journey to Gloucester.

CHAP. VII.

An agreeable Solitude. A Holy Family, in the Flemish Style.

THOUGH Mr. Wildgoose's principal view was to make the best of his way into the North, agreeably to Mr. Whitfield's destination; yet his more immediate object was, to reach Gloucester as soon as possible, both to confirm the distressed brethren there, and perhaps, in a subordinate degree, in hopes of another interview with Miss Townsend before she left that place, as she daily expected to do. However, as both Mr. Whitfield in his Journals, and also Howel Harris, had represented the inhabitants of Wales as sweetly prepared to receive the Gospel (going frequently twenty miles to hear a sermon); and as Howel had also informed him, that there was a considerable society established at Monmouth, and had given him a letter to a substantial tradesman, who was the chief ruler of the synagogue there; for these reasons Mr. Wildgoose determined to take his route by the way of Monmouth.

Though Monmouthshire is now in some respects an English county, and is not so mountainous as many parts of Wales; yet, to those whose travels have never extended farther than Hammersmith or Brentford, or a few miles round the metropolis, the roads in this county would not appear quite so level as a Kidderminster carpet.

Accordingly the two pilgrims, after two hours travelling, had now just surmounted a Monmouthshire mole-hill, and were come down into a romantic valley, on the banks of the Uske, the coolness of which, as the sun was near its meridian, was extremely refreshing. After winding along the river's side for about half a mile, they came in sight of a pleasant village, at the foot of another hill, co-

vered with hanging woods, which formed a beautiful amphitheatre, in the centre of which the parish church, with its little spire, rose amongst some old pine-trees; and the ruins of a monastery, near which the river formed a natural cascade, showed that the place had formerly been dedicated to devotion and solitude. Wildgoose could not but admire the sequestered situation, and observed, that if a true primitive spirit reigned amongst these people, they must be the happiest of mortals.

The first cottage they came to was a tolerably neat one, and appeared the constant residence of peace and tranquillity. A little wicket, painted white, led through a small court to the house, which was covered with honey-suckles and sweetbriar: the windows were glazed; and the chimney rose, with a truly ancient British magnificence, two feet above the thatch.

As the road divided at the end of the village, Tugwell marched boldly up to the door, to inquire the way. On so near an approach, however, they found, that peace does not always reside in a cottage; for their ears were saluted with the confused noise and squalling of children; and a female voice, with a Welsh accent (which is always expressive of anger), answered Jerry, and bid him go about his business; that there was nothing for him; and that they had beggars enough in their own parish.—Jerry replied, that they did not come to beg, but to inquire the road to Monmouth.

A little curled-headed boy, with shoes and stockings on, now opened the door, when they heard the foresaid female exclaiming, 'Why do not you make haste and scrape the bacon? I wish those beans were all in the fire.' Then seeing Jerry's wallet on his shoulder, she cries out, that they never bought any thing of pedlars; that her own father, who was a gentleman born, kept a creditable shop at Newport; and she would not encourage people who travelled about to the prejudice of the fair trader.

During this angry exclamation, Tugwell and Wildgoose had a full view into the kitchen; where, besides the boy that opened the door, they saw four or five more, and the poor woman far advanced in her pregnancy. The master of the house, who was no other than the vicar of the parish, was sitting down in his band and night-gown; but so far from being idle, that his eyes, his hands, and his feet, every limb of his body, and every faculty of his soul, were fully employed; for he was reading a folio that lay on the table to the right; was hearing his little boy read, who stood by him on the left; he was rocking the cradle with his foot, and was paring turnips.

As soon as he could disengage his attention from this variety of employments, he rose up, and with a stern air, asked the travellers what they wanted. Wildgoose repeated Tugwell's question, and desired to know which was the road to Monmouth. The vicar told them they were come near a mile out of their way; but that, with proper directions, they might easily recover the right road.

Observing Wildgoose, however, upon a nearer view, not to have the appearance of a common tramp, he asked them if they would sit down at the door, and refresh themselves a little in the heat of the day? 'I cannot desire you to walk into the house,' says the vicar; 'for, amongst the other comforts of matrimony, I have that of sitting my whole life in a wet room. My wife, as you may perceive, is a very good housewife; but, unfortunately for me, she has taken it into her head, that a wet house and a clean house are the same thing: so that having only one room to sit in, and that being washed every morning, it is consequently as you now see it all the year round.

Mr. Wildgoose said he was sorry to have given him the trouble of this apology, as he could not accept of his invitation. Tugwell, however, who seldom slighted an offer of this kind, said he would be obliged to the gentleman for a draught of small-

beer. The vicar, therefore, himself took a cup, stepped to the barrel, which stood in a little shed, or *enclosed* pent-house, and brought Jerry, in a literal sense, some small-beer, the refreshing liquor which he asked for.

CHAP. VIII.

Ecclesiastical Pride in the Diocese of Landaff.

WHILST Tugwell was regaling himself with the foresaid potation, Wildgoose repared himself upon the bench at the door; and, pointing to the ruins of the monastery, observed to the vicar by way of chit-chat, that there had been a religious house in his parish. 'Yes,' says the vicar, 'there has been a religious house in the parish, I believe; but I am sorry to say it, it was long before my time; for I am afraid, at present, we have not one truly religious house in the parish.'—'God forbid!' says Wildgoose; 'for I dare say, sir, you do your duty amongst them.'—'Why,' says the vicar, 'I hope I do my duty as well as the generality of my brethren; but am afraid, from particular circumstances, it is not in my power to do much good in my parish.'—'How so, sir?' replies Wildgoose.—'You know, sir,' replies the vicar, 'that at the reformation, in Henry the Eighth's time, when the revenues of these religious houses, by the act of dissolution, were granted to the crown, how slender a reserve was made in general for serving the parish churches. Now, you must observe, sir, that after spending seven years in the university, and taking a master of arts' degree, I am possessed of a little rectory of about thirty pounds a year, and of this vicarage, which, if I could make the most of it, might bring me in near twenty more: now each of these preferments these poor people consider as a noble benefit; and, though you see, sir, in what way I live, yet because

I am possessed of half a dozen spoons and a silver tankard, they envy me, as living in princely state, and lording it over God's heritage; and, what is worse, as my whole income in this parish arises from the small tithes, because I cannot afford to let them cheat me out of half my dues, they represent me as carnal and worldly-minded, and as one who regards nothing but the good things of this life, and who is always making disturbances in the parish: and this prejudice against me prevents my doing that good amongst them which I sincerely wish to do. One man has left his church, and walks three miles to a Methodist meeting, because I took one pig out of seven, as the law directs; another has complained to the bishop of my extortion, because I would not take three shillings and sixpence in lieu of tithes, for a large orchard, as my predecessor had done. In short, sir, here are two or three Dissenters in the parish, who give out that all tithes are remnants of popery, and would have the clergy consider meat and drink as types and shadows, which ought to have been abolished with the Levitical law.'

'Well, sir, says Wildgoose, 'I cannot but think the situation of a poor vicar particularly disagreeable, and that of the clergy in general very much so, in a temporal view: and, since "all malice (as a polite writer observes) arises from an opposition of interests," I think it is pity, even upon that account, that things could not be put upon some different footing between the pastors and their flocks.'—'Why,' says the vicar, 'if it could be done without too great a confusion of property, I am sure I should have no objection to it: and I have often thought, as things now are, to prevent that odium which every incumbent must bring upon himself, who is under a necessity of disputing with his parish the rights of the church, a method might be contrived to throw the burden upon the church itself, instead of any particular incumbent.'—'As how?' says Wild-

goose.—‘Why,’ says the vicar, ‘that the bishop should be empowered, by a fund levied in some manner on the clergy of the diocese (in proportion to their income), to defend the rights of any particular parish; which, by reference to some neighbouring gentleman, or other lenient methods, I should think might generally be done without much expense, and without involving a poor, miserable incumbent in continual squabbles with his parish, and preventing him from doing that good which probably he might otherwise do. But,’ continued the vicar, ‘there is no perfection to be hoped for in any human institutions; and, perhaps, an attempt to remedy the present might be attended with still greater inconveniences.’

‘I think,’ says Wildgoose, ‘there can be no greater misfortune than a misunderstanding between a minister and his congregation, as it prevents all probability of the people’s receiving any spiritual improvement, if the clergy were to take ten times the pains which they generally do.’

‘But pray, sir,’ continues Wildgoose, ‘where is that Methodist meeting which you mentioned? Is it in our road to Monmouth?’ This inquiry confirmed the vicar in what he had before suspected from Wildgoose’s conversation, that he was a favourer at least of the Methodists. He told him, therefore, that if he wanted information of that kind, any of his parishioners would give him ample satisfaction, and would, upon occasion, leave the most necessary business, and walk twenty miles, to hear the extempore effusions of an illiterate mechanic.

CHAP. IX.

Collects an Audience.

TUGWELL had by this time dispatched his small-beer, with a piece of bread and cheese, and a pint of ale into the bargain; for the vicar's wife having, through her mistake, treated him at first with undeserved asperity, was willing to atone for her rudeness by a superfluous civility, especially as, during her husband's conference with Mr. Wildgoose, Jerry had supplied his place, in rocking the cradle, paring turnips, and blowing the fire.

He was now, however, forced to leave the smell of the pot, being summoned to attend his master, and proceed on their journey. In return for the vicar's civility, Mr. Wildgoose took the liberty to exhort him, to endeavour the regaining his people's good will, by some little popular acts of beneficence, by relieving the distressed, giving physic to the sick, or where he was obliged to exact his Easter groats from any very poor families, to give them a sixpenny loaf in the place of it; and the like innocent stratagems: 'but above all, sir,' adds Wildgoose, 'if the poor people had the true Gospel earnestly and affectionately inculcated into them, I am convinced all these worldly considerations would entirely vanish, and you would dwell together in unity and love.' The vicar thanked Wildgoose for his good advice, but said, he had already used his utmost endeavours to regain the good will of his parishioners, but was afraid nothing would succeed with people, who to save a groat would resign their eternal salvation. The vicar and the travellers then parted, with mutual good wishes.

When the two pilgrims came towards the end of the village, they observed an old tailor sitting on his board, with spectacles on his nose, and with

more devotion than harmony quavering one of Mr. Wesley's hymns. This was hint sufficient for Wildgoose to make further inquiry about the society of Methodists, which the vicar had mentioned. The tailor told them there was a weekly meeting at a village about three miles farther; but that this was not the night on which the preacher came. Tagwell soon let him know, that his master could supply that defect; and that, if it lay in their road to Monmouth, he would give them a word of exhortation that evening. Upon this the old tailor leaped nimbly off his board, and leaving a suit of clothes which he had promised to finish that evening, said he would accompany them if it were as far again, and immediately ran and communicated this intelligence to a blacksmith, his next neighbour, who leaves the farmer's horses half shod, and with like speed acquaints the farmer's wife, who was a zealous disciple of theirs. She, slipping on her shoes and stockings, leaves her cows un milked, and her child dangerously ill in the cradle; and, with half a dozen more, who, upon spreading the alarm, had left their several employments, joined the devout cavalcade*.

After many questions, who the gentleman was, and whence he came, they set forwards, and now marched cheerfully along the valley; Wildgoose making inquiry into the state of their souls, and Tagwell entertaining them with some account of their adventures, and what he called persecutions, which they had undergone since they entered upon their ministry.

The village whither they were bound, and where they soon arrived, was a considerable thoroughfare to Monmouth, and a populous place. The arrival of a new preacher was soon spread about the neigh-

* Such was the active seal of the last century:

'The oyster-woman lock'd her fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry, No bishop!'

HUD.

bourhood ; and there assembled, in half an hour's time, above two hundred people. When Wildgoose (being always desirous of attacking the Devil in his strong holds), having first refreshed himself with what the house afforded, held forth at the door of a little inn, being mounted on a horse-block, under a shady elm, which had long been sacred to rustic jollity and tipping, and thoroughly perfumed with the incense of ale and tobacco.

CHAR. X.

Miracles and slight Persecutions.

AS soon as Mr. Wildgoose began to harangue from the horse-block, some servants belonging to the squire of the village, who was a very orthodox man, and no friend to these superfluous acts of piety, began to make some disturbance, and to beat a drum, that formerly belonged to the militia ; which at first a little embarrassed the orator : but he appearing much in earnest, and a majority of the company being more inclined to be attentive, they soon silenced these scoffers, and Wildgoose proceeded in his harangue.

A considerable part of the congregation were seated on an orchard wall, which faced the public-house, and, whilst Wildgoose was declaiming with great vehemence to an attentive audience, in praise of humility and self-denial, and had just assured them, that he who humbled himself should be exalted, the whole wall on which they sat, being built of loose stones, fell flat to the ground, not one of them crying out, or altering his posture ; nor was there the least interruption, either in the vehemence of the orator, or in the attention of the audience*.

But their tranquillity was soon after disturbed by

* Mr. Wesley's Journal, 1740.

a phenomenon of another kind. A poor fellow of a neighbouring hamlet, who used to be always quarrelling with his neighbours, but who had been greatly affected by hearing Mr. Wesley preach two or three times, came galloping through the street upon a little poney, about the size of a jack-ass, hallooing and shouting, and driving men, women, pigs, and children, before him. He was without a hat, with his long red hair hanging about his ears; and, staring wildly, he rides up to Wildgoose, crying out, 'Got bless you! Master Wesley; hur is convinced of sin; and Got has given hur revelations, and visions, and prophecies; and has foretold that hur shall be a king, and tread all hur enemies under hur feet*.'

As the preaching was interrupted by this poor man, some of the company told Wildgoose, that he had been almost mad ever since he had heard Mr. Wesley preach. 'Mad!' quoth Wildgoose, 'I wish all that hear me this day were not only almost, but altogether as mad as this poor countryman. No,' says he, 'these are the true symptoms of the new birth; and he only wants the obstetric hand of some spiritual physician, to relieve him from his pangs, from these struggles between the flesh and the spirit.' He then desired those who were strong in faith to wrestle in prayer for the poor enthusiast; but he left them to wrestle by themselves: and, without waiting for the event of their application, galloped off again upon his Welsh tit, hallooing and whooping, and as frantic as before.

The preaching being ended, Tugwell, who had been vastly taken with the singing of hymns, which he had heard at Bristol, thought he might venture, in a country place, to exhibit a specimen of his own talent at psalmody, and give out the psalm; though Jerry's voice was as unharmonious as the falling of a fire-shovel upon a marble slab. Both his music

* Mr. Wesley's Journal, 1740.

and appearance, therefore, were so far from any thing of devotion or solemnity, that the 'squire's servants, who had been awed to silence by the vehemence of Wildgoose's eloquence, could now hold out no longer : but one of them began again to beat on the drum, and another discharged two or three addled eggs, which he had brought for the purpose, at Tugwell's head, one of which flying directly into the aperture of Jerry's extended jaws, the unsavoury odour of the rotten eggs, and Jerry's resentment of the indignity offered to a man of his fancied importance, threw the whole congregation into confusion, and soon after dispersed the assembly.

Wildgoose now began to reflect upon the escape his audience had had from the tumbling wall, and to bless God for what he fancied so miraculous an attestation to the truth of his mission. But the farmer who owned the orchard, considered the affair in a different light ; and, being no friend to the cause, insisted upon an indemnification ; and made poor Wildgoose pay five shillings and sixpence for dilapidations.

As the evening now came on, and the two pilgrims were much fatigued with their early rising and long walk, they thought it best to set up their staff at the public-house where they had preached. Tugwell, indeed, complained likewise of his having been pelted with addled eggs. But his master exhorted him, to count it all joy that he met with these divers temptations. ' Yes ! great joy, indeed,' quoth Jerry, in a pettish mood, ' to have rotten eggs in one's mouth, besides spoiling one's clothes, which I shall not get sweet again this half year.' Tugwell, however, having got a rasher of bacon with his eggs, and smoked his pipe, was tolerably well pacified ; whilst Wildgoose went about giving spiritual advice to different parts of the family ; and then the two friends retired to their repose,

CHAP. XI.

Reception at Monmouth.

THE sun had been risen about an hour, when Wildgoose sprang from his bed, and it being likely to prove a very hot day, soon roused his fellow-traveller, and set out for Monmouth. Tugwell, however, could not leave a house of entertainment without laying in some provision for the journey of the day.

In all his travels, indeed, Jerry never wanted a substantial reason for making a good meal, and filling his belly. In the morning it was a maxim with him to make sure of a good breakfast, for fear they should not meet with a dinner. When dinner-time came, he pretended to be more hungry than ordinary that day, because they had breakfasted before their time; and at night he would observe, that his journey had got him an appetite, and he never was so hungry in his life before; though if Wildgoose had attended to his impertinence, he had probably made the like apologies every day since they came from home.

As their road lay through shady lanes or green meadows, they made pretty good speed; and without any thing worth recording, arrived at Monmouth early in the afternoon.

When Mr. Wildgoose had found out the tradesman, who was one of the fraternity, to whom Howell Harris had given him letters of recommendation, he delivered his credentials. The man, casting his eye over the letter, and finding Wildgoose's business, received him at first with some little coolness; and said, they had of late had so many strange preachers, that the credit of their society had suffered greatly by their indiscretions. But, perusing the letter more carefully, and finding that Mr. Wild-

goose was no common itinerant, but a man of some fortune, and particularly delegated by Mr. Whitfield, he altered his style, and, by way of apology for the suspicions he had expressed, related the following incident, which, he said, had lately happened in that neighbourhood.

‘A genteel young man,’ says he, ‘came down from London, who pretended to have been a preacher at one of Mr. Wesley’s societies. He preached frequently at Monmouth, and was well received in a gentleman’s family in the neighbourhood, who were religiously disposed. The gentleman had a daughter, whom he was upon the point of marrying, to great advantage, to a person of superior fortune ; and the alliance would have made two families extremely happy.

‘This itinerant, however, finding the young lady rather indifferent in her affections for this gentleman, who was, indeed, fourteen or fifteen years older than herself, persuaded her, that she could not in conscience give her hand without her heart; and that it was a kind of legal prostitution, to dispose of her person merely for the sake of a genteel settlement in the world, and the like ; especially to a man, whom he represented as no Christian, because he did not frequent their religious society.

‘In short, to prevent her yielding to the importunity of her friends, and even to the commands of her father, he persuaded the young lady to march off with him into Ireland, which was his native country, and where he had been a journeyman barber, and came to London in that capacity. But, by frequenting Mr. Wesley’s Tabernacle for a few months, he had learned a few Scripture phrases; which, by virtue of a modest assurance, he retailed to us in the country with great applause; though, it is to be feared, he had no true faith, nor, indeed, any religion at all in his heart. And this affair has brought a great scandal upon our society, and given too just occasion for our adversaries to blaspheme.

'However, sir,' continues the tradesman, 'I hope a gentleman so well recommended will contribute to retrieve our credit; and I will acquaint the brethren with your arrival, and I hope you will this evening give a word of exhortation at my house.'

Wildgoose said, he would do his best, as God should give him utterance; but would go to the inn for an hour or two, to rest and refresh himself, and about seven o'clock would meet the society.

CHAP. XII.

A Stranger introduced to our Hero.

OUR two pilgrims went to a second rate inn; where, whilst Wildgoose was eating some dinner in the parlour, Tugwell had published the good qualities and present occupation of his master (ever a pipe) in the kitchen. This my landlord had communicated to a young officer, who was quartered there, and was lounging in the bar, and whom miss host, for the good of the house, contrived, as often as he could, to introduce to his company, to make one at a bottle of wine, or a bowl of punch.

This young man, however, had reasons of a more serious nature, for wishing to converse with a man of Mr. Wildgoose's character and pretensions; and willingly consented to the landlord's proposal, of being introduced to this devout itinerant. As soon, therefore, as Wildgoose had finished his slight repast, the landlord told him, that a young officer, who was quartered there, would be glad to drink a glass of wine with him. Wildgoose replied, if the gentleman desired it, he should be very glad of his company; though he could not promise to drink much wine with him.

Accordingly there was introduced a tall, genteel young man, in his regimentals, who, throwing himself into a chair, and laying down his hat, with a

smart cockade, upon the table, unbuckled his sword-belt, and hurled his sword, with some indignation, across the room, crying out, 'Thus let the weapons of war perish!'

Wildgoose was a little dismayed at this frantic behaviour, and stared at him with silent astonishment; when the man of war, looking wildly in his face, exclaimed again, with an air of distraction, 'Zounds, sir, can you give any relief to a soul that is haunted by furies?'—'Come, sir,' says Wildgoose, 'do not despair of God's mercy, whatever your case may be: Nil desperandum, Christo duce. Never be cast down whilst you have Christ for your guide. I hope these are favourable symptoms of the new birth.'—'New birth, sir! God forbid! What! be born again? It is my misfortune that I ever was born at all.

'Why was I born with such a sense of virtue,
So great abhorrence of the smallest guilt,
And yet a slave to such impetuous passion?'

As he was thus ranting in heroics, Wildgoose endeavoured to comfort him. 'Come, sir,' says he, 'the first step to conversion is, to be convinced of sin, as I hope you are; but, that I may be able to administer a proper remedy, let me know the nature of your disease.'

'Well, sir, if you have patience to listen to a long series of irregularity and guilty pleasures, I will give the best account of myself that I can; as it is always some relief to the miserable, to lay open their griefs, where they can do it with safety, as I am convinced I may to a man of your character, though you are a stranger to me, and I have been guilty of murder; nay, parricide, I believe; adultery, and what not.'—'Well, well, so much the better,' says Wildgoose; 'the more wicked and abandoned you have been, the more likely you are to

• Phædra and Hypolitus.

Q 2

be convinced of sin. But please to favour me with the particulars of your transgression.' The stranger then began the following narration.

CHAP. XIII.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson.

'MY father,' says the captain, 'was a merchant in London, where, for some years, he carried on a considerable trade; but his health declining, and having only one hopeful son (the wretch whom you here behold), he early in life retired from business. I was bred up at Westminster; and passed through the school, I believe, with some degree of credit; and was sent to the university with the character of an excellent classic.

'My father, hearing that my parts and sprightly genius had introduced me to the best, that is, the most expensive company in the place, gave me very liberal appointments; of which I made a very ungenerous use; for, instead of improving myself in learning, or any valuable accomplishment, the only science, in which I made any progress, was that of a refined luxury and extravagance: and, in short, I was guilty of so many irregularities, that although the governors of the university were unwilling to expel me, yet they privately admonished my father to remove me from a situation, of which I was so far from making any proper use, that it must soon prove equally destructive to my health and to my fortune.

'My father, who was too fond of me, thought it prudent to appear ignorant of my bad conduct, and wrote me word, that as I had probably by this time made a tolerable proficiency in polite learning and philosophy, he was willing to finish my education by letting me make the tour of Europe.

'Accordingly, with no other governor than as

honest Swiss, who served me in the double capacity of a tutor and a valet, I set out upon my travels; to make my observations upon the laws and customs, that is, to learn the vices and follies of all the nations in Europe.

'During my stay at Paris I became intimate with an English gentleman of some distinction, who was settled with his family at R——, in Normandy, whither, in consequence of a pressing invitation, I accompanied him to spend part of the summer. As both he and his lady were fond of company, I was soon introduced to people of the best fashion, of both sexes, in that province.

'There was a young lady of great beauty, the wife of one of the members of the parliament of R——, who was the most frequently of our party. She had a gaiety in her temper, and a coquetry in her behaviour; but not more than is common in the married women of that nation.'—'Ah!' cries Wildgoose, 'I am afraid what you call by the soft names of gaiety and coquetry, are the lusts of the flesh, under a specious disguise; and that the French are an adulterous and sinful generation.'—'I am afraid they are,' says the captain; 'and yet I question whether the inhabitants of this island are in that respect much inferior to their neighbours on the continent. But to proceed in my story.

CHAP. XIV.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson continued.

'**L**ADY Ruelle (which was this lady's name) had been something particular, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me. One evening, as we were walking in the gardens of my friend's house, with a large party of polite people, we found ourselves insensibly got into a private walk, detached from the rest of the company. "Monsieur Anglois," says Lady

Ruelle, "I long to see Londres, and wish I could meet with an opportunity of going over into England."—As I thought this nothing more than unmeaning chit-chat, I imagined, the most proper answer I could make her ladyship was, that I should be very happy in showing her our metropolis; and wished I might, some time or other, have that honour. She replied, with a sigh and languishing air, "Ah! I wish, monsieur, you were sincere in those professions."—The manner in which she spoke this surprised me a little; yet, as a man of gallantry, I could not but repeat my acknowledgments of the honour she did me, and offered to conduct so fair a lady through the world, if she would permit me. She then declared, that she was serious in her intentions; but (as some company now walked towards us) said, she would explain herself more at large when she had an opportunity.

'Lady Ruelle spoke no more to me that night; but the next time we met, she took occasion to let me know, that her husband used her extremely ill; that she had taken a fancy to me the first time she saw me; and would put herself, and ten thousand pounds sterling, in money and jewels, into my hands, if I would accept of the offer.

'Though I was startled at such a proposal, it flattered my vanity so agreeably, that, without reflecting on the consequences, I affected to receive with rapture and gratitude so charming an overture.

'Not to be too minute in this detail, she had laid her plan; and was determined, I found, to make her escape from a masquerade-ball, to which we were invited, near the suburbs of R——, the next night but one; when she knew also, that her husband would be engaged the whole evening from home. I had time enough to deliberate upon the wickedness and the danger of this expedition; the injury I was going to do the gentleman her husband; and the dishonour I should bring upon my English friend, who had introduced me to them; but, fired

with the glory and gallantry of the action (as things then appeared to me), I was blind to every other consideration:

‘The next morning, therefore, I sent my trusty Swiss to Dieppe, with orders to get a vessel ready to sail at a minute’s notice.

‘On the night appointed for the masquerade, about ten o’clock, Lady Ruelle appeared, dressed like a young gentleman, in a sort of hunting suit of green and gold, and adorned with not less than five thousand pounds worth of diamonds, which she had contrived to borrow of her husband’s relations, under the pretence of this masquerade-ball.

‘My servant had got the post-chaise ready, under a mount at the corner of the garden wall; and, after supper, when the company were separated into parties, Lady Ruelle and I easily contrived to give them the slip. I let myself down, and the lady, with great courage and alacrity, threw herself into my arms. I put her immediately into the carriage, and we drove off, attended only by the postilion, and by my Swiss, armed with a carbine, with great expedition for Dieppe.

CHAP. XV.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson continued.

‘AS the distance, I believe, is not above ten leagues, or about thirty miles, we should probably have reached Dieppe without any interruption; but, upon our coming into a forest, where the road divided, our postilion drove us some miles out of the way, before he pretended to have discovered his mistake. We had just recovered our route, when we were overtaken by three men, well armed, who charged us to stop, in the king’s name. I had time to cock both my pistols; and my servant, who was a bold fellow, bid them produce their creden-

als; which he received upon the end of his carbine, but shot the poor fellow dead upon the spot: the other two, like cowards as they were, fled with great precipitation; and we proceeded, without any further molestation, to Dieppe. I there dismissed the postilion, after presenting him with the post-chaise which I had bought, for his faithful service; though it appeared afterwards that he had betrayed us,

‘ When we came to the harbour of Dieppe, we found the ship which my servant had bespoken, riding at her cable’s length, ready to sail. When we came on board, the master of the vessel demanded our passports. I produced one for myself and for my servant; but, when he found I had none for the young gentleman in green and gold, he shook his head, and refused to sail. I immediately cocked my pistol, and threatened to shoot him through the head, if he persisted in his refusal. He said, I might do as I pleased; but if he carried off that young gentleman, whom he suspected to be a person of consequence, he should be hanged the moment he returned to France. I was not yet so abandoned as to take away the life of an honest man, upon so slight a provocation. After trying him again, therefore, with a round sum of money, to no purpose, we were forced to hire another chaise, and resume our journey by land; and proceeded to Boulogne.

‘ Being come the next day within a few miles of that city, we were again overtaken by a man, whom, from his particular dress, I knew to be an emissary of the police. He made a pause, surveyed us all with an eager attention, and then made on, post-haste, towards Boulogne. As I guessed his intention was to apply to the magistrates of that place, and to take us into custody, I, therefore, ordered the chaise to halt a little, and with Lady Ruelle’s permission, got out, mounted my servant’s horse, changed part of my dress with him, and rode on full speed,

to reconnoitre how matters were likely to go in the city.

'When I came thither, I found the guards drawn out, and, with drums beating, patrolling the streets. I inquired for one of the principal inns, at the door of which I met by accident a young Englishman, whom I knew to have been a school-fellow at Westminster, though he did not recollect me. He immediately told me, by way of news, that the town was in an uproar, in expectation of seizing an English gentleman, who had carried off a lady of the first quality from R——; and that he would be secured the moment the chaise came within the gates of the city.

'Upon this intelligence I immediately rode back as fast as I came; and, holding a council with my Swiss and the postilion, we resolved to turn back out of the great road, and go to a small fishing town, where the postilion told us, we had a better chance for hiring a vessel than at any of the more considerable sea-ports.

'When we came thither I soon met with a petty commander of a fishing boat, who, for a small sum of money, readily agreed to convey us the next day to Brighthelmstone. But I, foolishly enough, pulling out a purse of fifty louis-d'ors, which I offered him if he would sail immediately; at the sight of so extraordinary a sum the fellow began to be alarmed, and then demanded our passports, which he had never thought of before. I again produced those for myself and my servant; and showed him a written paper, as a passport for the lady. As the man could not read, he said he would go with us to the curé, or minister of the parish, to have the passports examined.

'The curé had a gentleman-like appearance. I took him aside, and told him I would express my gratitude to him, in any manner he should name, if he would assure the master of the vessel that the passport was good, and prevail upon him to sail im-

mediately. The curé replied, with a very serious air, that he would not, for the whole world, abuse the confidence which his parishioners placed in him, by deceiving them in a matter of such importance; but very politely offered us an asylum in his house for that evening. As we had no alternative, we gladly accepted the curé's offer, that we might have time to consider what step was to be next taken.

CHAP. XVI.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson concluded.

IT was now the third night since Lady Ruelle had been in bed; and, though she had slept a little in the post-chaise, she could not but be very much fatigued; with much difficulty, therefore, I prevailed on her ladyship to go to bed. And having myself sat up till about twelve o'clock with the honest curé, I lay down, and had just composed myself, on a settee in the parlour, when I was awaked by an alarm, that the house was beset by the officers of the Police.

As we had reason to apprehend this, we had taken care to barricade the approach, and were determined to stand a siege. There was no way that they could attack us, but from a little garden near the parlour-window. I had armed my servant with his carbine, and myself with a pistol in each hand; and ordered him to keep his fire as long as possible; but he, having a fair mark at one of them by the light of the moon, let fly, and killed him upon the spot. But four more immediately marched up to the window, armed with blunderbusses. I fired one pistol without effect. Upon which, they rushing in upon us immediately, and threatening to fire if we did not surrender, it would have been madness to make any further resistance.

Lady Ruelle and I were seized, and put under a

guard till near the morning; when we were placed back to back, and our hands bound behind us, in a sort of covered waggon; and in this manner conveyed to R——.

'Lady Ruelle, however, had the generosity, at my request, to slip her watch and a pearl necklace of considerable value into my Swiss's hands; with which, by my orders, he contrived to make his escape into his own country; and this circumstance was of great weight upon my trial.

'I could not but remark one particular in Lady Ruelle, quite in the French style. In the midst of her distress, her eyes swimming in tears, and when she could not but dread the consequence of this adventure, she runs up to the glass, adjusts her head-dress, and put some rouge, or red paint, upon her cheeks.'

'Ah!' says Wildgoose, 'those are the works of the Devil, the father of lies, and of every kind of deceit.'

'Well,' continues Captain Johnson, 'upon our arrival at R——, I was sent a close prisoner to the castle. From thence I was soon brought to my trial before the Parliament of R——; and, as one of their members was the injured party, should have been severely dealt with, if they could have proved either the murders, or the robbery, directly upon me; but as my servant was principal in the former, and also the only witness of the latter, and he had made his escape; and as the lady appeared rather more culpable than myself, having really seduced me; the chief party concerned seemed willing to drop the further prosecution of the affair, especially as my good friend at R—— had made a very powerful application, by means of our ambassador at the court of Versailles. So, after some little confinement, I was dismissed, with orders to quit the kingdom in three days' time; with which I cheerfully complied: and the poor lady was immediately dispatched to a convent.

'Upon further inquiry into the cause of this lady's

violent resolution, I found she had a suspicion of the most horrid kind, that her husband, who was much older than herself, had an intrigue with her own mother.'

Wildgoose stared with tokens of horror. But after some pause,—'Nay,' says he, 'I wonder at nothing of this kind; for we are all by nature in the same state with the gentiles of old, given up to vile affections, unnatural lusts, and a reprobate mind, and to work all uncleanness with greediness.'

'Well,' says the captain, 'I am not yet come to the most material part of my story, especially so far as my own temporal interest is concerned; for, on my arrival in England, I found my wicked course of life had contributed to shorten my father's days, and my extravagance greatly diminished his fortune; for he was dead; and, instead of the affluence which I had always depended upon, he left but about two thousand pounds, to support me and a mother, who is now but a middle-aged woman, though, from grief and vexation, become very sickly and infirm.'

'Not to be tedious, I found myself in immediate possession of no more than five hundred pounds; with which I purchased a lieutenantancy, and am now doing penance in country quarters, strutting about in my red coat and cockade, but really a prey to melancholy, and tortured with reflecting upon those vices which have brought me so early in life to this wretched situation.'

CHAP. XVII.

A temporary Conversion.

CAPTAIN Johnson having finished his narration, Mr. Wildgoose bid him not despond; that Providence often brought about our conversion by severe trials; and that it was a maxim with them, "The blacker the sinner, the brighter the saint." 'But,' says he, 'I am going to meet a society of true

Christians; where, I make no doubt, you will find those, who have been as wicked as yourself, now full of peace and joy: and I assure you, sir, I have heard Mr. Whitfield often say, that he had rather preach to a congregation of publicans and harlots, or what the world may call whores and rogues, than to a set of mere nominal Christians, or good sort of people, as they are called, who flatter themselves that they need no repentance.'

The captain said, that, although he should be called a Methodist, and was really invited to dance at a sort of Welsh assembly, he would accompany Mr. Wildgoose, by his leave, to their society.

Accordingly, having sat together till near seven o'clock, Mr. Wildgoose took Captain Johnson with him, attended by his friend Tugwell, to the tradesman's house; where he found a pretty large congregation, assembled in an upper room, over his warehouse in the garden.

Wildgoose harangued upon the usual topics with great pathos; and, as several people round him sighed and groaned, and even wept, the captain found himself variously affected, sometimes inclined to laugh, at other times to cry: but what he found most contagious were, the tears of a very pretty girl, a grocer's daughter, who sat near him, with whom the captain would have been glad to have compared his feelings and experiences; for, though he was probably sincere in the compunctions which he discovered in conversing with Mr. Wildgoose, yet, when the passions have got strength by long indulgence, they are not immediately to be subdued, but are apt again to take fire upon approaching a tempting object: nay, as twenty or thirty of the most zealous of them were desirous (according to a common practice) of spending the night in the society-room, the captain stayed among them for some time, and was thought to have been made a complete convert by this young female disciple.

As Mr. Wildgoose, however, had been up early in the morning, and was fatigued with the toils of

the day; he himself, about eleven o'clock, lay down upon a bed that was offered him by the pious tradesman; and Tugwell's devotion was so far from being enthusiastic this evening, that before Wildgoose had done preaching, he was fallen asleep in the corner of the room.

But, about two in the morning, Mr. Wildgoose was waked* by a confused noise, as if a number of men were putting to the sword. He went up into the society-room, where the people had worked themselves up to such a pitch of religious phrensy, that some were fallen prostrate upon the floor, screaming, and roaring, and beating their breasts, in agonies of remorse for their former wicked lives; others were singing hymns, leaping and exulting in ecstasies of joy, that their sins were forgiven them. Amongst the rest, there was a little boy, of three years old, who had caught the infection, and acted the sinner with as much appearance of contrition as the best of them. The uproar increased when Wildgoose came into the room, and began to pray with them; but nature, having now been strained to its height for some hours, subsided into a calm. Wildgoose, therefore, dismissed them with a short exhortation, and lay down again till the morning, leaving Tugwell to finish his night's rest, where he had begun, upon some hop-sacks in the corner of the assembly-room.

The captain (he found upon inquiry) about eleven o'clock had conducted home the grocer's daughter, whose father and mother had sent for her; for, although they indulged her in going (with some other young people) to the Meeting, they did not approve of those late nocturnal vigils, which were frequently solemnized by the warmer devotees.

Amongst others in this devout assembly, there was a substantial miller's wife, who lived about a mile out of town, that was more zealous than any of them. She entreated Mr. Wildgoose, if possible, to

* Mr. Wealey's Journal, 1739. † Ibid. 1722.

come home to her, and give her some private consolation, as Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Wesley, and other gentlemen, she said, had sometimes done. When Wildgoose found she lived partly in the road towards Gloucester (whither he intended to direct his course in the morning), he promised the good woman to call and take a breakfast with her about seven o'clock.

CHAP. XVIII.

A warm Breakfast, concluded with cold Sauce.

JERRY Tugwell, having been disturbed by the uproar in the night, no sooner met his master in the morning, than he began to vent his indignation with some warmth against the good people of Monmouth. 'Gad-zookers!' says he, 'these Welsh people are all mad, I think; I never heard such rantipole doings since I was born: a body cannot sleep o' nights for 'em.'

'Ah, Jerry,' replies Wildgoose, 'this is a glorious time! these are the triumphs of faith! these are the true symptoms of the new birth! People are never nearer to the Kingdom of Heaven than when they are mad, as you call it; and have never better reason to hope for salvation, than when they are ready to hang and drown themselves.'

'But come, Jerry,' says he, 'a poor sister is labouring under the pangs of the new birth, and wants our assistance. We must walk a mile or two before breakfast.'—'Walk a mile or two before breakfast?' says Tugwell; 'why, I had no supper last night, and my stomach is so empty, that I can hardly walk at all without my breakfast. If the young woman is in labour, she has more need of a midwife than our assistance.'

As Wildgoose, therefore, was taking leave of the tradesman, Tugwell got a piece of bread and cheese, and a cup of ale; and then they went to the inn to

call upon the captain: but, hearing that, notwithstanding his fancied conversion, he had come from the religious meeting to the profane dancing assembly, and had not been come to bed above two hours, the two pilgrims set out upon their expedition.

When they came to the mill, which was not above a mile out of town, they found a good breakfast prepared for them by their kind hostess, the miller's wife; for the miller having set out early in the morning, the good woman, who thought she could not do too much for such good people, had got some cakes baked and buttered, and all other requisites for a comfortable dejeuner. And in this manner, with the addition of some godly conversation, the poor woman frequently regaled herself; and always found herself more happy, than in the surly society of her morose husband; which happiness she ascribed to the power of religion, rather than to its more probable cause, the variety it introduced, and to the comfortable soothing doctrine of being saved by faith without works.

And, indeed, the miller, though fond of his wife (who was much younger than himself, and a tolerably handsome woman), and unwilling absolutely to forbid her frequenting these pious meetings; yet, as he was often, by this means, deprived of his conjugal claims, and the company of his spouse, who, according to the old Liturgy, ought to have been buxom both at bed and at board, he was generally out of humour upon these occasions, and could not forbear expressing his disapprobation of the many itinerants which came to the house, amongst his workmen and servants. These fellows, therefore, who were more in their master's interest than in that of their mistress, laid a plot, which they knew would not displease their master; but which, if he had been at home, he probably, out of regard to his wife, would not have suffered them to execute.

The nearest way for the two pilgrims to return into the great road, was through a meadow, into

which they must pass over the mill-stream, by a narrow plank, which was laid across it. This plank the fellows contrived to saw almost in two, on the under side. When, therefore, the travellers had taken their leave of the miller's wife, Wildgoose leading the way, marched foremost nimbly over the bridge, which, though it cracked, did not entirely break down till he was landed, and Tugwell came upon the middle of it, who, being a heavy-a-and Christian, and moreover encumbered with his loaded wallet, fell plump into the stream, bawling out for help, to the no small diversion of the spectators. The men ran, however, to Jerry's assistance with a feigned concern, and dragged him out of the water; but took care that he should first be dipped into it considerably above the waist.

The fright and the surprise at first took away Jerry's voice, that he could not vent his indignation. One of the fellows handing him up his wallet, 'Sblood! Honesty,' says the man, 'thou hast but just saved thy bacon.'—'What the devil do you mean by saving my bacon?' says Tugwell. 'It is nothing but my master's Bible and some good books in my wallet.' The fellow, indeed, by that proverbial expression, only alluded to the narrow escape Jerry had had; but spoke the literal truth by chance: for the miller's wife it seems, out of her great regard to the godly, had offered Tugwell a piece of bacon, of about five or six pounds, which, for fear of accidents, Jerry (unknown to his master) had accepted of, and stowed in his wallet; and the consciousness of his greediness now made a discovery, which the miller's men, perhaps, would not otherwise have suspected.

One of the fellows asked Tugwell, with a sneer, if he would go back and dry himself, and have another dish of tea: but Tugwell, muttering some threats, trudged after his master as fast as he could, equally ashamed to be thus out-witted, and vexed to be wetted to the skin. And, upon Wildgoose's

exhorting him to suffer tribulation with patience. Jerry replied in great wrath, that he did not care who suffered tribulation, so that he was got safe home again in his chimney-corner.

CHAP. XIX.


A seasonable Relief.

THEY had now proceeded about three miles on their journey from Monmouth, when they came to a considerable brook, which ran at the foot of a steep hill, covered with extensive woods. There was a foot-bridge to pass over; but the rivulet being swelled by a violent thunder-storm which had fallen in the night, they could not possibly approach the bridge. Being obliged, therefore, to halt, they sat down upon the bank, and were deliberating what course to pursue, when Tugwell began to complain of being very chill, and of the head-ache, and said he was certainly going to have a fit of the ague, and should not be able to go any further. He then heavily bemoaned himself, and said, if he were at home, Dorothy would carry his water to the cuning man, who would cast a spell, or send him a bottle of stuff, which would cure him after the third fit; or else Madam Wildgoose would send him some higry-pigry*, which would stop it at once.

Whilst they were thus engaged, Tugwell complaining, and Wildgoose endeavouring to encourage him by the examples of martyrs, saints, and confessors, they observed a horse grazing at some distance by the wood-side, with a sort of pack-saddle upon his back, and the bridle hanging loosely between his legs. Having now waited near a quarter of an hour, and nobody appearing to whom the horse might probably belong, Mr. Wildgoose ob-

* *Hiera picra*, or sacred bitter.

served to his friend, that Providence* had certainly delivered this horse into their hands, to promote the great work in which they were embarked. Tugwell, however, for more reasons than one, objected to taking a horse which certainly did not belong to them. Wildgoose owned, it was not lawful to steal, or even to covet our neighbour's ox, or his ass, or any thing that does not belong to us. 'But,' says he again, 'we are commanded to use all diligence in our power, which must signify the using all the means to compass any end which falls in our way. Now we shall certainly make more speed on horseback than on foot; and, therefore, we may lawfully, I think, make use of this horse, which is thus providentially ready bridled and saddled for our use.'

To this Tugwell made two objections: first, that perhaps the water was too high for  to ride through, and secondly, that he could not ride, having never been on horseback since he was ten years old.

Wildgoose replied, that as Jerry was afraid, he himself would first ride through, and, if it were safe, would return and take Jerry behind him, and convey him to the next inn; and, by putting him into a warm bed, he did not doubt but he would soon be as well as ever.

'But,' continues Wildgoose, 'to make sure of the lawfulness of what we are about, we will have recourse to our Bible, as Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield have often done.' Upon opening it, therefore, they dipped upon that passage where the disciples were ordered to bring the ass's colt, for their master's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. This Wildgoose considered as a case in point, and decisive in their favour. He went, therefore, to catch the horse, when he spied also an old blue great coat thrown into the ditch, which it *amplified him yet more to account for. But, as he intended to leave the horse

* Journal, passim.

at the first inn they came to, he thought it best to take the coat also, and wrap up his companion, who was still shivering with cold.

Upon searching the pocket of the great coat, they found in it an old crape hat-band, a pocket-knife, and an iron tobacco-box.

Wildgoose now leaped upon Resolute; and, riding boldly into the brook, found it barely fordable (as the flood was abating), which it probably had not been in the morning, when it was at the highest. He, therefore, returned, and with some difficulty dragged Jerry up behind him, wrapped in the great coat; and thus crossing the brook, they marched slowly up the hill, through a deep and rough hollow way. They descended the hill again: and, after riding about a mile further, came to a little village, where, meeting with a public-house, they stopped, hung the horse at the door, with the great coat upon the pad, and put Jerry into a warm bed, who desired a little treacle posset, which threw him into a perspiration, by which he soon recovered his usual vivacity.

CHAP. XX.

'Taken up upon Suspicion.'

WHILST Wildgoose was waiting in a sort of little parlour for his fellow-traveller's recovery, my landlord had prevailed upon him, as his beard was near a week's growth, to submit to the operation of a barber, who had just shaved my landlord. The operator had just finished one side of Wildgoose's face, when five or six men rushed into the house, armed with clubs, pitchforks, and an old gun; which was part of the hue-and-cry raised by a farmer, who had been robbed that morning, in his way to the fair, above-mentioned, by a man upon the very horse which Wildgoose and his friend had made use of.

They inquired where the person was, to whom the horse at the door and the blue great coat belonged. My landlord pointed to Wildgoose, as he was shaving in the next room, with his back towards him. The fellows surveying him pretty narrowly, one of them cried out, 'Ay, that is he; I can answer to him: he was a tall, thinnish man, just 'his size.' They then began disputing, who should go first into the room, and seize the villain. The farmer that had been robbed said, it was the constable's duty to apprehend the criminal. The constable said, he would take him before the magistrate, but would not venture his life upon other people's business. A butcher, who was amongst them, made signs to the barber, to cut his throat without any more ceremony. But the honest barber either not understanding their hints, or having more sense than to comply with them, the farmer's son, who had been robbed, a young man about seventeen, snatched the gun out of the hands of one of them, and immediately seized Wildgoose, in the king's name, for villainously robbing an honest farmer that morning upon the king's highway. And, without suffering Wildgoose to make any defence, or the barber to finish the other side of his face, they were hurrying him immediately before a justice of the peace, when my landlord informed them, that there was another of them, who came with the horse, and who wore the blue great coat which was left upon the pack-saddle.

At that instant, Tugwell finding himself pretty well recovered, and his returning appetite putting him in mind that he had acted the sick man long enough, he was just come down into the kitchen: and the landlord tipping the wink, the constable seized him also by the collar, in the king's name. 'What the pox is the matter now?' says Tugwell; 'what do you collar me for, and be hanged?'—'Only for stealing a horse, and robbing upon the highway,' says the constable. The man who had been

robbed seeing Jerry seized, and hearing his voice, cried out again; 'Ay, that is the very rogue that robbed me; I can swear to his voice.' And he now said it was a short thick-set fellow; though he had before given just the contrary description of him.

The gentlemen of the hue-and-cry were going to tie the culprits' hands behind them, and their legs under the horse's belly, in order to carry them before the justice; but mine host observing, that there were enough to guard them without that precaution, they set them both upon the horse as they had been before; and thus they marched with them near four miles, to one Mr. Aldworth's, on the borders of Herefordshire; Tugwell, according to custom, bewailing his misfortune, and Wildgoose administering his usual topics of consolation.

CHAP. XXI.

A Justice, and a Justice of the Peace.

MR. Aldworth was an opulent country gentleman, and a very worthy magistrate. His way of living gave one the true idea of that hospitality for which the English nation was formerly distinguished. I mean not in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when even the ladies breakfasted upon toast and metheglin, or cold beef (which days I consider, in that respect, as somewhat barbarous and semi-gothic); but of that hospitality which subsisted amongst our gentry till the Revolution, and continued in some measure to the days of Queen Anne and George the First; when, instead of being tantalised with a dozen of French dishes (which no Frenchman, however, would ever taste), and stared at by as many French servants, dressed better than yourself, or their own master; instead of being dragged out the moment you have dined, to take a walk in the shrubbery, and wonder at his lordship's

bad taste, and then frightened away with the appearance of cards and wax candles; instead of this refined luxury. I say, you were sure to find at Mr. Aldworth's, a ham and fowls, a piece of roast-beef, or a pigeon-pie, and a bottle of port wine, every day in the week; and, if you chose to spend the night at his house, a warm bed, and a hearty welcome.

This hospitable temper and friendly reception generally filled Mr. Aldworth's table; and none of his old acquaintance, who came within ten miles of him, ever thought of lying at an inn, when he was in the country; which, indeed, unless any extraordinary business called him to London, was usually the whole year.

The reader will pardon this tribute to such primitive merit, which, indeed, serves also to render more probable an incident in the sequel.

Mr. Aldworth was at dinner, with some company, when the culprits and their cavalcade arrived at the door; they were, therefore, ordered into a little summer-house, at the corner of the garden: where the 'squire used both to take a sober glass with a particular friend, or to distribute justice amongst his neighbours with equal wisdom and impartiality;

'And sometimes counsel take, and sometimes wine.'

Amongst other company now at Mr. Aldworth's, there was one Mr. Newland, a young man of fortune, who, instead of going to the University, to Paris, or even to the Temple, to study the laws of England, had been educated under an eminent attorney in the country, and consequently was a rigid observer of the letter of the law; and, having but lately been put into the commission, he was impatient to act the magistrate, and flourish his name at the side of a mittimus.

Mr. Newland, therefore, having paid a proper compliment to the second course, by swallowing a leg and wing of a duckling, and a plate of green

pens; and having drank hob-or-nob with a young lady, in whose eyes he wished to appear a man of consequence, he hurried out into the summer-house, where he made the clerk immediately swear the evidence, and take the depositions; over which, as soon as young Newland had cast his eye, and had surveyed Wildgoose's face, half shaved (which he took for a disguise); 'Well, you rascal,' says he to Wildgoose, 'what have you to say for yourself, guilty or not guilty?'—'Ah!' says Wildgoose, shaking his head, 'I am but too guilty, God forgive me! and am laden with iniquities.'—'There,' says the young magistrate to the clerk, 'you hear he confesses it.' He then bid the clerk fill up the mittimus, and he would sign it, without giving Mr. Aldworth the trouble of leaving the company.

CHAP. XXII.

A Friend in Need is a Friend indeed.

WHILE this was transacting, however, the good old gentleman, being aware of his young colleague's precipitate temper, came out, with the napkin tucked in his button-hole, and began to inquire a little into the circumstances of the affair. It appeared from the deposition, that the farmer had been robbed of seven guineas that morning about five o'clock, by a man upon that very horse, and in that blue great coat, with a black crape over his face, and armed with that very long pocket-knife; all which were found in Tugwell's and his master's possession.

Mr. Aldworth, however, notwithstanding these particulars, and the suspicious circumstance of Wildgoose's double face (which, indeed, the landlord soon cleared up), saw an appearance of honesty in Wildgoose, and even in his friend Tugwell, which inclined him to think more favourably of them than

Mr. Newland had done. He, therefore, asked Wildgoose what account they could give of themselves, whence they came, and whither they were going?—Wildgoose replied, that they had come from Gloucester, and had been at Bristol upon a business of consequence; but, for some particular reasons, had been obliged to return through Wales and Monmouthshire.

This account appearing somewhat incoherent, Mr. Aldworth asked how they came by that horse and the great coat; which Wildgoose explained to him; and added, that probably the person who committed the robbery, finding the brook not fordable in the morning, on account of the flood, had made his escape into the woods on foot. But, however that might be, though he owned himself guilty of many other crimes in the sight of God, yet he was never guilty of robbery; and that he himself and his fellow-traveller were at breakfast at a miller's, near Monmouth, at seven o'clock that morning; and that he could bring a hundred people, to witness, that he had preached at a religious society at Monmouth the preceding night.

'O, ho!' says Justice Newland, 'are you at that sport? Your preaching at Monmouth last night does not prove that you did not rob upon the highway this morning. Many of these itinerant preachers have done the same.'

'Well, well,' says Mr. Aldworth, 'let us suspend our judgment till we have inquired more into this affair. Where is your proper place of residence?' says he to Wildgoose; 'and what trade or profession are you of?'—Upon Wildgoose's answering, that he lived in the north part of Gloucestershire,—Mr. Aldworth said, they should then probably get some light into his character, and give him an opportunity of clearing himself, by a gentleman who was then in the house. 'Here!' says he to a servant, 'desire Mr. Fowel to step hither a moment.'

Wildgoose, finding himself oddly affected at the name of Powel, though he did not immediately know why, changed colour; which Justice Newland observing, winked upon Mr. Aldworth, with a sagacious nod. 'But,' says he, 'this old rascal is the principal; and I suspect he is returned from transportation; for I remember his face at Monmouth assizes seven years ago, when I was first clerk to Mr. Traverse.'

Tugwell was going to clear himself of that aspersions, when Mr. Powel appeared, who was no other than the parson of the parish where Mr. Wildgoose lived, and whom we mentioned as the accidental cause of Wildgoose's disgust with the world. Mr. Powel was returning from a visit to his friends in Wales, and had made Mr. Aldworth's house a convenient stage by the way.

The mutual astonishment of Mr. Powel and the two pilgrims, at meeting each other in this place, and on such an occasion, was proportionable to the improbability of such a rencounter.

Mr. Powel expressed his concern at seeing his old neighbours in such a situation; but could hardly forbear laughing, to see one side of Wildgoose's face close shaven, and the other with a beard half an inch long.

Mr. Wildgoose was in some confusion at this unexpected meeting with Mr. Powel, as he did not like to be obliged by a man, against whom he had conceived so violent a prejudice; and also was afraid of being disappointed in what he really wished for, the being persecuted for the Gospel's sake, as he esteemed it, and (like honest John Bunyan) the singing of psalms in a gaol.

Upon Mr. Powel's telling him, however, that his mother had been greatly affected with his absence, and had had a dangerous fit of sickness, he found some symptoms of humanity revive in his breast; an involuntary tear rose into the orbit of his eye;

and he even expressed some hope, that she was quite recovered.

But, as for Tugwell, his joy was excessive, and quite sincere, at meeting the vicar of his parish, for whom he had always a thorough reverence and esteem.—‘God in Heaven bless you, Master Powel!’ cries Jerry; ‘how does our Dorothy do, and my poor dog Snap, and Madam Powel? Ah! master, we have been all the world over, by sea and by land, over mountains, deserts, and quicksands, since we went from home; and, after preaching the Gospel all over England and Wales, for pure love, here they have taken us up for horse-stealing, only for riding a horse, that we found grazing by a wood-side, about a mile or two, when I was ready to perish with the ague.’

‘Why, my friend Jerry,’ says Mr. Powel, ‘I think you might as well have been in your own stall, repairing old shoes, as rambling about the country to reform the world: but I will answer for it, Jerry, neither you, nor Mr. Wildgoose, had any hand in stealing this horse.’—‘I find, then,’ says Mr. Aldworth, ‘Mr. Powel does really know these men. Appearances are by no means in their favour; but what can you say for them, Mr. Powel?’—‘Why,’ replies Mr. Powel, ‘I will be answerable for their honesty; and that neither of them is concerned in the fact of which they are accused.’

‘I do not dispute Mr. Powel’s knowledge of the criminals,’ says young Newland; ‘but the circumstances are so strong against them, that I think we have nothing to do but to make their mittimus.’

‘Sir,’ replies Mr. Aldworth, ‘many an innocent man has been condemned and executed upon circumstantial evidence; we cannot, therefore, be too cautious in this affair.’

‘I am not going to condemn, or to try them,’ rejoins Newland, with some quickness; ‘that is the judge’s business. I shall only commit them to a gaol till the assizes, when I hope their innocence

will appear to the gentlemen of the jury.' Mr. Powel observed, however, that it would be a great hardship for innocent men to lie in gaol for three months upon so slight a suspicion. To which Newland answered, that the law did not consult the ease of individuals, but the good of the whole. Mr. Aldworth was going to reply, when a great bustle at the summer-house door interrupted him.

CHAP. XXIII.

The real Highwayman produced. Tugwell escapes a Gaol, and gets a Dinner.

THE noise at the summer-house door was occasioned by another party of the hue-and-cry, who had gone a different way, that morning, in pursuit of the robber, and had actually taken the real culprit, who, having left his horse by the river's side, where Wildgoose and his friend found him, had escaped through the wood into a different road, where these people had seized him, from his guilty appearance; and had actually found upon him not only the exact sum of money, with two Portugal pieces, to which the farmer immediately swore, but also an old pocket-book, containing a regular account between the farmer and his landlord; which, with other circumstances, appeared so evident, that the justices had nothing more to do, but to commit him without further examination.

Mr. Aldworth, having now turned over the rest of this raggamuffin assembly to the care of his butler (who never suffered any one that came about business to leave the house without some refreshment), desired Mr. Powel to conduct his two countrymen into a little breakfast-room, as he thought it in vain to ask Wildgoose, in his present trim, to go into the parlour where his company had dined. But Mr. Aldworth himself, after making an apology to his

other friends, returned, attended by a servant with a napkin and tray, and some remains of a plentiful treat, which was no unsavoury prospect to people in Wildgoose's and Tugwell's situation.

When the two pilgrims had now refreshed themselves, and Mr. Powel had recounted most of the occurrences in the neighbourhood during their absence, he began to persuade them, with all the rhetoric in his power, to return to their respective homes. Tugwell listened with great complacency to this exhortation; but Wildgoose, with a religious obstinacy, persisted in his first resolution; said he was not at his own disposal, but should fulfil the engagements he was under to his friends; though he did not think fit to explain to Mr. Powel the particulars.

Mr. Aldworth, when he found that Wildgoose's elopement was contrary to his mother's approbation, shook his head, with a melancholy air, and said he heartily sympathized with every parent in that situation; and that he could not but join with Mr. Powel in advising Mr. Wildgoose to return to his mother. 'As I have suffered myself by the imprudence of an only son, I would endeavour to rescue any parent from the like distress; and I flatter myself, that on my late journey to town, I was instrumental in restoring a young lady to her friends, who from some unaccountable whim had eloped, entirely alone, in the stage-coach to London, and by my earnest persuasions prevailed on her to return the very next day, in the same stage, to her father: and I cannot but entreat you, sir, though a stranger, to restore your distressed mother to her tranquillity, by accompanying Mr. Powel to your native place.'

As the imprudence which Mr. Aldworth lamented in his son was the pursuing his own inclinations, and marrying a young woman with less fortune than Mr. Aldworth had destined him for; so the reader will probably guess, that the young lady whom he had rescued from destruction, was no other than

Miss Townsend ; in whose story Mr. Wildgoose was so much interested.

Wildgoose's colour came immediately into his cheeks, and he could hardly forbear discovering the acquaintance he had with that young lady, and also informing Mr. Aldworth of the accident that had frustrated his benevolent intentions ; which, if Miss Townsend had been indifferent to him, he would most certainly have done ; but, as the delicacy of his passion made him reserved in speaking of her, so his surprise passed off without being remarked by the company.

As the afternoon was now far advanced, Mr. Aldworth invited Wildgoose (with his fellow-traveller) to take a bed there ; and told Wildgoose, that his butler should finish what the barber had been prevented from doing by the insolence of the huck-and-cry. Wildgoose thanked the old 'squire for his civility ; but, not feeling himself quite happy in Mr. Powell's company, and finding a stronger attachment towards Gloucester the nearer he approached to it, he chose to proceed on his journey.

Wildgoose, however, sent his dutiful respects to his mother ; and Tugwell took an opportunity of whispering to Mr. Powell, that he did not half like this vagabond way of life ; and wished the Spirit would give Mr. Wildgoose leave to return home again. ' But, master,' says he, ' tell our Dorothy we shall be no losers by it : and here, master, please to give her this crooked sixpence, for a token.' Mr. Powell smiled at Jerry's instance of generosity ; but advised him to carry it himself.

The young magistrate, Mr. Newland, on his return to the company, had acquainted them with all the particulars of Wildgoose's story, which raised the curiosity of the ladies ; and, when they were informed of their marching off, they all ran to the window which looked towards the lawn, where the two pilgrims passed in review before them.

Tugwell's spirits being quite elevated by his good

cheer, he took the lead, in his short jerkin, his jelly-bag cap, which he had kept on since the morning, and his wallet on his shoulder; which, by a kind of instinct, he secured amidst all adventures; and which, like

‘ His oaken staff, which he could ne’er forsake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back.’

Mr. Wildgoose, however, exhibiting only that side of his face which had undergone the barber’s operation, made no despicable appearance; but raised a concern in the ladies, that so handsome a young man should have taken so odd a turn, and travel about the country like a Scotch pedlar.

CHAP. XXIV.

Man of Ross.

WHEN the two friends were got clear of Mr. Aldworth’s premises, and were now alone in the road to Gloucester; whilst Mr. Wildgoose was wrapped in meditation, Tugwell interrupted him, by commenting upon the adventures of the day, and observed what a narrow escape they had had from being sent to gaol. He said he would take care how he got on horse-back again, especially upon other folk’s horses. ‘What a fine story our parson will have to carry home! that I and your worship were taken up for horse-stealing!’—‘Ah! Jerry,’ replies Wildgoose; ‘how often must I remind thee of the blessing promised to those who are unjustly persecuted? ‘Happy are ye, when men shall say all manner of evil of you, falsely, for my name’s sake.’—‘Yes, yes, that is true,’ says Jerry; ‘but a man does not like to be counted a thief for all that, when a body does not deserve it. One’s good name is one’s livelihood; and I was never counted a night-walker, or a sheep-stealer, before I kept company

with your worship (as I may say); and I had rather have been ducked in a horse-pond, or pelted with cow-turd, than have had the disgrace of such a scandalous thing.

‘But come, hang it! we did get a good dinner at the ‘squire’s, howsomever, and I believe he is a very honest gentleman.’

Thus Tugwell went on, grumbling and consoling himself alternately, without much conversation from his master, till they came, towards the evening, to a tolerable public-house, where they thought it best to repose themselves, after the fatigues and distresses of the past day.

The first thing Wildgoose did was, by Tugwell’s admonition, to finish what the barber had begun; after which, according to his usual custom, he went to impart some spiritual exhortations to the family that receiv’d him. There was in the kitchen an old gentleman farmer, with locks as white as wool, and a face as red as a red-streak: he was smoking his pipe, and drinking cider with my landlord. Wildgoose, perceiving by his discourse that he came from the neighbourhood of Ross, in Herefordshire, took that opportunity of making some inquiries after the famous Man of Ross, so justly celebrated by Mr. Pope, for his public spirit and unbounded generosity. ‘What! old Kyrle!’ says the farmer; ‘yes, I knew him well: he was an honest old cock, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cider as well as the best of us.’—‘Well,’ says Mr. Wildgoose, ‘if he used them with moderation, there was no great harm in either of them; and though a man may endow hospitals without charity, and build churches without religion; and though I am afraid the Man of Ross relied too much upon his good works; yet he was certainly a very useful man, and a great benefactor to your country.’

‘Yes,’ says the old farmer; ‘he certainly made good roads, and raised causeys, and brought conduits of water to the town; but it was not all at

is own expense ; he made the country pay for it, by pretty handsome levies, and a tax upon the public.'

Wildgoose was not a little shocked at the malignity of the vulgar part of mankind, in detracting from the merit of the most heroic characters, and bringing every one down, as near as possible, to their own level ; which seemed to be the principle on which this jolly old fellow proceeded in his character of the benevolent and worthy Man of Ross.

CHAP. XXV.

Forest of Dean. Equality of Mankind.

AS Wildgoose was impatient to proceed on his journey to Gloucester, he had gone early to bed, and awoke early in the morning ; but Tugwell having been thoroughly harassed and fatigued the preceding day, it was not in his master's power to rouse him from his bed till near eight o'clock ; when, as soon as Jerry had taken a short breakfast (which he made a conscience of not omitting), they set forwards on their journey.

Their road lay through the romantic Forest of Dean ; and the very name of a forest filled Tugwell's imagination with ideas of wild beasts, robbers, and out-laws ; and though Jerry had no great matter to lose, all the stories which he had ever heard in the chimney-corner, or read in his penny-farthing histories, now occurred to his memory. But, upon Wildgoose's assuring him, there was no danger to be apprehended now-a-days, either from wild beasts, giants, or out-laws, they jogged on pretty peaceably all the fore-part of the day ; and about dinner-time, coming to a fine tuft of oaks, upon a bank by the side of a crystal brook, the coolness of the scene invited them to rest a little in the heat of the day, and to regale themselves with the contents of Jer-

ry's wallet, which Mr. Aldworth's butler had liberally furnished with provisions the preceding day.

While they were thus employed, Jerry began to make comparisons between the different situation of some poor fellows whom they had just passed by (who, in the dog-days, were sweating at the forge belonging to a great iron-work in the forest), and the company which they had seen the day before at Mr. Aldworth's. Jerry observed, how hard it was that some people should be forced to toil like slaves, whilst others lived in ease and plenty, and the fat of the land!—'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'true happiness does not consist in meat and drink, but in 'peace and joy in the Holy Ghost;' and I am convinced there is not that difference in the real enjoyment of men, which you imagine. You only see the outside of the wealthier part of mankind; and know nothing of the care and anxiety they suffer, which is frequently more insupportable than any bodily labour which poor people undergo.'

'Odsbobs!' says Tugwell, 'if I had but as good a dinner every day as I had yesterday at the justice's, I would not value of a straw all the care and *hangxiety* in the world.'

'Well,' replies Wildgoose; 'but these distinctions amongst mankind are absolutely necessary; and whilst men have the liberty of doing as they please, it cannot be otherwise.'

'I suppose,' continues Wildgoose, 'you would have every body provided for alike; so that no one should be either very rich or very poor.'—'Why,' says Jerry, 'methinks it is very hard that one man should have five or six hundred pounds a-year, when another, mayhap, has not fifty.'

'Well, then,' replies Wildgoose, 'we will suppose that you and I, Jerry, and all the people of our parish, and in the next parish, and in the next market-town, and so on, had each a hundred pounds a-year, and no more.'—'Ay, that I should like now well enough.'—'Well, then, but where should I get

my shoes made?' says Mr. Wildgoose.—'Troth, master, you must even make them yourself; for I should work for nobody but for myself and our Dorothy.'—'Well,' says Wildgoose, 'and where would you buy your leather?'—'Why, of Mr. Jones, the currier, at Evesham.'—'Where would you get awls, hammers, and cutting-knives?'—'Why, from Birmingham.'—'Very well; and where would you get your clothes made?'—'O, Isaac, our tailor, should work for me; he is a very honest fellow.'

'Ah, Jerry,' says Mr. Wildgoose, 'thou dost not consider, that all these people would be fully employed in working for themselves; so that, for all thy hundred a-year, thou must not only make thy own clothes, but raise thy own corn, build thy own house, make thy own chairs and tables, thy own linen, stockings, shoes, and buckles; and, in short, either every man must work ten times harder than the poorest man now does, or if he were idle or extravagant, those that were more frugal and industrious would again grow rich, and the others poor; which shows the unavoidable necessity of that inequality amongst mankind, with which your complaint began.'

'Odsookers, master! why, I do not know but it may be true enough, as you say; and, perhaps, I may be as happy as 'Squire Pelican himself, though we brew nothing but small-beer: for though the 'squire can afford to get drunk every day in the week, yet he is laid up with the gout half the year; and, thank God! I have seldom any thing the matter with me, except the cramp now and then; and that I can cure by a cramp ring, made of hinge of old coffins.'

CHAP. XXVI.

Perils amongst false Brethren.

THE two pilgrims having reposed themselves for a considerable time in the heat of the day, it grew almost dark before they approached the city of Gloucester. Tugwell again began to renew the subject of thieves and robbers; but as his master had before rallied him for his cowardly apprehensions, Jerry affected to talk of highwaymen in a jocular strain. He said the cleverest book he ever met with was, *The Exploits of Captain James Hind*, who lived in Oliver's days; and though, to Jerry's surprise, his master had never heard of him, 'he was born,' he said, 'at Chipping Norton. Did you never hear how he served the parson?' continues Jerry.—'Not I, indeed,' says Wildgoose.—'It is a comical fancy enough,' says Tugwell. 'Captain Hind had just robbed a gentleman of two hundred pounds; but more company being just behind, he thought they would pursue him; and so, meeting a poor parson, who was a little pot-valiant, the captain pretended he himself was pursued by some highwaymen, and desired the parson to take one of his pistols, and fire it in the face of the first man he met, whilst Hind rode down to the next village to get more help: and so, in short, the parson did, and was taken by the gentleman, and had like to be hanged for it.'

'Another time the captain was enchanted for three years by an old hag. But the cleverest trick is what he served the old miser.'—'Well, well,' says Wildgoose, 'I shall listen no longer to thy stories: I do not wonder that such foolish tales delighted thee in thy unregenerate state; but I am afraid, this sort of nonsensical books have brought many a poor wretch to the gallows, as they always interest

One in favour of their heroes, and represent vice in too agreeable a light.'

The road now lay through a dark lane, shaded with elms; and Wildgoose, being equally happy in the thoughts of seeing Miss Townsend, and in beholding the flourishing state of his little church, which he had planted under the care of the barber and Mrs. Sarsenet, they moved along with profound silence, when out leaps a man from the hedge, and, with a thundering oath, snapped a pistol full in the face of Tugwell, who happened to be foremost; which, however, only flashed in the pan. Tugwell, though not deficient in courage, as we have observed, yet was extremely terrified at the sight of fire-arms, to which he had not been accustomed. He, therefore, bawled out, 'Murder! murder!' and running back, knocked Wildgoose down, and himself tumbled, a-se-over-head, souse upon him. The footpad, holding the pistol to Tugwell's head, bid him and his master deliver their money, or they were dead men.—Wildgoose, who had more presence of mind, begged him to take away the pistol, and he would give him money enough to relieve his present necessity: as nothing, he observed, but the utmost necessity could possibly drive a man to such desperate acts of violence.

As Wildgoose was proceeding in his unseasonable exhortation, the robber, who knew his voice, cries out, 'God forgive me! Master Wildgoose! Is it possible that I should be so unfortunate as to make my very first attack upon you! Do not you know me?' proceeds he.—'Who are you, then?' says Wildgoose.—'Ah, sir! I am Tom Keen the barber, where your worship lodged at Gloucester.'—The two pilgrims now recovered from their fright, but not from their surprise; and inquiring what could possibly tempt him to hazard both his life and his soul, by robbing upon the highway?—'Oh! sir,' says the barber, 'nothing but the most urgent necessity, as you rightly observe. You, yourself, however (with-

out intending it) have been the principal cause of bringing me to this distress. My neighbour Fillpot, at the public-house, out of spite, paid off a year and a half's rent, which I owed my landlord, seized upon my goods, turned me out of my house; and now my wife, who has just lain-in, is destitute of the necessaries for a woman in her condition; and my children are, at this instant, crying for bread.'

'Well,' says Fugwell, 'I pity any one that wants a meal of victuals. But, 'sblood! that is no reason why you should take away my life, and fire a pistol in my face.'—'Ah!' cries the barber, 'you were in no danger of your life from my pistol, for you may see, if it were light enough, that it is nothing but a pistol tinder-box, which I took out of Mr. Pasty's, the fat prebend's, bed-room, who has made no use of it these ten years.'

Wildgoose then said, he was sorry to find that any degree of necessity could suggest to him this method of relieving his distress; but, as his first attempt had been providentially made upon himself, Wildgoose observed, it would be attended with no ill consequences; and, as he had been the cause of his calamity, he hoped it would be in his power, some time or other, to make him some amends for his temporal sufferings; but he hoped no distress would ever prevail upon the barber to be guilty of such another desperate attempt to relieve it.

CHAP. XXVII.

Gloucester.

AS this worthy triumvirate were now travelling amicably towards Gloucester, Wildgoose inquired, how Mrs. Sarsenet went on? The barber replied, he did not know that her business declined at all; and Mrs. Sarsenet was a very good woman. 'But,' says he, 'charity begins at home. She has

got an old infirm mother, and a lame sister to support; and yet she has of late so many spiritual bargemen and pious colliers, that come up from Bristol, whom she entertains at breakfast, with tea and coffee, and buttered rolls, that I am afraid it is more than she can well afford.

‘ And then the young woman that lodged with her is gone away ; and I suppose she paid handsomely for her board (for I find her father is a rich ‘squire), and she was a clever notable young body, and of great use to her in her business.’

This piece of news was a great disappointment to Mr. Wildgoose ; which, with the shock he received from hearing the ill consequences of his preaching (to the temporal interests of his disciples), threw him into a fit of musing, and put a stop to their conversation till they arrived at Gloucester.

It was near ten o’clock when Wildgoose and his fellow-travellers reached the town. Having, however, supplied the poor barber with half a guinea for his immediate necessities, which was full as much as he could prudently spare out of his present stock, he and Tugwell went to Mrs. Sarsenet’s, whom they found at supper, with her mother and sister, upon a bunch of radishes and some dry bread.

Mrs. Sarsenet was greatly rejoiced to see Mr. Wildgoose, to whom she was a most sincere convert. She offered to get the travellers something for supper, and also told Wildgoose, that as he was deprived of his old lodging, he should be welcome to the bed in which Miss Townsend had lain. Wildgoose, though he probably thought, what David said of Goliath’s sword, that there was none like it ; yet Mrs. Whitfield, after she became acquainted with his merit when last at Gloucester, having pressed him to leave his lodgings at the barber’s, and come to the Bell, he now thought it would be very convenient, at least for that night, to accept of her kindness, and improve the favourable opinion which she seemed now to entertain of him.

Having made all proper inquiries, therefore, after Miss Townsend, and being informed of all the particulars—that Mr. Townsend had sent a carriage, and conveyed her to a relation's in Warwickshire; and having read three or four times over a direction, written with her own hand, 'to Miss Julia Townsend, at Dr. Greville's, at ———, near Warwick,' he sighed, and took his leave of Mrs. Sarsenet for that evening, and went to Mrs. Whitfield's, at the Bell, to the no small joy of Tugwell, who infinitely preferred the smoke and savoury smell of a greasy kitchen to the meagre neatness of Mrs. Sarsenet's parlour, notwithstanding it was adorned with a glass door, to peep into the shop, and the Ten Commandments, worked at the boarding-school, in a gilt frame; with King William and Queen Mary, and several other metzotintos, painted on glass, which had been in the family ever since the Revolution.

CHAP. XXVIII.

The Pilgrims kindly treated by Mrs. Whitfield.

MRS. Whitfield received Mr. Wildgoose with great cordiality, notwithstanding he brought no letters of recommendation from her brother-in-law, as the reader may suppose, on account of his precipitate departure from Bristol. Mrs. Whitfield's husband, being fatigued with too close attention to the proper business of his calling, was retired to rest; so that she was at supper alone, upon a brace of partridges, with a large china bason of warm punch, which was no disagreeable contrast to the mortified repast of poor Mrs. Sarsenet: and, as the relation she stood in to Mr. Whitfield sanctified whatever she did, in the eyes of Mr. Wildgoose, he made no scruple in partaking with her of the good things which were set before him. Mrs. Whitfield laid Wildgoose in one of her bettermost rooms, the

only good bed he had met with since he came from home; and Tugwell also shared the same kindness, which made ample amends for the contumelious reception they had met with on their first arrival at Gloucester.

Though the little church which Wildgoose had planted, was partly dissolved by the poor barber's calamity; yet, the next morning he collected as many of the brethren together as could be suddenly assembled, and gave the word of exhortation to them in a field belonging to Mr. Whitfield at the Bell.

Before he departed, he recommended to them the barber's distressed condition; and, by consulting also with Mrs. Sarsenet and Mrs. Whitfield, they put him in a method of recovering part of his old customers; and Mrs. Whitfield promised to get him the occasional custom at the Bell, as the barber who used to attend was going to settle at Bath.

CHAP. XXIX.

Set out for the North.

THE two pilgrims being now within a day's journey, or a little more, of their native place, Tugwell was impatient to return home, partly to see his good wife Dorothy, and partly to recount his adventures amongst his neighbours, and exhibit the fancied improvements he had made in his travels. Wildgoose, indeed, was principally bent on pursuing the great object which had taken possession of his imagination; yet the impression which Miss Townsend had made on his heart a little distracted his thoughts, and made him deliberate whether he should go the nearest way into Stafford and Shropshire (which was through Worcester), or go round by Warwick, where he had some prospect of seeing Miss Townsend. As in the latter case, however, he

could not well avoid passing through his own village, where he might meet with some obstruction to his project from Mrs. Wildgoose, he determined upon the former. Accordingly, after taking leave of his friends at Gloucester, and writing a tender epistle to Miss Townsend, and exhorting Mrs. Serpnet to join a little of the prudence of the serpent with the innocence of the dove, Mr. Wildgoose and his friend Tugwell set out for Worcester.

BOOK IX.

CHAP. I.

Good Effects of Mr. Wildgoose's Labours.

B**O****T****H** Wildgoose and his friend Jeremiah, having each of them been somewhat disappointed (the former in his expectation of meeting Miss Townsend at Gloucester, and the latter in his hopes of returning home to his Dame Dorothy), travelled on for some time with a kind of sullen taciturnity. Tugwell, at length, ventured first to break silence, by observing, that they might now have got home in one day's time, if so be as how his worship had been so disposed. Wildgoose replied, with some degree of peevishness, 'Why, Jerry, to be sure, you are not my hired servant; and I cannot oblige you to attend me against your will; but how can you think so meanly of me, as to imagine I will desert my post, and not execute the commission which Mr. Whitfield has given me: especially as Heaven has inclined the hearts of such numbers to listen to my instructions, and I have so fair a prospect of converting so many poor souls from the error of their ways?'

'Convert them!' says Tugwell. 'Odhang it! master, why, to be sure, your worship does preach main well, that is certain; but, as for converting, methinks some of them are only converted, from bad to worse. There is the barber now; he was

poor enough, I believe, when we first went to his house; but he is now converted from a poor honest shaver, to a wicked robber, and from scarifying men's faces, to terrifying folks upon the highway.' Wildgoose was not pleased with being reminded of this unlucky instance; but said, the barber's was a particular case; that he was persecuted by his neighbours, and driven by necessity to one wicked attempt; and that he made no doubt, the barber was still in a state of grace, though appearances were against him.

'Then there is Madam Sarsenet,' says Tugwell; 'to my thinking, she was a very good sort of woman before she was converted, and maintained her mother and her sister; and I saw them at dinner upon some good roast mutton and baked pudding; and now, since she has been converted, it seems to be but poor with them, or else, methinks, they would have had a bit of soft cheese or butter, with their bunch of radishes last night.'

Wildgoose not thinking it worth while to make any answer to his friend's observation, silence ensued for some time; and, in short, nothing material befell the two travellers before they reached Tewksbury, about twelve o'clock; where they halted for an hour or two, to refresh themselves in the heat of the day,

CHAP. II.

The Hotel at Tewksbury.

MR. Wildgoose, inquiring of my landlord where they stopped, what he could have to eat, was answered, 'Whatever you please, sir; but,' continues mine host, 'you may dine with us, if you choose it. We have a fine leg of veal, an excellent gammon of bacon, and a couple of charming fowls roasted; and only two very civil gentlemen and a lady, that

marker in the house, dine with us.' Though Wildgoose was not very hungry, yet the bill of fare, and my landlord's account of the company, inclined him to accept of his invitation.

When dinner came in, there appeared, beside my landlord and his wife, an old lady about fifty, one gentleman about the same age, and the other seemed to be about twenty-five.

The leg of veal, which my landlord had mentioned, was only the knuckle, cut pretty close; and the bacon, the most bony part of the fore-gammon; the veal was red; and the bacon white, the lean part, I mean; for the fat, being thoroughly tinged with smoke, was of a different complexion.

As Wildgoose was not very fond of boiled veal, he would not rob the company of this part of their short commons, but reserved himself for the second course.

When the fowls appeared, they were full-grown, nicely roasted and frothed up, and looked tempting enough; but, when they were to be carved, my landlord laid hold on one leg and his wife of the other, and with some difficulty dismembered them. As the rest of the company were less complaisant than Wildgoose, the wings were soon disposed of; so that he and my landlord took each of them a drum-stick, which Wildgoose said, he always chose;—and my landlord said it was the best part of the fowl.

But now came the difficult part of the achievement. The muscles of the leg were so hard, that no human jaw could possibly make any impression upon them. The gentlemen, indeed, observed, that even the wings were a little tough.—'Yes,' says my landlord, 'the flesh is firm; they were well fed; Jimmy Cockspur is one of the best feeders in the country.'

And now the secret was out. They had had a cock-fighting the day before; and these fine plump fowls had died in the field of battle, after having triumph-

ed victoriously for five or six years successively. In short, poor Wildgoose, after sucking the drum-stick, and licking up his parsley and butter, concluded his dinner with a good slice of Gloucestershire cheese and a crust of bread.

Tugwell however, who regarded more the quantity than the quality of his food, fared better in the kitchen, where was a good pan-full of cow-heel fried with onions; on which Jerry made a very comfortable meal.

CHAP. III.

The Life of a Stroller. Criticisms on Shakespeare.

AS Wildgoose had leisure enough, during his repast, to make observations upon the company, he was studying their several characters, in order to suit his spiritual advice accordingly. He was at first a little puzzled to guess at their several professions. There was a sort of shabby smartness in their dress, that suited neither with the rank of a gentleman, nor that of a tradesman. The young man had on a faded, green cloth, which discovered the marks of a gold lace, that had probably been ripped off, to answer some particular exigency. Wildgoose observed that his companion called him—your highness. The elderly man had a black crape about his neck, a ramillee wig, and a pair of half jack-boots, with the tops of some old thread stockings pinned on; which riding-dress seemed to be no otherwise necessary, than to supply the want of shoes and stockings. The old lady had a long black cardinal, and something like a cambric handkerchief pinned round her head.

The old man happened to assert some trifling matter upon his honour: to which the young man replied, in heroics,

- ' Honour's a sacred tie, the law of kings:
- ' It is not to be sported with.—
- ' Syphax ! thou art a false old traitor.'

This speech convinced Wildgoose (of what he had before suspected), that they were part of a company of strollers. The company were on their route from the West of England to Birmingham; and were to perform *Cato* that night in a barn, to defray their expences upon the road.

The old man was to play *Syphax*; and was the very character he intended to act. He had a most villanous physiognomy, and seemed, by his conversation, to have been a street-robber. The old lady was to appear in the character of *Marcia*, though she had lost one eye; and instead of an even 'two-fold hedge of teeth,' as *Homer* expresses it, her broken snags were more like park-pales, or what school-boys in Latin verse call a dactyl, that is, a foot of three syllables, the first long, and the two last short; yet the old lady resembled *Marcia* in one respect;

'The virtuous *Marcia* tow'rs above her sex;'

for she was near six feet high, and (I will answer for it) had lived a most virtuous life for many years.

Juba had a swelled face, yet was really a genteel young fellow, and had had a good education; but, as he confessed to Wildgoose, had been ruined by his vanity, and a humour for spouting tragedy, which he had learned at school; for he had spent near two thousand pounds, which his father left him; and, though bred to a genteel profession, could never settle to business.

'Then, I was quite an idolater of *Shakespeare*,' quoth the player; 'and having seen *Mr. Garrick* play *Hamlet* and *Othello* two or three times (he acts with so much ease as well as propriety, that) I imagined it no difficult matter to succeed in the same parts; which determined me to go upon the stage.'

'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'I have seen a few plays some years ago; and must own, *Mr. Garrick* is

almost the only actor I have met with, who keeps sight of nature in his action, and has brought her back upon the stage, whence, by all account, indiscriminate rant and unmeaning rhodomontade had banished all truth and propriety time out of mind. But, sir, I profess myself an enemy to all theatrical entertainments; and even to Shakespeare himself, in some respects.'

'Oh! sir,' cries the young player, stretching out his hand, 'I must not hear a word against our venerable patriarch and great founder of the English drama.

'I will allow every objection that you can imagine against him. I will forgive Ben Jonson his malignant wish, 'that instead of one line, he had blotted out a thousand.' I will not pull Voltaire by the nose (though he deserves it), for calling his Tragedies monstrous farces. I will grant the Frenchman, he has offended against the laws of Aristotle and Boileau, and slighted the unities of action, time, and place; that, upon some occasions, he abounds in mixed metaphors, and uses some harsh expressions, which the age he lived in might tolerate, and which are become venerable only by their antiquity. But read one act, or even one scene, in Hamlet, Othello, or Macbeth, and all these trifling criticisms disperse like mists before the orient sun.'

Wildgoose began to explain himself, and to give the conversation a spiritual turn. In order to which, he first observed to the players, that their situation was very unfavourable to the practice of religion. 'Religion,' cries the Prince of Mauritania, 'I only wish we had any morality, or even common honesty, amongst us. No, we are heroes, kings, or sultans, upon the stage; but beggars, sots, or prostitutes, in our private lodgings. There is the lovely Marcia,' says he, whispering to Wildgoose, 'would drink you two quarts of ale now, if you would give it her; and, if she had six-pence in her pocket, Cato's daughter

would get drunk with gin, before she came upon the stage. In short,' continues the young player, 'I intend to take my leave of them very soon.'

Old Syphax, hearing part of this declamation against the life of a stroller, said, there was one agreeable circumstance attending it, that they frequently fell into company with some gentleman of fortune, who would treat them with a bottle of wine, or a bowl of punch.—This the wily African said in consequence of the intelligence he had gained from Tugwell in the kitchen, that his master had four or five hundred pounds a year. But Wildgoose not taking the hint, and my landlord perceiving there was no more liquor called for, began to grudge such company the use of his parlour. He, therefore, bid the waiter bring a bill; and Wildgoose soon after took his leave, and with his trusty 'squire set out for Worcester.

CHAP. IV.

State of Religion at Worcester.

MR. Wildgoose, impatient to execute the commission which Mr. Whitfield had given him, traversed with hasty strides the spacious streets of Tewksbury; and, getting clear of the town, the two pilgrims now ascended a little hill; when Wildgoose looking round him, 'I wonder,' says he, 'how many miles it is to Warwick.'—Then without waiting for Jerry's reply, he trudged on again at a round rate.

Tugwell's inclinations still pointing homewards, he likewise made a soliloquy in his turn. 'Odscockers! one might almost see our steeple, now, from this hill, and the smoke of my cottage. I wonder what our Dorothy is doing at home; and our poor dog!'

The travellers now proceeded without any inter-

ruption, and arrived at Worcester about eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Wildgoose made immediate inquiry whether there was any religious society in that city; and found that only a few of the lower sort of people met once a week at a private house, whose meal was kept alive by now and then an occasional preacher that came amongst them; that a considerable part of the town had their attention taken up by their china-work, lately established there under the auspices of the ingenious and excellent Dr. Wall; that the learned prebends were immersed in profound studies, or engaged in the care of their health; as their wives and daughters were at whist or quadrille. The two pilgrims, therefore, set out again early in the morning, and took the road towards Wednesbury, Dudley, and Walsal; which are the chief collieries and manufactories in that part of the country.

CHAP. V.

An unexpected Rencontre.

TOWARDS the middle of the day, our travellers came into the gravelly bottom of a deep valley, through which a silver stream ran winding along, shaded with alders, and invited them to repose a little in so cool a retreat. Wildgoose, according to custom, pulled out a little godly manual, and began to read; as Tugwell, by a kind of instinct, began to rummage his wallet, for something to eat; whose example having stronger attractions for the former, than his amusement had for the latter, Tugwell soon brought over Wildgoose to his party; and they took a comfortable noonchine together.

Whilst they were thus employed, two more travellers came, the contrary road, to the same spot;

and without much ceremony, sat down to partake of so agreeable a shade. One of them looked like some mechanical handicraft; but the other (though his long hair was somewhat in the style of Ralph in Hudibras) had a gentleman-like appearance, both in his dress and his address.

Wildgoose making some overtures by a few general topics and introductory preludes, they soon entered into further conversation.

Two or three small birds coming to drink and bathe themselves, with great boldness and security, as the travellers were sitting in a calm repose; Wildgoose said, that he could never sufficiently admire the beauty, elegance, and harmless innocence of those little animals of the winged creation; and that he had often thought the familiar, friendly, and almost conversible air, with which some birds and other animals approached mankind, till they were alarmed and frightened away by some violent motion or menacing attitude, seemed to give credit to the doctrine of transmigration, as if some of our own species were doing penance in those animals, and wanted to express their sufferings or complaints, or to renew their intimacy with some old friend, or former acquaintance. 'At least,' continues Wildgoose, 'one is puzzled, without some supposition of this kind, to account for the final cause of their creation; many animals being frequently persecuted and tortured in such a manner, as to make their being rather a curse than a blessing.'

The stranger replied, 'that, when we come to talk of final causes, or the ends proposed by Providence in any part of the creation, we soon get out of the depth of our shallow understandings; though I am convinced,' says he, 'that God has formed all his creatures with a capacity of being happy, if they do not forfeit it by their own fault.'

This discourse on pre-existence brought on the subject of predestination, election, and reprobation; which his puritanical library, and his conversing

with Mr. Whitfield, had taught Wildgoose to maintain in its strictest sense.

The stranger opposed his opinions with great vehemence; and said, he would sooner renounce his Bible, than believe those doctrines, as Calvin of old, or Mr. Whitfield had of late, taught them.—
‘Sir,’ says Wildgoose, ‘I suppose then you are a follower of John Wesley’s.’ ‘No,’ replies the stranger; ‘I am John Wesley himself.’

Wildgoose started up with the utmost surprise, and accosted him with the most profound reverence and respect; and by way of apology, said, that although he had lately become personally acquainted with Mr. Whitfield, and confessed himself a convert to most of his opinions, yet he had so great a regard for all those who embarked in the same general cause, that he was extremely happy in this opportunity of conversing with a man, whose character he had so long admired. He then acquainted Mr. Wesley who he himself was; when he found Mr. Wesley was no stranger to his character or conversion. Mr. Wesley returned the compliment with a pious wish, ‘that he might be able to give him any spiritual assistance.’ After which, Wildgoose let him know his present situation, and his intentions of visiting the poor colliers at Wednesbury, Walsal, and so forth. But Mr. Wesley began immediately to dissuade him from pursuing his scheme at present; for that he himself was, at this instant, escaped from a most violent persecution; that a large and enraged mob, stirred up by some interested people, were now in arms, and in search of every preacher of their denomination; and that it would be tempting Providence to run into the very jaws of that many-headed monster, a drunken multitude, who knew not what they did.

An enthusiast, like a man of courage, is so far from being dismayed by an appearance of danger, that he generally becomes more resolute. Wildgoose, therefore, was still more inclined to try the

strength of his eloquence, and to proceed to Wednesbury, till Mr. Wesley assured him, it would be injuring the cause, to attempt to convince them, whilst their passions and prejudices were so strongly engaged on the other side.—Wildgoose, therefore, stood corrected: and a man now coming up with Mr. Wesley's horses, which he had been obliged to leave behind, Wildgoose took his leave; and, instead of pursuing the intended road, turned off towards Birmingham, in order to make the best of his way to the Lead-mines in the Peak of Derbyshire.

CHAP. VI.

A just Character of Lady L——n, from a discarded Servant.

OUR two pilgrims being a little fatigued with travelling in so hot a day, they halted in the afternoon at a public-house in the neighbourhood of Hagley. Wildgoose seeing a number of people drinking under a tree at the door, observed to my landlord, that his seemed to be a well-accustomed house.—‘Yes,’ says mine host, with an air of piety (taking Wildgoose for a clergyman), ‘blessed be God! I have my share of custom at this time of the year, please God to send fine weather, as every body comes to see Hagley Park here.’—Wildgoose replied, that his house seemed to stand well for the refreshment of travellers; but that he did not understand how he could bless God for some of his idle customers, who spent the money, which ought to support their families, in getting drunk, and making brutes of themselves.—Mine host replied, that, to be sure, poor men that worked hard, and had no beer at home, would now and then have a little good drink; ‘but then,’ says he, ‘I never suffer them to have more at my house, than they have money to pay for.’

Wildgoose then said, he supposed Sir George L——n's house was worth seeing, as so many people came thither for that purpose.—'Yes,' says a young man in a livery frock, 'Hagley is a noble seat, and abundance of quality resort thither at this time of the year.'—'Ah!' says my landlord, 'and Sir George has something at Hagley better worth seeing than his fine seat. He has for his wife the finest woman, and the best Christian, in England. But,' says he, 'my son here knows all about it; he was under-butler at Sir George's; and, sir, as you seem to be a gentleman, please to step into this parlour, and I will tell you more (coming, sir; coming).' My landlord then showed Wildgoose into a little nook, divided from the kitchen by a partition of deal boards, which prevented you from being seen, but not from being overheard by any one that was disposed to listen. 'Now,' says my landlord, 'as I was telling you, sir, my son was under-butler at Hagley. But, sir, betwixt you and I, the house-keeper is the d—ndest b-tch in England.'—'Well, well,' says Wildgoose, 'I do not want to be let into family secrets. But my lady, you say, is a very good woman.'—'That she is,' says mine host; 'and, if she had had her way, my son would never have lost his place.' Though my landlord was very full of this subject, he and his son did great justice to Lady E——n's character: that there was not a poor person, a sick person, or a wicked person, within five miles of the place, but she found them out, and gave them money, physic, or good advice; 'and, what is more,' says he, 'there is not an idle person, but she contrives to employ them, and keep them out of harm's way; and they mind what my lady says more than all the parson preaches, or the doctor can say to them when they are sick. Then,' continues he, 'my son says, my lady has wit at will, and will hold discourse with any lord or bishop that comes to Sir George's table; and knows every thing that

happened in former days*, or in foreign parts*, as well as the best of them.*

Mr. Wildgoose said, he did not in the least doubt the justness of my landlord's panegyric; for that he had known Lady L———n from a child (she being his country-woman); though he had not seen her for some years. He was then going to give mine host some spiritual instructions, when Tugwell came to the door, to remind his master that it was very dusty travelling, and that he seemed to have forgotten their intention of calling at a public-house. My landlord then asked what they would please to drink? But there being no great variety of liquors or provisions at this hotel, they refreshed themselves with some fresh ale, and some new cheese; and then proceeded in their journey towards Birmingham.

CHAP. VII.

A Sketch of the Leasowes, and of the Character of the worthy Possessor of that Place.

THE sun was now far upon the decline towards the west, when the two pilgrims had passed a little market-town on the Birmingham road, called Hales-Owen. As they walked on they saw an object amidst the woods, on the edge of the hill, which, upon inquiry, they were told was called Shenstone's Folly. This is a name, which, with some sort of propriety, the common people give to any work of taste, the utility of which exceeds the level of their comprehension.

As they ascended the hill, through a shady lane, they observed a gentleman, in his own hair, giving directions to some labourers who were working beyond the usual hour, in order to finish a receptacle

* The vulgar definition of history and geography.

for a cataract of water, a glimpse of which appeared through the trees on the side of the road. As Wildgoose and his friend, partly out of curiosity, and partly to take breath, made a little pause, the gentleman turned his face towards them, when Wildgoose immediately discovered him to be no other than his old acquaintance, the now celebrated Mr. Shenstone, whose place began to be frequented by people of distinction from all parts of England, on account of its natural beauties, which, by the mere force of genius and good taste, Mr. Shenstone had improved and exhibited to so much advantage: and this had discovered to the world his own fine poetical talents and polite learning, which, from his modesty, would otherwise probably have been buried in solitude and obscurity.

Mr. Shenstone soon recollected his old academical friend and associate; and, with that warmth of benevolence for which he is distinguished amongst those that know him, insisted upon his staying that night at least with him at the Leasowes; which invitation Mr. Wildgoose was sufficiently inclined to accept of, though he had not been prompted to it by his fellow-traveller, who never was so cynical as to slight the least overture towards a hospitable reception.

As they passed towards the house, Mr. Shenstone pointed out to his friend many of the beauties of his place. He showed him his cascades, which are so deservedly admired, and the reservoirs that supplied them; the prospect of the country from various points of view; his grove dedicated to Virgil; his urns, statues, and his admirable inscriptions. He mentioned several people of the first quality, and, what Mr. Shenstone valued more, of the first taste, who had done him the honour to visit his place. and particularly he informed him, that he expected Lord D—tm—h, and some other company, the very next day, on which account he had been inspecting his reservoirs, got his walks cleaned out, and made

the men work so late, in order to finish the cataract, where his friend had first seen him.

As Wildgoose knew the elegance of Mr. Shenstone's taste, he could not but add his suffrage to those of the rest of the world, in admiring his place, and observed, that doubtless the pleasures we receive from gardens, woods, and lawns, and other rural embellishments, were the most innocent of any amusements; but then we should consider them as amusements only, and not let them engross too much of our attention; that we ought to spiritualize our ideas as much as possible; and that it was worth while to inquire, how far too violent a fondness for these merely inanimate beauties might interfere with our love of God, and attach us too strongly to the things of this world.

This gave Mr. Shenstone an opportunity, in his turn, of combating his friend's enthusiastic notions; who, he found by his own account, had deserted the station in which his own choice and his mother's approbation had fixed him, to sally forth and preach the Gospel, without any other call to that office than what a warm imagination had suggested, and which a romantic view of converting sinners at large had prompted him to undertake.

The two friends, however, supped together very amicably; and, after drinking a cool tankard, and spending a pretty late evening in talking over the incidents of their youth, which they had spent together in the University, Mr. Shenstone showed his friend into an elegant bed-chamber, fitted up in a Gothic taste; to which the bed itself, the rest of the furniture, and the painted glass in the window, all corresponded. Contiguous to this he lodged Tugwell, his trusty 'squire and fellow-traveller, and wished them a good night.

CHAP. VIII.

A practical Lecture against the Vanities of this World.

AS soon as Mr. Shenstone rose in the morning (which was not always at a very early hour), he went up to his friend's apartment, to summon him to breakfast; when, to his surprise, he found both him and his companion departed, without taking leave of him; and upon Wildgoose's table was left the following letter:

'My good friend,

'I am called hence by the Spirit: in the visions of the night it was revealed unto me. I must own, that, like the good Publius, you have received and lodged us courteously, and my bowels yearn for your salvation. But, my dear friend, I am afraid you have set up idols in your heart. You seem to pay a greater regard to Pan and Sylvanus, than to Paul or Silas. You have forsaken the fountains of the living Lord, and hewn you out cisterns, broken cisterns, that will hold no water: but my conscience beareth testimony against this idolatry. Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth. I have delivered my own soul, and will pray for your conversion. I am

'Your brother in the Lord,

GEOFFRY WILDGOOSE.'

This extraordinary letter, and his friend's abrupt departure, greatly alarmed Mr. Shenstone: but, going out to view his principal cascade, he soon discovered the mystery; that his friend imagining he was too much affected with the applauses which were bestowed on his good taste in laying out his place, had forced open his sluices, and emptied his reservoirs; so that, in a literal sense, his cisterns could hold no water, nor his cascades make any great

figure that day : and, what was more distressful, he had thrown down a leaden statue of the Piping Fawn from its pedestal, which was a damage that could not easily be repaired before the arrival of his illustrious guests.

Mr. Shenstone was a little provoked at the first discovery of this incident ; but, upon reflection, could not forbear laughing at his old friend's frantic proceedings ; and thought the singularity of the adventure would afford his guests as much entertainment, as a greater flash from his cascades, or as viewing his place in more exact order.

CHAP. IX.

A Discourse on Idolatry.

WHEN the travellers were got into the Birmingham road again, Tugwell, who did not rightly comprehend nor approve of his master's conduct on this occasion, nor understand what he meant by saying, that Mr. Shenstone quite idolized or worshipped those lifeless objects ; Jerry, I say, began now to express his apprehensions of the consequences of what they had done. 'Odsooks !' says he, 'it is well if the gentleman does not get a warrant for us, and trouble us, for robbing his fish-ponds (as he may think we have), or for damaging his images.'—He observed, moreover, that as he seemed to be a sensible gentleman, he could not think he would be so foolish as to worship images, as the Papishes do. 'Why,' continues Jerry, 'there is our squire has got a naked thing-em-bob stands up in the middle of the grove (it is either the Virgin Mary, or Fair Rosamond, or Dinah*, that was ravished by the Jacobites), and yet I never heard that the squire, or any

* It was most probably Diana, that Jerry meant by this confused account.

of the family ever said their prayers to it, or worshipped it.'

'Why,' Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'a person may be guilty of idolatry by setting his affections too much upon any thing, upon riches or pleasures, a fine house or a fine child, and in those cases it is an act of friendship in any one to take some method (as I have done with Mr. Sheastone) to wean them from those objects: and Providence, out of mere kindness, often deprives us of those things which we have so entirely fixed our hearts upon.'

'Why, to be sure,' says Tagwell, 'God Almighty may do what he pleases for that matter; but then, if one man was at liberty to take away from another whatever he had set his heart upon, they might take away one's wife, or one's cow, or one's dog, or one's cat; and then there would be no living at peace in the world. Now there is my dog Snap; I loves him almost as well as I do my wife, and if the best man in Gloucestershire were to steal my dog, I would take the law on him, if there was any law to be had in the kingdom.'

Wildgoose did not think it material to continue the dispute; but it occurred to him in the course of this conversation, how much his affections were attached to Miss Townsend. This, however, he considered as a spiritual attachment, he intending only the good of Miss Townsend's soul by a union, which, from the little encouragement she seemed to have given him, he had some slight hopes of effecting. This project engaged his thoughts in an agreeable reverie, which prevented any farther conversation till they arrived, about eight o'clock in the morning, at Birmingham.

CHAP. X.

Slight Persecutions.

AS Mr. Wildgoose intended, if nothing very extraordinary prevented it, to visit the colliers at Wednesbury on his return; he made no longer stay in Birmingham than whilst he himself took some slight refreshment, and Tugwell a hearty breakfast, at the first inn they came to, and then proceeded towards Litchfield, in their way to the Peak of Derbyshire.

As they walked through Birmingham streets, they heard two or three fellows in a workshop, up two pair of stairs, quarrelling, swearing, and cursing, in a most tremendous manner. Wildgoose, thinking it incumbent upon him to reprove their profaneness, made a halt, and, beckoning with his hand, called out to the vociferous garreteers, to hold their blasphemous tongues. The litigants observing a man of a tolerable appearance addressing himself to them, were silent for a moment; but when they heard Wildgoose, with an air of authority, charging them, in the name of the King of kings, not to take the name of God in vain, with a mixture of mirth, indignation, and contempt, they redoubled their oaths and imprecations upon the preacher; and one of them emptied the stale contents of an unscoured spit full upon the heads of him and his companion. As Mr. Wildgoose was got almost into the middle of the street, in order to direct his voice to them more commodiously, he received only a slight sprinkling of their intended kindness; but as Tugwell stood just under the window, with his mouth open, waiting the event of his master's exhortation, he received a more liberal portion, part of which came full into his mouth, and penetrated pretty deeply into the cavity of his throat.

Wildgoose, observing the inefficacy of his rebuke cried out in the apostolical style, 'Well, my brethren, I have delivered my own soul, look you to it; your blood be upon your own heads.'

Tugwell, being less patient (at this ill return of their intended favour), spitting and rubbing his face, and shaking his clothes, exclaimed with some indignation against his master for this unseasonable interposition; 'Pock-i-eat take it! for me; the blood and guts, and the Devil and all, I think, is upon our heads; and it was no otherwise likely: what the dickins had we to do with folks that were quarrelling up in a garret, and never troubled their heads about us?'

'Well,' quoth Wildgoose, 'as the Roman emperor said, when he laid a tax upon urine, "the smell of money is sweet whencesoever it comes," so I can say, persecution is sweet and wholesome in any shape whatsoever.'—'Yes,' says Tugwell, 'even in the shape of a pissing-pot, I suppose. The smell of money may be sweet; but I am sure neither the smell nor the taste of what was thrown upon our heads was either sweet or wholesome; at least I had rather your worship should have it than I, if you think it so very sweet and so wholesome.'

The hapless pilgrims now passed on through Birmingham, Wildgoose leading the way, and Tugwell at some little distance behind him. Wildgoose, reflecting upon what had just happened, said he began to wonder what they had done that the world was so civil to them.

'Odsbobs!' cries Jerry, looking up to the window of a little shop, 'there is a fine plum-pudding!'

'The friendship of the world is enmity with God,' continues Wildgoose.

'It is smoking hot, just out of the oven,' says Tugwell.

'My seal began to cool, and I grew quite restless in my duty,' proceeds the master.

...ave a great mind to have a pennyworth
says the man.
But, come, let us make the best of our way
rescue the poor miners from the power of !
says Wildgoose.

'I must and will go back, and have a
that pudding,' says Tugwell.

Thus the master and man proceeded in a
soliloquy, entirely inattentive to each other
when Wildgoose discovered his fellow-traveller
gluttonous intention, and saw him return
good slice of pudding in his hand, 'Ah!
Jerry,' cries he, 'swallow thy spittle, and sub-
appetite. I thought thou hadst just satisfi-
demands of nature with a hearty breakfast
now thou art at it again: if thou hadst but
of true faith, thy mind would not be thus c-
ally hankering after these carnal indulgences.
'Odsbodikins!' cries Tugwell, as soon as he
empty his mouth, 'cannot a man have tri-
that loves plum-pudding? Why, master, I've
hungry to-day; and then I wanted to get t
of the persecution out of my mouth, which
worship says, was so sweet and wholesome.
goose smiled to himself, but made no re-
trudged on.

CHAP. XI.

A Glimpse of Miss Townsend.

BEING now got clear of the town, the
vellers came to a direction-post, where
divided. On one of the hands was writ
road to Litchfield; on the other, 'to W-
As Wildgoose had as strong a hankering
place of Miss Townsend's residence, as Tu-
after his own fire-side, they kept their eyes
time fixed on the hand which pointed towa-

they did not perceive a chariot and pair, bowling along on a brisk trot, till it had almost passed by them.

There seemed to be in it an elderly gentleman and his wife; and a young lady sat side-ways on the stool, with a very white arm resting upon the window of the chariot. The young lady, with a female curiosity, thrusting herself out to have a view of the travellers, dropped a cambric handkerchief (probably without perceiving it), which Wildgoose immediately picked up; and was going to return it, when casting his eyes upon the mark, he instantly knew it to be Miss Townsend's cipher. This occasioned such a surprise, as fixed him motionless for a moment, and would have prevented him from overtaking the chariot, if, upon recollection, he had thought it either prudent or advisable to endeavour it. Though Wildgoose had hardly a glance of Miss Townsend's face; yet, as imagination magnifies every object beyond its real dimensions, this incident, and the initial letters of 'Julia Townsend,' contributed more perhaps to keep alive Mr. Wildgoose's passion, than the most tender epistle, or a complete view of her, might have done.

Wildgoose was deliberating with himself, whether he should not return to Birmingham, and find out Miss Townsend, especially when he had so good a pretence as that of returning her handkerchief, when Tugwell came up to him, with his jaws yet in motion from masticating his baked pudding, and cries out, 'Well, master, as God sends good luck, let us be thankful, and spend it at the next public-house. This white handkerchief will buy us a quart of best drink, I will warrant you, though, mayhap, it is only cut out of the tail of an old smock.'

Wildgoose was so provoked at Jerry's gross ideas, that he could hardly forbear striking him.—'Best drink!' cries Wildgoose, pressing the handkerchief,

which breathed the fragrance of lavender and saul-luce, with rapture to his breast, 'I would not part with it for the richest wince of Canary or Cyprus, nor for all the wealth of the Indies.'

'Odabobs! master,' says Tugwell, 'you seem to be as fond of the young woman's handkerchief, as I am of plum-pudding. One would think it was a love-toy, and that it was given you by your sweet-heart: and, for that matter, it seemed to be a good plump young woman that dropped it out of the coach, and drest like a queen. I suppose, she was daughter to some 'squire, or some topping button-maker here in Birmingham at least.'

'Ah! Jerry,' replies Wildgoose, 'I value this handkerchief, because it belongs to a very good girl. That young lady in the chariot was no other than the Miss Townsend, whom we saw at Mrs. Sarsenet's at Gloucester.'

'What! the young woman that came after us to Bristol,' says Jerry, and was taken with *compulsion* fits at the Tabernacle? I thought I had seen her face before,' continues he; 'but then she is got fatter than she was. I suppose, she has her belly-full now; which, belike, she had not at poor Madam Sarsenet's, at Gloucester.'

Wildgoose did not like to have the object of his affection treated with so much familiarity; and was also afraid of discovering to Jerry the situation of his heart. Neither was he yet determined, whether he should return to Birmingham or not, and endeavour to get an interview with Miss Townsend. But, recollecting that the races at Warwick would be within a fortnight, which being the nearest meeting to his own native place, and fancying he had a particular call to bear his testimony against the lawfulness of those diversions, he was determined in himself (as soon as he had opened his commission in the Peak) to attend them. He, therefore, dropped the subject at present, and trudged on at a good rate towards Litchfield.

CHAP. XII.

Meet with a seasonable Invitation.

THE two pilgrims having pursued their journey above three hours, and the turnpike road being very hot and dusty; Tugwell proposed, where they could commodiously do it, to walk through the fields within the hedge. This insensibly led them too far from the great road, and brought them where two foot-paths led different ways; and they were puzzled which to pursue. Tugwell, therefore, went to make inquiries of a fellow that was at plough, in the adjacent field. At the end of the furrow, they saw an odd figure of a man, standing upright, with his eyes shut, and his mouth open, his neck stretched but, and his hands hanging straight down, in the attitude of the Pierro in the pantomime. Though the sun was burning hot, he had a green surtout coat on, with the cape over his head, and buttoned round the neck.

Wildgoose, as his ideas ran constantly upon religious objects, thought immediately it was some poor soul under the agonies of the new birth, and waiting for the influx of the Spirit. He accosts him, therefore, in his own way, 'God comfort your soul! my good friend,' says Wildgoose.—The gentleman, starting from his Swiss meditation or reverie, in which he had been unexpectedly surprised, and throwing himself into a tolerably genteel attitude; 'Sir,' says he, 'I do not know you; but am obliged to you for your good wishes, though my body has more need of comfort than my soul, at present.'—'What is the matter then,' says Wildgoose, 'if I may make so free? What is your complaint, sir?'—'Ah!' says the gentleman, 'if I could tell you that, I should tell you more than all the physicians in England have been able to tell me.'—'Where does your chief

Disorder lie, then? says Wildgoose.—‘Why, sir, I have a complication of disorders,’ replies the gentleman. ‘I have the gout, the rheumatism, the scurvy, a dropsy, and an asthma, and what not; I have a cachexy, or bad habit of body, which has brought on a nervous atrophy; so that nothing I eat or drink will nourish me: and what plagues me more than all these is, a disorder which, perhaps, you never heard of.’—‘Pray what is that?’ says Wildgoose.—‘Why, a sort of convulsion, or hiccup in the ear. In short, sir, I believe mine is a total decay of nature; and I do not expect to live a month to an end.’

‘Ha!’ says Wildgoose, ‘that is very surprising. Why, sir, you look extremely well in the face.’—‘Ah, sir,’ says the stranger, shaking his head, ‘that is the very thing that alarms me. I eat, drink, and sleep well: and so did a friend of mine look; and ate, drank, and slept well, to the very last; and yet died suddenly this last winter.’

‘I have, as you see, sir, rather a ruddy complexion: but then, if you observe, there is an odd sort of bluish cast mixed with it, which is a sure sign of an apoplectic habit.’

‘Come, sir,’ says Wildgoose; ‘I fancy you are a little hippish, and I hope you fright yourself without any reason. But pray, sir, what crop are you ploughing for at this time of the year?’—‘Why,’ says the gentleman, ‘I have had no other crop, than what you see, from this field these five years, and yet these three acres pay me better than any land I have.’—‘In what respect?’ replies Wildgoose.—‘In saving my doctor’s fees, and apothecary’s bills,’ answered the gentleman. ‘You know, I suppose,’ continues he, ‘that nothing is so wholesome as the smell of new-ploughed earth. I keep this little field, therefore, in my hands for no other purpose; and make my servant, every day before dinner, turn up two or three furrows, and follow the plough, as I have been now doing; which gives me an appe-

Wildgoose thought this gentleman somewhat whimsical; but having listened with a more serious attention to the detail of his maladies than many people would have done, the gentleman was prepossessed in his favour: and when Tugwell came up with his intelligence, that it was still three miles to Litchfield, the gentleman said, as Wildgoose, he supposed, had not dined, he should be very welcome to take pot-luck with him; that his house was but at the end of that avenue of firs; and he was just going to dinner.—‘Why, yes,’ says Tugwell, before his master could speak, ‘as Providence has directed us to so good a house, you had best accept of the gentleman’s good-will.’—As Wildgoose always flattered himself with the hopes of doing good, or, what he esteemed the same thing, of making converts to his opinions, he was easily prevailed upon to accompany the gentleman to his house, to which he was as hospitably invited.

CHAP. XIII.

Some Account of this Stranger.

AS they went along, Mr. Slicer (which was the gentleman’s name) made some efforts towards gratifying his own curiosity, and discovering Wildgoose’s profession, and what expedition he was bent upon. This Wildgoose evaded, by inquiring of Mr. Slicer what first brought him into this low-spirited way, or, as he called it, this indifferent state of health? to which Mr. Slicer answered, that he had formerly been in considerable practice as a solicitor in London, where he underwent great fatigue, yet never knew what it was to be sick; but a relation leaving him an estate in that country, and having no family, he retired from business, in hopes of fading

retirement a more complete felicity than what he enjoyed in the hurry of business, and in the noise and smoke of the town. 'However, I was soon convinced,' continued Mr. Slicer, 'that happiness is not the product of any particular place, or way of life; much less is it to be found in a state of absolute inactivity; that some employment was necessary, to divert the mind from preying upon itself; and whereas I enjoyed good health, ate with an appetite, and slept soundly, when fatigued with business; I now found every thing reversed; my sleep went from me, my appetite was palled, even venison lost its relish, and though, by constant attention, and the use of several excellent medicines, I have a little recovered my strength and spirits, yet I am convinced it is all forced and unnatural; for, though I am not sensible of any particular complaint, yet, as I said before, I am daily apprehensive of a sudden dissolution.'

Wildgoose was going to observe, that he had not yet found the true road to happiness; that there was no real cordial for the miseries of life, but an assurance that our sins are pardoned, and the witness of the Spirit in our souls, that we are the children of adoption; but they were now arrived at the door of the gentleman's house, which prevented any further conversation for the present.

CHAP. XIV.

The Life of a dying Man.

THE moment they had entered the hall, Mr. Slicer's old housekeeper, Mrs. Quick, met him with consternation in her looks. 'Good-lack-a-day, sir,' says she, 'we have had a most terrible accident. You would not let the chimney be swept; I told you how it would be.'—'What! is the chimney on fire, then?' says Mr. Slicer.—'Oh, no!' says she; 'but a

videntially caught up the loin of veal upon the spit, or else that would have been covered with dust and ashes.'—'Well, well,' says Mr Slicer, 'accidents will happen; it is well it is no worse; we must dine without the carp, then'—'But, lack-a day, sir,' continues Mrs Quick, 'why did you stay so long? the fowls are boiled to a rag; and the veal is roasted to powder; and there is not a drop of gravy left; and the parson and Mr. Selkirk have been here, waiting for their dinner this half hour.'—'Well, well,' says Slicer, 'if that be all, there is no great harm done.'—But—

'Let me see; I took my Bostock's Cordial this morning. Come, bring my Stomachic Tincture: I will just take a few drops of that, to strengthen my stomach; and a little Balsam of Life, and one or two of my Pilulæ Salutaris; and then you may send up dinner as soon as you will.'

'But,' says Mrs. Quick, 'if I had known you would have brought any strangers, I would have made a custard-pudding. However, I can just beat up two or three eggs, and a spoonful of cream, and a little orange flower water, and make a little pudding, in the catching up of a saucepan.'

Mr. Slicer said she might do as she would. Then, bidding her show Tugwell into the kitchen, he took Mr. Wildgoose into a handsome parlour, where they found Mr. Slicer's niece, who was come on a visit, with her little boy and girl; Mr. Selkirk, above-mentioned, who was a schoolmaster in the village, and a little sleek divine, whose spruce wig, short cassock, his japanned shoes, and silver buckles (worn smooth with the daily strokes of the brush), gave him rather the appearance of an archdeacon, than what he was, the parson of the parish.

After an apology for making his company wait, Mr. Slicer introduced Wildgoose to them, and then took his Stomachic Tincture, his Balsam of Life, and

his *Pilulæ Salutaris*, one of recommending a dose of the Mr. Wildgoose, as an excellent the stomach, and create an waved the offer, and said, he a very good appetite, without kind.

Slicer then bid the servant phens's Medicine for the Stomach he never omitted, he said, served.—'What! are you afflicted with gravel, then?' says Mr. Slicer; 'no, sir. God forbid! with it; but I suppose I shall with it before this time, if I take any more of this medicine: and, as more or less, to gravel and is madness to neglect so early a noble lithontriptic, which is to be discovered, and for which granted so handsome a reward.'

The servant having brought a large bason of veal broth, nauseous prescription with the virtues, or even the safety of the virtues, or even the safety of our wise legislators in it: Wildgoose could not but

at Mr. Slicer's credulity in he was afraid he might injure together too many of those which the world now abhors.

'Sir,' says Slicer, 'I deprecate medicines as much as you any but what perform their manner, and whose effect account for (for I know so by experience at least); set up the relaxed fibres of the constitution, or such as c

be thrown off by insensible perspiration, or such as strengthen the nerves, comfort the brain, and revive the spirits; or, as an ingenious writer expresses it, "such as, ambitious of immortal fame, fly immediately to the part affected, and enter into contest with the peccant humours, and either expel or subdue them *."

Wildgoose and the rest of the company could with difficulty suppress their mirth, to hear poor Slicer thus retail the studied panegyrics of interested empirics in favour of their own nostrums. But the little fat rector of the parish, who was a good-natured and polite man, turned the conversation to some general topics; and dinner soon made its appearance.

CHAP. XV.

A Remedy for Want of Appetite.

WHEN dinner came in, Wildgoose found that the old housekeeper's apology was only words of course, for there were three fine full-grown pullets, an excellent Yorkshire ham, a loin of veal, and the custard-pudding, which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry-tart, with other ornamental expletives of the same kind.

Wildgoose observed, that although Mr. Slicer was careful enough about the quality of his food, yet he was less scrupulous about the quantity of what he eat. He would not touch a morsel of skin or fat, nor eat any butter with his veal or his boiled fowl, because it eluded the concoctive powers, as he said; but he made shift to pick the very bones of a pretty large pullet, with two good large vertebrae, and half the kidney of the loin of veal; not

* All expressions taken from advertisements.

to mention a good quantity of supplemental pudding, gooseberry-tart, and apple-custard; so that it appeared probable, Mr. Slicer palled his appetite by over-loading his stomach; that he destroyed his health by too great a quantity of wholesome food, and made work for the doctor, by an unnecessary use of quack medicines; by infallible nostrums, restoratives, cordials, balsams of life, tinctures, elixirs, and the like: for he could never read an advertisement of that kind, but he longed to make the experiment; taking it for granted, that every medicine had all the virtues it pretended to, and really performed all that its vender engaged for in his feeling recommendation of it to the public.

CHAP. XVI.

History of a Long-liver, and other Chit-chat.

AFTER dinner Mr. Slicer put round the bottle of port, but bid the servant bring him his Scorzonerawater. Mr. Selkirk asked him, what the virtues of that Scorzonerawater were, which he observed he drank every day after dinner.—‘I do not know what the particular virtues are,’ says Slicer; ‘I only know, that it has contributed to prolong life to above a hundred years.

‘Did you never meet with the history of Francis Hongo, surnamed Hyppasoli, who died at a hundred and fourteen (the beginning of this century) at Smyrna, where he was consul for the Venetians?

‘Hongo never was sick; his sight, hearing, and intellectual faculties continued entire to the last. He would walk seven or eight miles every day. At a hundred his white hairs are said to have turned black again; and, what is equally surprising, having lost all his teeth, at a hundred and ten he cut two large ones in his upper jaw.

‘This gentleman drank no other liquor than a wa-

and strong liquors, coffee, or tea; nor used tobacco. Towards the last he lived chiefly upon broths and ripe fruits, which he always eat with bread.

‘He was a man of great merit, wit, and honour; his only failing was too great an attachment to the fair sex. He had, by his wife and two or three concubines, nine and forty children.’

As soon as Mr. Slicer had finished his little history, all on a sudden he bent down his body, and leaned his elbows upon his knees, distorting his face into a variety of wrinkles. ‘Bless me, uncle!’ says the lady, ‘what is the matter? I am afraid you are ill.’—‘Oh! nothing at all,’ says Slicer, smiling; ‘only a little touch of the colic, which my pills have given me. I love to have the colic sometimes; it is the best symptom in the world; it is a sign the peccant humours, instead of entering the mass of blood, are spending their force on the primæ viæ, or intestines, where they will soon find themselves a passage; and then the pleasure of being at ease again is greater than the pain one suffers from the complaint.’

Slicer now fell into a musing posture for near a minute, with his eyes fixed upon the lady. ‘Niece,’ says he, ‘your husband’s father lived to above ninety, merely by walking; and I will walk.’ He had no sooner formed his resolution, than forgetting for a moment that there was any company in the room, he started up, and put it in execution. After a turn round the garden, recollecting that some of the company were strangers, he returned to them again, with an apology, that he found, by experience, his dinner never began to digest till he had taken a little turn or two in the garden.

The little divine told him, with a smile, it was well he was not born at Sparta.—‘At Sparta! Why so?’ says Slicer.—‘Why, the Spartans, you know, were a military establishment, and spent most of

take; and, being informed that the inhabitants of a certain city under their jurisdiction used to take evening walks merely for recreation, instead of making a decree, with a long preamble like a modern act of parliament, the magistrate sent them this laconic message. Μὴ περιπατεῖτε, Do not walk*! which immediately put a stop to that unnecessary consumption of time, as they esteemed it.

* Well,' says Slicer, 'I should be sorry, on account of my brethren of the quill, to have that laconic style introduced into our law proceedings. But you put me in mind of another instance of Spartan severity, not foreign to our purpose, on the subject of health.

'Lysander going upon public business into Ionia, amongst other presents sent him upon his landing, there was some ox-beef and a large cheese-cake. He surveyed the latter with some curiosity; and, in the modern phrase, inquired, what the devil it was? Those that brought it told him it was a composition of honey, cheese, and other ingredients.—"Oh, very well," says he, "give that to my servants; for I am sure it is not fit for a gentleman to eat." He then ordered the beef to be dressed in the Spartan way, and on that made an excellent meal†.

'Why, to be sure, the only way to preserve health, is to eat plain food,' says the Scotchman; 'and the only way to destroy it, is to cram in such mixtures as you do in England, since French cooks have been in vogue.'

* Ælian, Var. Hist.

† Ibid.

Rules for Health.

THE little rector observed, they had had a long dissertation upon the subject; and, doubtless, a good state of health was an inestimable blessing, as it was the foundation of all other enjoyments. 'But,' continues he, 'too great a solicitude on that account is not only unworthy a man of sense and a good Christian, but is really destructive of what we are so anxious to preserve. I know, with regard to myself,' says he, 'that, having gone through a course of anatomy in the university, and observed how fearfully and wonderfully we are made, and having dabbled a little in books of physic. I brought myself, by my whims and apprehensions, and by tampering with my own constitution, into a very bad state of health. I have read a treatise upon sleep, that has kept me awake all night; and I studied Dr. Cheyne upon Health and Long Life, till I brought myself to the brink of death.'

'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'I have heard of a young man at Oxford, who, going through a course of anatomy, and hearing the doctor expatiate upon the beautiful contrivance of nature in guarding the ductus thoracicus, or the tube that conveys the whole chyle of the body into the arteries, by the ribs on one side, and the back-bone on the other, and being told that the least touch almost on that part would be immediate death, the young fellow was met the next day, leaning forwards, with one hand held up to guard his breast, or thorax, and the other stretched out, and desiring every one he saw to stand off; "for," says he, "if you do but touch my ductus thoracicus I am a dead man."

'Yes,' says Slicer, 'and I have heard an addition to that story, which I suppose you do not care to

mention.—Sir John Shadwell, physician to George the First, was telling this very story at court to Lady D———, who laughed heartily at it; and meeting the doctor the next day, she put herself in the same attitude, and desired him to stand off; “for,” says she, “if you do but touch my—what do you call it?—I am a dead woman.”

‘Well,’ says the little rector, ‘it is certainly better to be really ill sometimes, than to be so hippish, and perpetually anxious about one’s health. A friend of mine, a jolly fellow, finding me in my room with Cheyne’s book upon Health and Long Life before me, threw it into the fire, partly to cure me of my whims, and partly, I believe, for the sake of a distich which he pretended to repeat extempore:

I’d scorn the health such rigid rules must give;
Nor sacrifice the ends of life to live.’

As this observation seemed obliquely to glance at Mr. Slicer, Selkirk said, by way of countenancing his friend, ‘Why, to be sure, my countryman might carry the matter too far, yet I think no man can be too careful of his health, nor be blamed for studying the rules which have been laid down by physicians for that purpose.’—‘Why,’ says Wildgoose, ‘as most diseases incident to the human body are generally allowed to proceed from indolence and repletion, I should think there can no rules be wanting to preserve, or even to restore it, but exercise and temperance; and, in many cases, even fasting, or an entire abstinence from all kinds of food; this at least, if made use of at the beginning of a disease, I have always found sufficient to check its progress, or put a stop to most complaints.’

‘As you all seem to be proposing compendious rules, or laconic precepts for health,’ says the little rector, ‘I think there can be none better, or more comprehensive, than those which Dr. Scarborough, physician to Charles II. gave to the Duchess of

CHAP. XVIII.

A new System of Education.

MR. Slicer now, by way of shifting the conversation, asked Selkirk how his pupil went on? which was Slicer's little cousin Johnny, and who was in the room, with his black string and blue silk waistcoat.

Mr. Selkirk (as we have already observed) was the schoolmaster of the village. He had formerly been a travelling Scotchman; but marrying a farmer's daughter with four or five hundred pounds, had opened a shop, and set up a little school, and professed to teach not only reading, writing, and accounts, but Latin and Greek, algebra, logarithms, and trigonometry, and all the most abstruse parts of the mathematics. He had really had the rudiments of a learned education, and was intended for the university, and some learned profession; but, being of a rambling disposition, like many of his ingenious countrymen, chose to travel southwards, and carry a pack for his amusement, as he would sometimes humorously confess.

Mr. Slicer then informed the company of Selkirk's excellent plan of education; that, instead of the rigid severity of the usual method in our public schools, he taught his boys all the rudiments of the Latin tongue, amidst their childish sports, by way of diversion.—'What, in Locke's method, I suppose?' says Wildgoose.—'What, Johnny Loke? No,' says Selkirk, 'I hope I have improved upon Johnny Loke, and Milton too.'—'In what manner, sir,' says Wildgoose.—'Here, Jockey,' replies Selkirk, 'let

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ledge' come two or three times over. He pronounced the *h* in humble very strong, and acknowledged as it is written. 'There, doctor,' says Mr. Slicer, 'you gentlemen of the clergy never read that right. You leave out the asper in humble, and pronounce knowledge as if it were written knolledge; which is absurd.'

'Why,' says the doctor, 'as languages were not originally formed by a committee of philosophers, but arrived gradually at perfection, and were established by custom, I think custom* ought to regulate the pronunciation; and I cannot but think it a good rule in this case, as well as the rest of our conversation, to think with the wise, but to talk and pronounce with the vulgar. The rules of grammar cannot, in any language, be reduced to a strict analogy; but all general rules have some exceptions.'—'True, sir,' says Selkirk; 'but we ought to come as near to perfection in every thing as possible.'—'According to that rule,' says the doctor, 'why do not you pronounce the *h* in honest and honour? why do not you pronounce the word people pe-ople, as it is written? and why does not every body say bu-rial, as my clerk and the grave-diggers in Hamlet do? In short,' says the doctor, 'there is something so disagreeable to me in pronouncing the word humble with an aspirate, that I could as soon chew tobacco (which I mortally hate) as bring myself to pronounce it so.'

* Quem penes arbitrium est, et ius et norma loquendi. HOR.

CHAP. XIX.

Further Account of the little fat Rector.

THE company smiled at the little rector's delicacy on that point, and Mr. Slicer said, that to be sure there was some truth in what Mr. Griskin observed — Upon hearing the little doctor called Griskin, for the first time, Wildgoose looked at him with some attention; and inquired whether he had not a near relation, one Mr. Rivers, near Bath, in Somersetshire? After a few questions, Wildgoose was soon convinced, that this was no other than Mr. Gregory Griskin, whom he had so often heard of, kinsman to the Mr. Rivers, whose adventures were related in the former part of this history.

Mr. Griskin lamented the disappointment he had met with in Rivers's imprudent match; that he had flattered himself with the hopes of his nephew's making some figure in life, and even distinguishing himself in the learned world; and had intended to have done something handsome for him at his death, and the like.

Wildgoose began to make some excuse for his friend's imprudent conduct, by encomiums on Mrs. Rivers's personal accomplishments and behaviour; to which Griskin (looking down with a reserved air) made no reply.

When Mr. Griskin found, however, by several circumstances, that Wildgoose had been intimate with his nephew in the university; and also that he had only come accidentally to Mr. Slicer's house for refreshment on his journey, he said he should be glad to have more conversation with him upon the subject; and invited him to go and drink coffee at his house, and even to take a bed there, if consistent with his engagements.

As Wildgoose was in hopes of doing his old friend

Rivers some service, and also knew the little doctor to be piously disposed, he accepted of his invitation, having first provided for the reception also of his fellow-traveller; and, taking leave of his benevolent host, Mr. Slicer and his company, went to the rectory with Mr. Griskin.

The parsonage-house was a modern building, and neatly furnished; and the gardens, instead of being laid out, in the present taste, with sun-burnt lawns, and barren shrubs, were comfortably enclosed with fruit-walls, filberd-hedges, and codlin-trees; with a good pigeon-house, poultry-yard, and fish-ponds; and, in short, with every thing that could contribute to the comfort and convenience of this life.

Griskin was a man of the old-fashioned piety, that showed his faith by his good works. He gave much in charity, prayed often, and fasted now and then. Having the tithes in his own hands, it enabled him to keep a plentiful table, to which every sober honest man was welcome. He every Sunday invited by turns some of his parishioners to dine with him; one or two of the most substantial in the parlour, and as many of the oldest and poorest in the kitchen. This made them pay their tithes and dues cheerfully, which Griskin exacted of them punctually, but not with rigour. If a farmer had any loss, or remarkably bad year, he made him some little allowance; and if a cottager paid him a groat at Easter, which he could ill spare, perhaps he would give his family a sixpenny-loaf the Sunday following. By this means he kept up his dignity, and secured his right and the love of his parish at the same time.

CHAP. XX.

Further Account of the little fat Rector.

WHEN Mr. Griskin was alone with Wildgoose, he told him, that he should not have been so much displeased with his nephew Rivers, for pleasing himself in marrying, if he had staid till he had finished his studies, and had married a prudent woman; but that he found his wife was a proud minx, who regarded nothing but dressing, visiting, and going to the public rooms and balls at Bath; and that by what he had heard of her extravagance, his nephew would soon be in a gaol.

Wildgoose was very much surprised at this complaint of Mr. Griskin, and said, he would venture to assure him he had been misinformed with regard to Mrs. Rivers's character, and turn of mind; for, from what he himself had seen of her, he was certain the very contrary was the truth of the case, and that she had not the least taste for that sort of gaieties; and from the unreserved friendship which had subsisted between himself and Mr. Rivers, he could depend upon the account he had given him of Mrs. Rivers's conduct, and their retired way of life, especially as he had given him that account as a matter of course, to satisfy his friend's curiosity, when there was not the least probability that he could ever have the present opportunity of doing that justice to their character which he now was favoured with.

Mr. Griskin replied, that he had very good authority for what he had asserted; which Wildgoose found was that of a spfenetic old dowager, who went sometimes to Bath, and who had seen Mrs. Rivers at the only ball she had appeared at, when they first went into the country; and that she had

town in the three kingdoms.

Wildgoose then proceeded to describe the amiable qualities of Mrs. Rivers, and the manner in which she seemed to pass her time, in the care of her children and family, which, though it did not immediately convince, yet it gave great satisfaction to Mr. Griskin, and he seemed to wish it might be true.

The conversation then took a different turn, and Mr. Griskin (as his nephew had informed Wildgoose) being very piously disposed, Wildgoose made no scruple of letting him into the secret of his present undertaking; and they soon fell upon the subject of religion. Their sentiments did not correspond, indeed, with regard to some speculative points; but Griskin was much pleased with Wildgoose's zeal for the conversion of sinners. He lamented the great decay of Christian piety; and informed Wildgoose of the methods he himself had taken to revive it in his own parish, by reading prayers publicly every Wednesday and Friday, and privately every morning and evening in his own family.

He told him likewise, that having a public-house belonging to him in Litchfield, in order to sanctify in some measure the unrighteous mammon, he had endowed a little charity-school with the annual rents of it.

Though Wildgoose had rather a contempt of these formal devotions and good works, he was too polite to shock his kind host with any reflection of that kind; and, in short, by his simplicity and sincerity, he gained so much upon the good opinion of Mr. Griskin, that he insisted upon keeping him and his fellow-traveller all night; and the next morning, before they parted, he gave Wildgoose a commission to write to his old friend Rivers, that a visit from him and Mrs. Rivers would be no ways disagreeable to their relation, Mr. Griskin. This commission

Wildgoose now took his leave of Mr. Griskin, being rejoined by his friend Tugwell, who had spent the evening as much to his satisfaction in the kitchen, as his master had done in the parlour.

CHAP. XXI.

Set out for Ashbourn, near the Peak.

WHEN the two friends were now alone in the Litchfield road again, Tugwell began to express his approbation of the hospitable way of life which Mr. Griskin lived in; and that he thought him a true Christian; and that if any body went to Heaven, Mr. Griskin certainly would.

Wildgoose, without mentioning Mr. Griskin's name, endeavoured to regulate Jerry's opinions by his own standard; and said, a man might fast and pray, and give all his goods to feed the poor, and yet not have true Christian charity, or what Saint Paul calls faith working by love.—Tugwell clinched his observation by echoing back some of his own expressions; yet still remained a convert in his heart to Griskin's more comfortable system of Christianity.

Having made a hearty breakfast at Mr. Griskin's, our travellers staid no longer in Litchfield, than whilst Wildgoose found out the post-office, and put in his letter to his friend Rivers, and then trudged on with great alacrity, without halting, till they came to Uttoxeter, in their way to Ashbourn, the first town of any note in Derbyshire.

There was a nearer way through the Forest of Nedwood, but more difficult to find; and Tugwell could not yet separate the ideas of robbers, outlaws, and wild beasts, from that of a forest, notwithstanding his master assured him there were no wild beasts

to be found, except herds of deer, in any of our royal forests; nor so many robbers as there were upon the great roads, or in the streets of London.

They kept the great road, however, and without any damage to their persons or property, and without any adventure worth recording, arrived at Ashbourn-in-the-Peak, as it is usually called, about six o'clock in the evening.

BOOK X.

CHAP. I.

A Phenomenon.

THE town of Ashbourn, being a great thoroughfare to Buxton Wells, to the High-peak, and many parts of the North; and being inhabited by many substantial people concerned in the mines; and having also three or four of the greatest horse-fairs in that part of England, every year, is a very populous town.

There had appeared at Ashbourn, for some market-days past, a very extraordinary person, in a character, and with an equipage, somewhat singular and paradoxical: this was one Dr. Stubbs, a physician of the itinerant kind. The doctor came to town on horse-back, yet dressed in a plaid night-gown and red velvet cap. He had a small reading desk fixed upon the pommel of his saddle, that supported a large folio, in which, by the help of a monstrous pair of spectacles, the doctor seemed to read, as the horse moved slowly on, with a profound attention. A portmanteau behind him contained his cargo of sovereign medicines, which, as brick-dust was probably the principal ingredient, must be no small burden to his lean steed.

The squire, or assistant, led the doctor's horse slowly along, in a dress less solemn, but not less remarkable, than that of his master.

The doctor, from his Rosinante, attended by his merry-andrew (mounted on a horse-block before the principal inn), had just begun to harangue the multitude, when Mr. Wildgoose and his fellow-traveller arrived; and the speech with which he introduced himself each market-day was to this effect—

CHAP. II.

A modest Plea.

‘MY friends and countrymen! you have frequently been imposed upon, no doubt, by quacks and ignorant pretenders to the noble art of physic; who, in order to gain your attention, have boasted of their many years travels into foreign parts, and even the most remote regions of the habitable globe. One has been physician to the Sophi of Persia, to the great mogul, or the empress of Russia; and displayed his skill at Moscow, Constantinople, Delhi, or Ispahan. Another, perhaps, has been tooth drawer to the king of Morocco, or corn-cutter to the sultan of Egypt, or to the grand Turk; or has administered a clyster to the queen of Trebasond, or to Prester John, or the Lord knows who—as if the wandering about from place to place (supposing it to be true) could make a man a jot the wiser. No, gentlemen, don’t be imposed upon by pompous words and magnificent pretensions. He that goes abroad a fool, will come home a coxcomb.

‘Gentlemen! I am no High-German or unborn doctor—But here I am—your own countryman—your fellow-subject—your neighbour as I may say:—Why, gentlemen, eminent as I am now become, I was born but at Coventry, where my mother now lives—Mary Stubbs by name.

‘One thing, indeed, I must boast of, without which I would not presume to practise the sublime art and mystery of physic. I am the seventh son of

seventh son. Seven days was I before I sucked the breast. Seven months before I was seen to laugh or cry. Seven years before I was heard to utter seven words; and twice seven years have I studied, night and day, for the benefit of you, my friends and countrymen: and now here I am—ready to assist the afflicted, and to cure all manner of diseases, past, present, and to come; and that out of pure love to my country and fellow-creatures, without fee or reward—except a trifling gratuity, the prime cost of my medicines; or what you may choose voluntarily to contribute hereafter, out of gratitude for the great benefit, which, I am convinced, you will receive from the use of them.

But come, gentlemen, here is my famous * Anti-febri-fuge Tincture; that cures all internal disorders whatsoever; the whole bottle for one poor shilling.

* Here's my Cataplasma Diabolicum, or my Diabolical Cataplasma; that will cure all external disorders, cuts, bruises, contusions, excoriations, and dislocations; and all for sixpence.

* But, here, gentlemen, here's my famous Balsamum Stubbianum, or Dr. Stubbs's Sovereign Balsam; renowned over the whole Christian world, as a universal remedy, which no family ought to be without: it will keep seven years, and—be as good as it is now. Here's this large bottle, gentlemen, for the trifling sum of eighteen-pence.

* I am aware, that your physical gentlemen here have called me quack, and ignorant pretender, and the like. But here I am.—Let Dr. Pestle or Dr. Clyster come forth. I challenge the whole faculty of the town of Ashbourn, to appear before this good company, and dispute with me in seven languages, ancient or modern: in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew—in High-Dutch, French, Italian, or Portuguese—Let

* A celebrated quack made this blunder; that is, in plain English, a tincture that will bring on a fever.

and who are quacks and ignorant pretenders.

‘You see, gentlemen, I challenge them to a fair trial of skill; but not one of them dares show his face: they confess their ignorance by their silence.’

‘But come, gentlemen: who buys my Elixir Cephalicum, Asthmaticum, Arthriticum, Diureticum, Emeticum, Diaphoreticum, Nephriticum, Catharticum.—Come, gentlemen, seize the golden opportunity; whilst health is so cheaply to be purchased!’

CHAP. III.

The Generosity of a Quack.

AFTER having disposed of a few packets, the doctor told the company, that as this was the last time of his appearing at Ashbourn (other parts of the kingdom claiming a part in his patriotic labours), he was determined to make a present, to all those who had been his patients, of a shilling a-piece. He therefore called upon all those who could produce any one of Dr. Stubbs’s bottles, pill-boxes, plaisters, or even his hand-bills, to make their appearance, and partake of his generosity.

This produced no small degree of expectation amongst those that had been the doctor’s customers, who gathered round him, with their hands stretched out, and with wishful looks. ‘Here, gentlemen!’ says the doctor, ‘Stand forth! hold up your hands. I promised to give you a shilling a-piece. I will immediately perform my promise. Here’s my Balsamum Stubbianum; which I have hitherto sold at eighteen-pence the bottle. You shall now have it for six-pence.’

‘Come! gemmen,’ says the merry-andrew,

where are you? Be quick! Don't stand in your own light. You'll never have such another opportunity—as long as you live.'

The people looked upon each other with an air of disappointment. Some shook their heads, some grinned at the conceit, and others uttered their exclamations—some few, however, who had been unwilling to throw away eighteen-pence upon the experiment, ventured to give a single sixpence; and the doctor picked up eight or nine shillings more by this stratagem, which was more than the intrinsic value of his horse-load of medicines. He then took his leave; and was retiring to his inn, to enjoy the fruits of his public spirited labours; when Wildgoose, seeing an audience ready to his hands, immediately mounted the horse-block, which the merry-andrew had quitted; and in order to draw their attention, bid Tugwell give out the hundredth Psalm. Many of the people were greatly surprised, but two or three itinerant preachers having of late passed through the town, some of the company understood the signal, and even joined the two pilgrims in their oddly-timed melody.

CHAP. IV.

Ecce autem alterum!

AFTER singing a couple of stanzas, Wildgoose began his address to the mob, by observing how anxious they were about the health of their bodies, when they could listen with patience to every itinerant pretender to the art of physic; who, without any previous instruction or experience, boasted of that complete knowledge of diseases, which physicians of a regular education, after many years' study, find it so difficult to obtain; and without any regard to different cases or constitutions, often sell the same remedies for contradictory complaints.

Wildgoose then (by an easy transition) proceeded

to direct them to the true Physician of their souls, and recommended faith alone, as the infallible catholicon for all their maladies.

'Yes, yes,' cries Tugwell; 'here is the true spiritual mountebank, gentlemen: here is the quack doctor of your souls.'

'Yes,' says the merry-andrew, 'and thou art the true spiritual tom fool.'

Doctor Stubbs himself also (having stopped on his horse at the gate-way of the inn, to hear and see the event of Wildgoose's mounting the rostrum), observing the obvious parallel between Wildgoose's irregular practice in the theological way, and that of a mountebank in the medical, could not forbear appealing to the mob, 'whether an itinerant preacher (such as these methodists) were not more of the quack than he was, who pretended to have discovered a more compendious way to heaven; and to prescribe faith alone, as the universal cure for all diseases. Let the parson keep to his church; the farmer to his plough; and the cobbler to his stall'—says the doctor.

Tugwell, thinking the doctor had discovered something of their profession, now took up the cudgel; and said, he was no cobbler; but made shoes, as well as mended them: that his master was no farmer; but as good a gentleman as the doctor for all his red cap! and kept as good a horse, if he had a mind to make use of him.

The merry-andrew, hearing his master treated with such familiarity by a fellow of Tugwell's mean appearance, laid hold on his wallet, which hung over his shoulder, and almost pulled him backwards; telling him, at the same time, 'that he supposed it was filled with old shoes.' Tugwell, who was afraid of nothing, but ghosts and fire-arms, began to retort upon Pill-garlic with the arm of flesh; but he having more wit and agility than courage, gave Jerry a swinging blow on the face with his sword of lath; then made his escape amongst the crowd. This raised Tugwell's choler, together with a loud laugh and a hubbub; and, the mob being by this time

...very well tired, the assembly
each party, the doctor with
Mr. Wildgoose with Tugwell
pective apartments, in the

CHAP.

An affecting Scene.

MR. Wildgoose, before he made proper inquiries frequented part of the Peak greatest number of mines, having, at Tugwell's request, he was preparing to sally who (as she returned from Wildgoose hold forth the and entreated him 'to go band; who, she said, had been in that condition for some time, and to his end.'

Wildgoose was pleased doing a charitable action, compliment paid to his eloquence therefore, immediately complied with his request.

When he came, he saw at the same time, a somewhat poor man had one son, who that is, he could read with way of comforting his father an old folio Common Prayer the act of uniformity to the audible voice: to which the great attention; and said doctrine. Wildgoose asked well disposed, why he had of his parish? The sick man when he was first taken

gained a livelihood by very dishonest means; and had it not in his power, if he were inclined to do it, to make restitution, as the minister would have him do. Wildgoose bid him not despair; for that he and all mankind were equally sinners! and that he had nothing to do but to lay hold upon Christ by faith; and all would be well. The poor man said, he did so, and trusted only to his mercy. Wildgoose then assured him his sins were forgiven; and they parted entirely satisfied with each other.

When Wildgoose returned to the inn, he found, to his great surprise, his friend Tugwell taken into custody by a constable; who was hurrying him away before a justice of the quorum, that lived very near the town; for Jerry, though far advanced in life, had had but little experience of the ways of men. Being, therefore, in his political principles, as we have already observed, rather attached to the Stuart family; and the town of Ashbourn, since the late march of the rebels through that place, being divided into two parties (who persecuted each other with great violence): Tugwell, it seems, had somewhat imprudently taken the part of an honest barber; who, as he was drinking his morning cup in the kitchen, had fallen into a dispute, about the rebellion, with a dissenting baker, that was very zealous for the government, and, upon Jerry's interfering, had charged the constable with him, as a disaffected subject.

Upon Mr. Wildgoose's interposing in his friend's behalf, Doctor Stubbs, who had joined the crowd assembled in the gate-way of the inn, whispered the constable, that, to his knowledge, Wildgoose was a Jesuit in disguise; that he had seen him in York gaol during the rebellion; that he had let his hair grow to conceal the clerical tonsure: and that several Jesuits had of late appeared, in the character of Methodist preachers, in several parts of the king-

dom. The constable, therefore, charged some of the company, in the king's name, to assist him in carrying them both before a magistrate; and the doctor pretended to follow them, and make good his allegations.

CHAP. VI.

A judicious Magistrate.

WHEN they came before the justice, all that could be proved against Tugwell was, that he seemed to favour the rebels; that he said, he loved to read about battles and massacres, and that he should have been very glad to have seen the young Pretender. The justice, who was a sensible man, and endeavoured, as much as possible, to restore and preserve the peace amongst his neighbours, observed, if that were all, he could find nothing treasonable in what the prisoner had said; especially as he spoke of the Pretender as such, and not as having the least shadow of right to the crown of England. In short, it appeared to him, that all he had said seemed to proceed from curiosity, rather than from disloyalty to King George.

The justice then asked, what they had to say against the other prisoner, Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose by name? The constable said, there was a gentleman present, who knew him to be a Jesuit, and had seen him in York gaol during the rebellion; and would take his oath of it. Doctor Stubbs was then called upon to make good his charge. But the doctor, who only owed Wildgoose a grudge for speaking disrespectfully of his profession, and was conscious all he had said was an impudent lie, had given them the slip; and had taken this opportunity of marching out of town, without being pelted by the mob, as he richly deserved.

An old man, however, whose wife was a favourer

of the Methodists, said, such fellows as Wildgoose and his companion ought to be punished, for making a disturbance, and hindering people from their work; that they had converted his wife in particular, who used to mind her knitting, and bustle about, and scold at him all the day long: but, since these Methodists had come about, and converted her, she minded nothing but reading and praying, and singing psalms from morning to night. The good justice said, if the converting his wife was all the mischief they had done, he wished they would convert all the scolds in the parish. And so, after asking Wildgoose a few questions, he ordered the constables to release them, and dismissed the company from his presence.

The Jacobite barber, whose cause, as we observed, Tugwell had espoused, as soon as his worship was out of sight, clapped Jerry on the shoulder, by way of triumph, and said, as he himself was acquainted with the butler, and Tugwell, he found, was a curious man, he would show him a curiosity.—‘The Prince is in this house now,’ says he, whispering in Tugwell’s ear. Jerry starting with surprise, the barber got his friend the butler to take him up the back stairs, into a long gallery, which led to the principal bed-chambers; on the doors of which had been written by the quarter-master with chalk (and afterwards traced over with white lead, by way of curiosity) the names of the Prince, Lord Ogilvy, Pitaligo, and other rebel chiefs, who, in their way to Derby, having halted one night in Ashbourn, had been quartered in this gentleman’s house.

Tugwell expressed great surprise at seeing the very place where so renowned a personage had lately lodged; whose name he had often heard read in the Gloucester Journal; which Mrs. Wildgoose had lent the vicar, the vicar had smuggled to his clerk, who had frequently retailed it to the whole parish, under the great elm at Tugwell’s cottage gate.

Wildgoose returning to the inn before his fellow-

celler, and finding a number of people, who had assembled on the report of Tugwell's arrest, were taken into custody, still loitering about, took the opportunity of mounting the suggestion, or rather, once more, though without much effect. His passions being rather calm in a morning, he was so well disposed to catch the fire of enthusiasm, that he was open day-light, as amidst the dazzling lights of the chandeliers at the evening table. Some of those who had taken a cup in the morning were a little riotous; some few, however, were affected, and consulted with Wildgoose whether there was to be done towards their conversion. He also informed him which were the most uncultivated parts of the Peak, and stood most in need of the labours of his mission.

CHAP. VII.

They set forth towards the High Peak

OUR Spiritual Quixote was now impatient to set forth, in quest of more spiritual adventures; but Tugwell, hearing so romantic an account of the mountainous country they were going to, entreated his master not to do any thing so rash, but set out upon an empty stomach; and, it being past the middle of the day, they made a hearty meal upon some cold mutton-pie, a segment of which, for fear of accidents, Jerry had put in his wallet; and about three o'clock they set out on the Buxton road for the High Peak.

After travelling about an hour and a half, the pilgrims imagined they had climbed to the top of the mountains; but they still found no Alps arise. At length, however, they reached an extensive plain, to the extremity of which sight could not reach. Jerry, after many books of travels, and having be-

months on foot, now lifting up his hands with astonishment, cried out, 'he did not think the world had been half so wide.'

As the sun had now journeyed far towards the west, and they could see neither village, but, nor even a single tree to shelter them from the dews of the night, Jerry's heart began to fail him; and he could not forbear again to wish himself at home with Dorothy, in his own chimney-corner, or at least at the inn at Ashbourn, which they had quitted so late in the day.

As the road led them by degrees towards the extremity of the moor, they heard, at a distance on the left hand, the sound of a French-horn, which a little revived Tugwell's spirits, though it revived at the same time the jeopardy he had been in amongst the stag-hunters, as related in the beginning of this history.

Jerry, however, entreated his master (as the evening was coming on) to turn aside, and try whether they could find any place to lodge at, especially as there was nothing to preach to, but a few sheep and some black cattle, which were feeding amongst the rocks.

Though Wildgoose was unwilling to listen to any overtures of indulgence, he thought it prudent enough to comply with his friend's proposal. Proceeding, therefore, towards the edge of the plain, they came to a precipice of an astonishing height, from which was a stupendous view into a deep valley; the hill rising on the opposite side, covered with woods, near half a mile perpendicularly. The river Dove ran winding at the bottom, amidst pyramidal rocks, that rise detached from the hill, with shrubs growing from their tops, and the roots hanging down in a grotesque manner. In some places they almost meet and intercept the view; in others they open, and discover rocks beyond rocks, in long perspective up the valley, in a most beautiful profusion.

CHAP. VIII.

Fall in with a musical Party.

THE French-horns which were blown by two servants, placed in the opposite woods, now ceased ; and upon their approaching, out of curiosity, to the edge of the precipice, the two pilgrims were surprised to hear (seemingly about half way down the hill) an angelic voice, accompanied by two German flutes, singing a song from the masque of *Comus*.

‘ On ev’ry hill, in ev’ry grove,
Along the margin of each stream ;
Dear, conscious scenes of former love !
I moan ; and Damon is my theme.
The hills, the groves, the rocks remain ;
But Damon there I seek in vain.’

Wildgoose was filled with rapture at the sound, when the song was finished, could not for repeating to himself (yet loud enough for a low-traveller to hear) these beautiful lines of Shakespeare, with whom, as we observe formerly been conversant :

‘ I thought that all things had been so
—— But, whate’er you are
That, in this desert inaccessible,
Lose and neglect the creeping hour
If ever you have lived in better
If ever been where bells have rung

‘ Ah!’ says Tugwell, ‘ I will
bells knoll to church this
soon be at home again in my
tired with this vaggibon
let us go and inquire or
not wander about this

Jerry then looked about, and found a sheep-track, that led winding down the hill; but they were forced to descend above a quarter of a mile, before they could discover the place from whence the music proceeded; when they beheld a lofty arch, or natural cavity in the side of the rocks, to which there was an artificial ascent by near a hundred steps, guarded by a slight rail: at the mouth of this grotto there was a broad space, like a balcony: from which there appeared a genteel party of nine or ten people well dressed; some with musical instruments, others with books in their hands, and one or two with bottles and glasses before them, amusing themselves as was most suitable to their several tastes and inclinations.

Upon Tugwell's appearing in sight, a servant came to him, and, in a surly tone, demanded what he wanted there?—Jerry answered, that they did not come to beg or to steal; that, he thanked God, his wallet was well stored, and his master had money in his purse; but that they had lost their way upon the moors, and desired him to direct them to the nearest town, or place of entertainment for travellers.

The servant asked him, who, and what the devil he and his master were.—‘Why,’ says he, ‘my master is a gentleman of four or five hundred pounds a-year (but no matter for that); he is a good Christian, and travels about the country, to convert people from their wicked ways, and such like.’

‘Well,’ says the servant, ‘I can tell thee, for thy comfort, there is no town, nor hardly a house within these five miles, except the village which we live at; but if thou wilt stay till we go home, which will not be long, I will direct thee to a public-house, where there is good quarters and good liquor; and what wouldst have more?’

When the servant had given Jerry his answer, and was returning, a young lady (whose curiosity was very impetuous) ran down a few steps, to inquire

NOTE.
and told the company, that 'there
of them
out, she
Methodist
This company consisted of Sir William and
Forester, who lived in the neighbourhood
some friends that were with them in the house
came to enjoy a fine evening in this romantic
which Sir William had a little decorated, a
described.

CHAP. IX.

Characters of Sir William and Lady Fe

SIR William Forester was a gentleman
sense; and (what is not always a constant
of fine taste, not only in the polite arts
painting, architecture, and the like; but in
manners. He had the art of making every
company happy; and the greater art of making evi
bours, in every company. Some of his wi
bours, indeed, were a little scandalized i
mitting people of inferior rank so frequen
table; but Sir William, like Swift's virtu
could extract sun-beams from cucumbers
skill of extracting entertainment from the
most phlegmatic divine, or solid sense in
trifling of all characters) a country dancer
Lady Forester was a woman of uncommon
considering the peculiar circumstances
her education. She was the daughter of
who was a professed infidel, and absolute
those who were about his children to in
ligious prejudices (as he called them) into
der minds, by teaching them their catech

suffering them to read any books on religious subjects. Nay, he severely punished his favourite child, of ten years old, for presuming to look into a Bible.

He was of Lord Shaftsbury's opinion, 'that there is no necessary connexion between religion and virtue; and even that people may be good moral men, and good members of society, without the belief of a God.' And he considered himself as an instance of his assertions, as he lived a tolerably sober life, and performed several generous and charitable actions, without the pretence of any religious motive, though it is well known, that, for want of a uniform principle, he was frequently guilty of the most flagrant instances of vice and immorality.

Lady Forester's mother, however, who was a very pious and a very sensible woman, had taken care to instil some short principles of religion into her daughter; but dying whilst Lady Forester was very young, she underwent a trial of a different kind from the capricious indulgence of her father, who settled her, when she was just sixteen, in a house in town, with an equipage, and suitable domestics and attendants, entirely at her own command. Her ladyship's good sense, however, supported her without the least censure, in this critical situation; and the utmost indiscretion which the severest critic could ever charge her with, was of a romantic kind, the rambling once or twice into Hyde-Park, at a distance from her equipage and attendants, and reading under a tree, accompanied only with a female friend, with all the security of rural innocence.

Lady Forester was now, however, the mother of several children, whom she bred up in the strictest principles of religion and virtue, which will probably make them ornaments to the rising generation, though her ladyship herself was a little inclined to the mystic, or rather the seraphic theology, being a great admirer of Fenelon's, Norris's, and other works of the same kind.—But to return to our story.

CHAP. X.

Character of Colonel Rappee.

MISS Kitty Forester (who, though much younger, was sister to Sir William, and the lady whose voice they had heard), having made her report, that the travellers had lost their way, the company voted, by way of fun, to send for them up to Reynard's-hall, which was the name given to this natural grotto, or cavity in the rock, where the company was sitting.

As Wildgoose, though in his travelling dishabille, had a gentleman-like appearance, he was desired to sit down amidst this *belle assemblée*, and Tugwell, with his wallet, was turned over to the care of the servants. After some little conversation with Wildgoose upon his journey, and the like, the company sat down to (what in romance would be called) a cold collation, which in plain English was a good quantity of cold ham and fowls, cold tongue, orange cheese-cakes, and other portable provisions of the best kinds.

Wildgoose, having made a hearty meal at Ashbourn, eat little; but drank two or three glasses of Rhenish wine. The evening was now extremely fine, the heat of the day being succeeded by an agreeable *fraîcheur*; the parting sun gilded the summit of the mountains, and the river Dove ran murmuring at their base. The French-horns, at proper intervals, enlivened the scene; and, in short, by the politeness of Sir William and Lady Forester, Wildgoose found himself much at ease, and very happy, notwithstanding the sneers and stifled titillings of some of the company.

Among the rest there was a Colonel Rappee, an officer in the guards, who was upon a visit at Sir William Forester's. The colonel had made a very

shining figure in the army, during a thirty year's peace, and had behaved with the greatest courage and magnanimity in above twenty engagements and reviews—on Hounslow-heath, or Hyde-park.—But, at the battle of Preston-pans, in the year forty-five, he was one of those gentlemen who retreated with so much precipitation, as to outride the express, and bring to London the first news of their own defeat.

The colonel, however, appeared by no means deficient in personal valour, for though he had never fought any duel in form, he had frequently given the look of defiance, and kicked two or three impertinent fellows, who were dismayed at the ferocity of his countenance, and his military dress.

The colonel's person, indeed, gave him the advantage over any common antagonist, and also recommended him to the notice of people of rank, for he was near six feet high: and, though

'Lambent dulness play'd about his head,'

he had an air of sagacity and importance which commanded respect from the less discerning part of mankind; nay, and having 'a little kind of an odd sort of a small wit,' as Congreve says, and uttering now and then a tolerable thing with a decisive air, he even passed for a man of sense; and, by a discreet management, was received upon a decent footing in many families of distinction.

Upon being much in company also, the colonel had picked up a few common-place maxims and topics of ridicule, upon matrimony, religion, Scotchmen, parsons, and old maids, which he applied indiscriminately upon all occasions; but frequently with so little propriety, as could not but shock the delicacy of Sir William and Lady Forester, who accordingly rather endured than enjoyed his company; and considered his visits, or rather his visitations, as afflictions from Heaven, to which they were in duty obliged patiently to submit.

1 Conversation on Religion and other Subjects.

THE colonel then looked a little sour upon Mr. Wildgoose, and having too much pride, or rather too little penetration, to discover what was really valuable in his character, considered him as a common stroller, and was quite affronted at Sir William's presuming to introduce such company to a man of his consequence. He began, therefore, to say rude things upon impostors and hypocrites, and to give hints how much Sir William was the dupe of parsons and buffoons.

Lady Forester, however, contrived to change the discourse, and to introduce some religious topic; upon which she gave Wildgoose an opportunity of displaying his knowledge of the subject in such a manner, that Rappee was afraid to interpose, for fear of discovering his own ignorance.

By way of venting his spleen, however, the colonel began throwing out common-place invectives against religion in general, and Christianity in particular, from the constant feuds and animosities it had accidentally occasioned amongst the different sects, and the like; and said, if people would but live according to nature and reason, it would be better if there were no such thing as religion in the world.

Sir William said he was glad that was only Rappee's private opinion, unsupported by any reasons; but begged the colonel, if he had discovered any new arguments against religion, which he thought of any force, he would keep them a secret from his wife, his children, and his servants, as he was convinced it was for the good of mankind, that they should not be undeceived in that particular, sup-

posing religion to be all a cheat, or a political invention.

'But, colonel,' continues he, 'you are frequently uttering complaints of this kind; notwithstanding the king, your master, is the defender of the faith, and Christianity is at present the religion of your country, by law established. If you find yourself aggrieved by it, why do not you, or some of your wise associates, draw up the heads of a bill, and join in a petition to the parliament? and I will undertake to present it to the house, for the redress of those grievances which this oppressive institution has brought upon mankind.'

The colonel saw the absurdity of his usual complaints against religion, when set in so strong a light, and was struck silent for a few minutes: but soon rallying his spirits, he shifted the discourse in his turn; and, with a more placid air, contrived to bring another subject upon the carpet, and at the same time to display his own importance, by mentioning, a magnificent entertainment to which he had lately been invited by a noble lord.

Bob Tench, a sporting companion of Sir William's, and a near relation of the famous Will Wimble, who was waiting till the first sickle was put into the corn, in order to go a partridge-shooting.—Bob said, he never desired to be entertained better than he was this morning at Sir Harry Hotspur's, where was a cold venison-pasty, and some excellent strong beer, which he was sorry to see banished, to make way for tea and chocolate, and other hot liquors, unknown to our sporting ancestors.

The conversation now turned upon genteel, or on magnificent entertainments in general, which any of the company had either been present at, or had read of in history.

Miss Forester said she could never sufficiently admire Cleopatra's gallantry, in her entertainment of Mark Antony; and was particularly pleased with her dissolving a pearl of immense value, and pre-

sending it in a golden cup of rich wine. Colonel Rappee ridiculed this, by mentioning some modern wli-re, who had been suffered by her fodd keeper to swallow a hundred pound bank note, between two slices of bread and butter, at breakfast. Somebody mentioned the Roman emperor, I think, who presented each of his guests with the gold cup which they drank out of.

But Sir William Forester said, he never read of a more polite reception than what Vokeer, the rich Augsburg merchant, gave the Emperor Charles V. He had lent the emperor a very considerable sum of money, for which his majesty had given him a promissory note, or order upon his exchequer, or some written security of that kind. Soon after, the emperor, on his march (by-way of doing honour to his friend), lay at his house in Augsburg. The merchant gave him a most magnificent supper, and when the emperor retired to his chamber, there was a fire laid of cinnamon wood, which Vokeer himself set alight, with the emperor's note of hand, or order for the money; and then wished his majesty a good night.

'Well, Sir William,' says a young Templar*, who was of the party, 'you have told us how a subject entertained an emperor of Germany. I will tell you an entertainment, or rather a family dinner, that was given by the emperor of Morocco to an English subject, Dr. Shaw, who has lately published his travels into Africa and Egypt.

'At the top there was a dish of fish, consisting of a young whale boiled, and a few sturgeons and porpoises fried round it. At the bottom, was the hind quarter of an elephant. On one side a brace of lions, fricasseed; on the other, the neck of a camel, made kabab (as the doctor calls it), or, in plain English, cabob'd.

'The second course, a brace of ostriches roasted,

* Now at the top of his profession.

at the upper end, with the ropes on a toast: at the lower end, a griffin; on one side a dish of cranes and storks; on the other, a potted crocodile.

‘There was no butcher’s meat, but a roasted buffalo, at the side-table.

‘The doctor says, he only picked the short ribs of a lion, which, to use his own expression, was a delicious morsel.

‘His majesty asked the doctor, whether he should help him to the leg or to the wing of the griffin? which being half bird and half beast, his majesty thought facetious.

‘You must observe, griffins are looked upon as great rarities, even in Africa.’

‘I suppose,’ says Sir William, ‘this is some piece of humour upon the marvellous in the doctor’s Travels, though I have heard them spoken of as very learned, as well as entertaining; and that the doctor has rectified several errors in the geography of the countries which he passed through.’

‘I have heard,’ says the young Templar, ‘when the doctor was introduced to the king, on his return from his travels, that he told his majesty, amongst other things, he had really eat the short ribs of a lion, and that it was a delicious morsel.’

‘Well,’ says Wildgoose, smiling, and looking round upon the prospect, and pointing to the French-horns, which were placed in the woods, at some distance from them, ‘I have no idea of a more agreeable entertainment, than that to which Sir William has done me the honour to admit me.’

The company having finished their collation, Miss Forester was desired to favour them with another song; which Sir William and the young gentlemen from the Temple again accompanied with their German flutes. After which, the sun being now setting, the ladies were taken up in a carriage, which came to the edge of the hill; and the gentlemen walked to Sir William Forester’s, which was not above a mile across the plain; only the noble colonel thought

it beneath his dignity to march with the infantry; he had, therefore, ordered his servant to bring his horses, and, mounting his iron-grey, with his demi-pique and furniture, flanked the coach upon the *grand pas*; and Wildgoose, with his fellow-traveller, at Sir William's request, joined the cavalcade.

CHAP. XII.

A Scene in the Nursery.

SIR William had by this time fully discovered Mr. Wildgoose's intention of preaching to the subterraneous race of lead-miners in the High Peak; and, as he was sensible, from their situation and constant employment, they could have but slender means of instruction, either in the principles of religion or morality, he by no means discouraged Wildgoose from pursuing so disinterested a project. He desired him, however, to halt a day or two at his house, and he would make some proper inquiries where his instructions might be applied to the best advantage. He told Wildgoose, moreover, that Lady Forester was herself very religiously disposed, and would be pleased to have him talk to her children and her domestics upon that subject.

When they came to Sir William's house, which was a venerable pile of Gothic building, fitted up in an elegant modern taste, Lady Forester, who paid great attention to Wildgoose, told him she always went into the nursery as soon as she came home, especially in an evening, to visit her little folks, and hear them their prayers. She likewise invited Wildgoose to attend her thither. At the nursery door Mrs. Molly, her ladyship's maid, met her, with a little boy of about a year old in her arms, as the most agreeable service she could perform to her lady; for he, being the least, and the most helpless, possessed of course the largest share

in Lady Forester's affection. She clasped him in her arms, kissed him, and gave him her blessing; and then went round to three or four more, heard them their prayers, and made them ask a blessing; and then, wishing them a good night, returned to the company.

Wildgoose was struck with Lady Forester's affectionate care of her amiable progeny, which she observing: 'You see, sir,' said she, 'where my treasure is, there will my heart be also. I am afraid, indeed,' continues her ladyship, 'you will think these dear children engross too much of my affection: but I assure you, sir, they are the most infallible pledges of my devotion to Heaven. Their health is so dear to me, and I have so constant a sense of their depending for every pulse of life upon the good-will of Providence, that my whole life almost is one continued prayer for their preservation.'

Wildgoose answered, nothing could be more amiable than the tenderness her ladyship expressed for the welfare of her offspring. He only wished, in his way, that she did not love that little child in the nurse's arms more than the holy child Jesus, 'through whose mediation alone,' says he, 'we are entitled to the favour and protection of Providence.'

CHAP. XIII.

Family Prayers, followed by Repartees.

THEY now came into the great hall, and Wildgoose was not a little surprised to find the whole company, except the colonel, assembled; and Sir William waiting for Lady Forester, with a large quarto Common Prayer Book on the table, in order to read prayers to the family.

This would have appeared more extraordinary, if he had known that Sir William, before his marriage, had lived a remarkably gay life, and had even been

tainted with many of the fashionable opinions of the age ; but his regard for Lady Forester, and a sense of the importance of religious principles to every individual of society, had made Sir William so much a domestic man, as, even when in town, to read prayers every evening, unless any thing very extraordinary prevented it ; and a sermon every Sunday night, to his family.

As soon as prayers were ended, Colonel Rappee again made his appearance ; but was rallied by Miss Sainthill (a very sensible maiden lady, a friend and companion of Lady Forester's), on his fondness for private meditation, and the care he took to avoid all appearance of hypocrisy.—Rappee said, he knew no reason why a man could not say his prayers as well in private as in public, in a walk upon the terrace as well as in a closet ; that religion was a mere personal affair, and the like. He hinted, however, that he might have as much true devotion, as those who were always canting about religion, and pretended to set up for reformers.

Miss Sainthill replied, that, to be sure, people might say their prayers in any place, or in any posture, and even in a warm bed ; but she could not but think there was a natural decency of behaviour due to the Supreme Being, as well as to our fellow-creatures ; and she was afraid, she said, those who deferred their prayers till they lay down upon their pillows (as she fancied the colonel did) very frequently fell asleep without saying them at all.

‘ Well,’ says the colonel, ‘ there is one part of my devotions, which I never forget, and that is thanksgiving. I have always thanked God for three things.’ — ‘ Pray let me hear those curious particulars,’ says Miss Sainthill. ‘ I suppose the first is, that you are not an old maid.’ — ‘ No,’ says Rappee ; ‘ the first is, that I was not born in Russia.’ — ‘ What, because you are afraid of the cold, I suppose ?’ says Miss Sainthill. — ‘ No,’ says the colonel, ‘ because I am afraid of the knout, and do not like arbitrary governments.’

—‘Well, and what is the second particular?’—‘Why, that I was not bred a cheese-monger.’—‘What, because you do not love the smell of cheese?’ says Miss Sainthill; ‘but, for a like reason, you should not have been bred a soldier,’ continued she.—‘Why so?’ says the colonel.—‘Why? because you do not love the smell of gun-powder.’

Rappee bowed, and smiled; but said, he was most thankful for the third particular.—‘And pray what may that be?’ says Miss Sainthill.—‘Why, that I have not a very long nose,’ cries the colonel.—Miss Sainthill courtesied, and took a long pinch of snuff, being conscious how liberal nature had been to her in that respect; and being willing to give Rappee a short triumph, by inviting a laugh in his favour, at her own expense, of which he was not a little conceited. Miss Sainthill, however, retorted, and said, a long nose would certainly be very inconvenient to the colonel in the day of battle, especially if he should ever face the highlanders again; as it would be more exposed to the stroke of a broad-sword.—‘Well fought, Miss Sainthill,’ says Sir William. ‘Colonel, leave off, whilst you are well. “Cedant arma togæ: Let heroes to the gown give place.”’

There was now a side-board laid, with some anchovies, olives, and a few trifling things, for those that chose to eat again, after their collation amongst the rocks in Dove-dale.

The company now appearing disposed to retire to their several apartments, candles were brought in by the butler, attended by Mrs. Molly with a wax-light for her lady. Molly was a very pretty girl, and had a pair of eyes most perniciously piercing, which she played off upon Mr. Wildgoose, as thinking him a guest not much above her own level. As the eyes are known to have a fascinating power, Wildgoose could hardly avoid returning Mrs. Molly’s amorous glances, which was perceived by the jealous eyes of Mr. George, the butler, who was her admirer.

wait on a civilly. But Mrs. Molly of
which office he p
But Mrs. Molly of
the gentleman's room, Mr. George,
bid her mind her own business. H
with his charge up the grand sta
and wished him a good night.

CHAP. XIV.

A Morning Conversation on the Back St

IT was now eight o'clock in the morning
Betty, the house-maid, was sweeping the
stairs; but suspended the motion of her broom
leaned against the rails, to make way for Mrs.
Molly, who now made her first appearance, with
her half hemmed in one hand, and a volume
of *Mela* in the other.

'So, Mrs. Molly, you were up late again
last night, I suppose.'—'Yes, pretty late,' says
Molly.—'Ah, Mrs. Molly,' cries Betty, 'I
do not do it; no, not for the best mistress t
trode upon shoe-leather.'—'Why, Betty,' re
'to be sure my lady is a very good lady; an
so fond of each other's company, that we nev
when to part. We were talking till afte
o'clock about this strange gentleman. Th
the gentleman is very much of a gentle
that matter, if he did not travel about on
a Scotch pedlar.'—'Why what trade is th
man, then?'—'What trade, you fool! Wh
gentleman, I tell you; and has got a good
his own; but he is going to preach to
miners in the High-Peak.'—'Why, I thought
could preach but parsons,' quoth Betty.—
they could in former times,' says Mrs. Mc
people are more cute and cleverer now-a-

they were formerly. Why, there is our George, ~~the~~ butler, can read a play, or a sermon, better than our curate.'—'Oh,' says Betty, 'I thought you and George would have ~~at~~ last night about this gentleman.'—'George, indeed!' says Molly, 'a jealous-headed cretur! if any body does but speak to a body, a body must be called to an account by him, forsooth! What is the gentleman to me? The gentleman never spoke a word to me, nor I to him; only wished me a good night.'—'Well,' says Betty, 'Mr. George swears he will be a match for him and the cobbler, his fellow-traveller, if my mistress keeps them here another night.'

Here the lady's bell rang, and put a stop to the dialogue; and Mrs. Molly and Betty hastened to their several departments.

CHAP. XV.

On the Necessity of a regular Ordination.

THOUGH Mr. Wildgoose had of late been very negligent of his person, yet, being now in a genteel family, by the time the bell rung for breakfast, he had got himself shaved, his hair rubbed up with pomatum, and had supplied himself with clean linen from Tugwell's wallet; so that when he joined the company in the bow-window, he made no despicable appearance.

After the usual compliments of the morning, Lady Forester again introduced the subject of Wildgoose's preaching to the miners, and said, his intention was certainly very laudable; but wondered, as she found he had had a university education, that he did not get into regular orders, before he engaged in an undertaking of that kind.—'Yes,' says the colonel; 'Don Quixote himself, mad as he was, would not enter the lists, nor undertake any achievement of consequence, before he was dubbed a

master, might as well pretend to rule an army, or to give the word of command in an engagement, as a layman to interpose in the parson's trade, and mount the rostrum.'—'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'if the commanding officers neglected their duty, it were better, sure, that a quarter-master, or any body else, should give the word of command, than that a whole army should be cut to pieces.'

'I should think,' says Sir William, interposing, 'the cases are by no means similar; for, though the life of a Christian be justly compared to that of a soldier, yet, to make the cases parallel in the present view, you must suppose that the officers neglect their duty not merely in a single engagement, but during a whole campaign; in which case, there would be room for complaint to be made to the superior powers, and get them punished, or removed from their commands. So, if a clergyman is negligent of his duty, not in one or two single instances, but in the general conduct of his life, the officers of a parish are bound, by oath, to present and make complaint of him to the bishop of the diocese; but the churchwarden, for that reason, has no right, suppose he had abilities, to exercise the sacerdotal function, mount the pulpit, and harangue the people. Such a conduct would necessarily be productive of disorder and confusion.'

Wildgoose replied, that in a political view, those regulations might be of some consequence; and that, in general, he did not think it right to break through the restraints of society; but that, upon extraordinary occasions, those formalities were to be dispensed with; 'and I cannot but think,' continues he, 'that Providence approves of the proceeding of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield, by the extraordinary success he has given to their labours.'

the young Templar, 'because Providence often brings about good ends by very bad means.'

'Well,' says Sir William, 'if such irregular proceedings can be proper upon any occasion, they are so in the present instance, which Mr. Wildgoose has determined upon, that of preaching to our poor miners in the Peak, who are properly as sheep without a shepherd.' Sir William then said, they intended, the next day, to go upon a scheme of pleasure to Matlock, and to show some young people the wonders of the Peak, as they are called; and that, if he chose it, Mr. Wildgoose might accompany them in their expedition. Wildgoose promised to attend them; but it proved otherwise in the event.

CHAP. XVI.

A Lecture in the Servants' Hall.

AFTER breakfast the company began to separate, and amuse themselves as suited their inclinations. As Bob Tench and his party proposed to angle upon the river Dove, they asked Wildgoose to accompany them. But Lady Forester said, she would be glad of his company, to attend her and Miss Sainthill in their walk into the park, after she had visited her young people in the nursery, and dispatched some domestic affairs which required her attendance.

Whilst his master was thus entertained in the parlour, Tugwell was entertaining the second-rate gentry in the servants' hall. The butler had given Jerry a horn of strong beer with his breakfast, which opened his heart, and loosened his tongue. Jerry, therefore, diverted the company with the adventures they had met with in their travels; how well they had fared at Alderman Culpepper's, Justice Ald-

...the credit he had made in his travels; but gave
converts he had made at home, at
at the same time, that he thought him a little
brained sometimes; and that he himself w
enough to leave his wife and a good trade, an
ble about the country upon such a wildgoose

Whilst Tugwell was yet speaking, Mr. Wildgoose
was come, at Lady Forrester's request, to the ser
hall, to examine and instruct her domestic
principles of religion; and, hearing Tugwell f
full-speed about himself and his adventur
hook his head: 'Ah, Jerry,' says he, 'I
hopes you were edifying these good peopl
some religious discourse, instead of enter
them with your carnal buffooneries. I find th
not yet put off the old man, with his aff
and lusts.'—'Well, well, master,' says Jerry
a little pot-valiant, 'if I am an old man,
my misfortune, rather than my fault; we s
be old men, or old women, if it please God
long enough.'

Mr. Wildgoose then addressed himself to
vants, who had not quite finished their br
and said he was sure they had a very good
and mistress.—'That we have,' cried all
with one voice, 'the best in England.'—The
however, said, he had one complaint aga
William; that if he should dismiss him from
vice, he had spoiled him for any other plac
could never submit to the arbitrary and ca
treatment which servants met with from th
masters. Mrs. Molly, who stood at the do
her work in her hand, said, she had a comj
the same kind against her lady. Wildgoose
if that was all their complaint, he hoped the
not, like too many servants, make it their w
siness, when they got together in their hall,

their master and mistress, to waste *their* victuals, damage the furniture, notch the tables, and do all the little mischief in their power.

'But,' continued Wildgoose, 'we *have* all our great Master, of whose favour we ought to be more ambitious, and with a view to whose approbation we ought to serve our earthly masters with fidelity and care.'

Wildgoose then proceeded to ask each of them some questions about the principles of religion; and found Lady Forester had taken great pains in instructing them; but as he thought them yet ignorant of the true faith, and the doctrine of *the new birth* (as he and Mr. Whitfield understood it), he began to talk to them a little mysteriously on that subject; when, some of his expressions being necessarily capable of a double meaning, Mrs. Molly cast down her eyes, but gave Mr. George a side look with a wanton archness; who, being apprehensive that the same tender glances might be directed where he would not wish them to be, told her, with a jealous surliness, that she had better go to her lady's dressing-room, or to the nursery, which was her proper sphere.

Lady Forester, indeed, now rang the bell; on which the servants all dispersed to their several stations; and, after her ladyship had given the house-keeper her necessary orders, she summoned Mr. Wildgoose to attend her and Miss Sainthill in their morning walk.

CHAP. XVII.

Lady Forester's Morning Engagement.

LADY Forester always made it a rule to answer every demand of duty, before she indulged herself in any kind of amusement; and accordingly went her circuit almost every morning, amongst the

over people in the village, however she might be engaged the remaining part of the day. Having made up some linen for a poor woman that was near her time, her ladyship's first visit was made to her, to whom she delivered the bundle. As the woman had generally a child every year, Lady Forester had got the linen made of a strong new cloth, that it might serve for more than one child. The poor woman turned it about, and surveyed it with some attention: and, upon Lady Forester's asking her how she liked it? she said it was pretty coarse, but she believed it might do.

Miss Sainthill asked the woman, if she did not thank her ladyship for her trouble? The woman replied, 'Ah! my lady has so many maideus to work for her, it is no great trouble to she.'

Wildgoose shook his head, and Lady Forester smiled, and proceeded to another cottage, where lived a poor woman, with seven or eight small children, almost naked, and who appeared to be half-starved.

Lady Forester inquired, why she had not sent for some broth for her children, as she used to do?—The woman replied, 'Why, to tell you the truth, my lady, the broth is not so good as it used to be, since this new cook came.'—'I am sorry for that,' says my lady; 'but what is the matter with it now?'—'Ah!' cries the woman, 'Mrs. Filch, the old cook, used to give a poor body a bit of meat now and then with one's broth. Mrs. Filch had some charity, and was very good to the poor.'

'I am afraid not,' says my lady; 'she was good to some of them, when she was in the humour for it, and bad to others: she would give what was very improper to those that were her favourites, and send others away with reproaches and empty pitchers, just as the whim seized her; and that was a principal reason for my parting with her.'

In the next house which they came to lived a poor man that had had an ague for some time; to whom

Lady Forester had sent a cordial infusion of the bark. She inquired, how it agreed with him, and whether he had yet got rid of his ague?—The man replied, the stuff had done him no good at all.—‘Perhaps you did not take it regularly?’ says my lady.—‘Ah, no,’ replies the man; ‘it was so bitter, I could not bear the taste of it.’ Lady Forester told him, all the virtue of it consisted in its bitterness; and, if he would not take that, there was no other remedy for an ague. The man said, then it must be as it pleased God; for he could not take doctor’s stuff, if he died for it. And so they left him.

They now met a poor miserable-looking old fellow, who seemed to be just slipped out of an ale-house, which stood by the road-side, near the end of the village. ‘Well, John,’ cried Lady Forester, ‘I am glad to see you abroad again; I thought your lameness had still confined you. How do you like the book which I sent you to read in your confinement?’—‘I don’t know, my lady; to be sure it is a very good book; but I have been so busy, I have not had time to read a word of it.’

Wildgoose could not but observe, that her ladyship had been rather unsuccessful in her endeavours to do good amongst her poor neighbours; but added, that she would not lose her reward.

Lady Forester replied, she was sufficiently rewarded, in the consciousness of having discharged her duty. Wildgoose added, if her ladyship could but bring them to have a true faith, she would see the effects of it, in bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit, meekness; humility, sobriety, and every Christian virtue.

‘Well,’ replied Lady Forester, ‘that you may not think all my efforts entirely fruitless, I will take you to one of my more promising institutions.’

CHAP. XVIII.

A Scene more agreeable than the last.

LADY Forester now took Wildgoose to a more neat, or rather an elegant habitation, on a little eminence near the park wall. There was a small court before it, planted with sweet herbs, shrubs, and flowers. On their approach the door immediately opened to them, and discovered near twenty little girls and boys, working or reading; and a genteel elderly woman in the midst of them, instructing them in their needle-work, or in their books.

The moment Lady Forester entered, one of the little girls threw herself upon her knees before her, and begged her ladyship not to send her home, and she would never be guilty of stubbornness any more. This, it seems, was a piece of discipline observed by the matron of the school, that when any of the children were refractory, and a slight punishment proved ineffectual, she turned them over to her ladyship's visitatorial authority, which kept them more in awe, than the severest corporeal chastisement would probably have done.

The children were all clean and neat; and their dress was reduced to a kind of uniform, by a sort of band, or handkerchief, with which they were presented when they came to the school; and, as the children were employed part of the day in weeding the garden, or other necessary business about the house, several useful servants had been sent out from this seminary, within the nine or ten years that Lady Forester had been in the neighbourhood.

Wildgoose asked the school-mistress, what religious books she taught the children; and whether she had met with any of Mr. Wesley's excellent tracts for that purpose?—She replied, that she had

taught them the Church Catechism, and a *short* exposition of it; and endeavoured, from thence, to inculcate into them their duty to God, their neighbour, and themselves; but did not think children of that age capable of any speculative notions, or any of the mysterious doctrines of Christianity.

Wildgoose replied, that there had been of late many instances of children at five or six, nay, even at three years old, who had had great *experiences*, and had assurance of their sins being pardoned; and had also been favoured with visions and revelations of an extraordinary nature*; and that we had no reason to doubt, that even now, as well as in times of old, God could make even babes and sucklings instruments of his glory.

The school-mistress expressed some surprise at this discourse, as being ignorant of Wildgoose's peculiar character: but Lady Forester said, they were going to take a walk in the park; and so put a stop to the dialogue.

CHAP. XIX.

A slight Alarm.

THEY were now come to one of the park gates, to which Lady Forester had a key. The park had a fine sylvan appearance, and they were beginning to admire the prospect, when they heard at some distance a most dismal outcry, of 'Help! help! Murder! murder! I shall be murdered.' Wildgoose desired Lady Forester and Miss Sainthill to retreat back again to the park gate, and ran full speed to the assistance of the person in distress. Passing round a thicket of oaks, he saw, with astonishment, his friend Tugwell lying upon the ground, rolled up as round as a wood-louse, with his head between

* Mr. Wesley's Journals, *passim*.

his knees, and guarding himself with his elbows; at could discover no visible cause of this terrible ociferation. At the same instant Mr. Bob Tench, who, not getting any body to angle with him, had been loaching about the park with his gun, was running also to Jerry's assistance. Upon their calling to him once or twice, Jerry ventured to look up, and began to give an account of what had befallen him.

The case was, Tugwell being so little versed in the natural history of animals, as not to distinguish a stag from a jack-ass (which sufficiently appeared at his first setting out on his travels) he had rambled into the park, to see the deer; where, meeting with a large herd, one of them, which had been bred up as a tame fawn, advanced before the rest, and offered his forehead to be scratched; with which instance of familiarity Tugwell was at first highly delighted; but the young deer, who was now above a year old, waxing wanton, began by degrees to be more familiar than Jerry approved of; who, therefore, poking him off with his staff, the deer began to be in earnest, and drawing himself up, attacked Tugwell in front with great vehemence, and soon overset him; and when down, battered him with his young horns so furiously, that Jerry had good reason to cry out for assistance. The young pricket, however, at sight of Bob Tench, had made off, and joined the herd; so that Wildgoose thought his friend had again been alarmed, as he was at Cardiff, by the vain terrors of imagination.

Wildgoose now returned to find out the ladies, and acquaint them with the cause of the outcry they had heard; but they were so terrified, that they had run home, and alarmed the whole family, many of whom were by this time come to the park gate; and, being informed of the truth of the affair, were greatly diverted with the bastinado Jerry had received from the tame deer; and only lamented, that they had not come soon enough to be witnesses to the ludicrous operation.

But though Tugwell was not much damaged in his person by this accident, Sir William, for fear of the stag's becoming more mischievous, as his horn became more capable of doing mischief, ordered the poor animal to be shot the first opportunity.

CHAP. XX.

The Lawfulness of eating a good Dinner.

IT being now dinner-time, most of the company were assembled in the dining-parlour, where (as Sir William kept a constant table) the cloth was laid, and the side-board set out with some degree of splendour. Wildgoose could not forbear making a comparison between the elegance with which Sir William lived, and the scenes of misery which they had just been viewing amongst the poor people in the village; and, addressing himself to Lady Forester, said, he ought not to indulge himself in eating sumptuously, whilst the poor miners were perishing for want of that spiritual food with which he had undertaken to supply them. 'Well,' says Lady Forester, 'but there is a time for all things: we will not detain you when you have fixed upon a plan of operation.'—'Why, I think,' says the young Templar, 'it would be a proper act of mortification for the gentleman to set out upon his mission immediately, now dinner is coming upon the table; as I have heard Mr. Wesley and his friends (when they first set up this scheme of reformation in the University) used frequently to bespeak a handsome dinner, and as soon as it was brought in, send it immediately to the prisoners in the Castle; and dined themselves upon dry bread and green tea.'—'Yes,' says the colonel, 'but they know better, I believe, by this time; and are not often guilty of those popish austerities. They love feasting, as far as I can see, as well as other people.'

occasionally, the festival entertainments of their friends and acquaintance. If that were the case, our Saviour, instead of giving us prudential rules for our behaviour on these occasions ("when thou art bidden to a wedding, go and sit down in the lowest room") would probably have said, when thou art bidden to a wedding, do not go.'

'Pray,' says Lady Forester, 'now you are talking divinity, what is become of our chaplain to-day, the parson of the parish?'—'Oh!' says Mr. Tench, 'I can tell your ladyship; he is gone to the Bowling-green club. I promised to attend the doctor thither; but forgot it till it was too late.'—'Ah, Mr. Wildgoose,' says Lady Forester, 'those are things that I disapprove of as well as you.'—'Madam,' replies Wildgoose, 'I disapprove of those things, because I really have no relish for them; and it would be as great a penance to me, if I were obliged to play a whole afternoon at bowls, cards, or backgammon, as it was to the primitive saint*, to stand all night upon a pillar forty feet high: and I suppose your chaplain has no more taste for books or spiritual joys, than I have for those carnal amusements.'

'Sir,' says Bob Tench, 'the doctor is a very learned man, and *publishes* something almost every month.'—'In the magazine, I presume?' says Wildgoose.—'No, in the church,' replies Mr. Tench; 'he *publishes* the bans of marriage between the lads and lasses, who want to be joined together in holy matrimony.'

As dinner was now upon table, all conversation began to grow insipid. Wildgoose, indeed, still kept harping upon the same string for some time, and said, that no one who had tasted the pleasures of a divine life could any longer relish such trash

* Simon Stylites,

as the amusements of this world generally were.—
‘ Mr. Wildgoose,’ says Lady Forester, ‘ let me help you to some of this hashed calve’s head.’ The savoury smell of this dish soon put to flight Mr. Wildgoose’s spiritual ideas. He accepted the calve’s head; and began to fancy himself in the land of promise; and, with a true patriarchal appetite, he feasted most devoutly.

CHAP. XXI.

Protestant Nunneries. The disconsolate Widow.

DINNER being ended, Lady Forester’s favourite topic, religion, was again brought upon the carpet; upon which subject, she and Miss Sainthill talked with pleasure. The colonel, however, could not bear with patience the compliment which he thought was paid to a mere vagabond in this respect; and at last said with some wrath, that he was of the same opinion, in regard to the Methodists, which Charles the Second was in regard to the Presbyterians—that there never was a gentleman of that religion, since the first propagation of it.

Sir William Forester replied, that he had always considered that observation of King Charles, if he really made it, as a compliment to the dissenters of that reign, when the gentleman meant a fellow of a genteel address, perhaps, and polite accomplishments; but who would drink, whore, or debauch the wife of his friend or companion; and, when called to an account for it, run him through the body without any more ceremony.

Miss Sainthill, out of opposition to the colonel, took the part of the Methodists with some spirit—to all which the man of war only replied in the words of Hamlet—

‘ Get thee to a nunnery, Ophelia: get thee to a nunnery.’

‘So I would,’ says Miss Sainthill, ‘if there were in England any such thing as a Protestant nunnery; and I could spend my life, in such a situation, with great satisfaction.’

‘Why,’ says Rappee, ‘I should think it a very proper way of disposing of some part of your sex—of the old and the ugly; of old maids, and of young women who were too homely to get themselves husbands.’—‘And, I assure you,’ says Miss Sainthill, ‘I should think it a very happy refuge from the impertinence of fools and coxcombs, with which the world abounds.’

‘Why,’ says Lady Forester, ‘jesting apart, Miss Sainthill and I have often been laying a plan for an asylum of this kind; and I cannot think, if there were such an institution in every county, under proper regulations, it would be attended with any bad effects. I do not mean to draw in young thoughtless creatures upon every disappointment in love; or young women, who might be useful in the world, as servants, milliners, or mantua-makers, and other necessary employments; but as a refuge for young ladies of good families and small fortune, who are now forced to live in a dependent state, or, perhaps, to take up with matches of mere convenience, which make them miserable their whole lives.

‘There should be a proper succession of working, reading, and amusement. They should enter voluntarily into them, and not before a certain age, as thirty or forty, suppose; yet to guard against the caprice and inconstancy of human nature, they should be under some little restraint, and not be released from their engagement, without some considerable forfeit for the good of society. The number should be limited; and, to make it an honourable situation, the queen, perhaps, for the time being, or some of the royal family, would vouchsafe to patronise these institutions; who should also have a power of visiting them, and be the judges of the qualifications of

persons to be admitted, and of the causes for which they might plead to be released.'

'Well,' says the young Templar; 'but, by a statute of the 27th year of Harry the Eighth, all monasteries, nunneries, and religious houses, are for ever dissolved; and I do not imagine any thing of this kind could be established without an act of Parliament.'

'Ah!' says the colonel, in his common-place way, 'and besides,

'Vows of virginity should well be weigh'd;

'Too oft they're broke, tho' in a convent made.

'There was a widow in —shire, the other day, who was so disconsolate upon the loss of her good man, that she made a vow, not only to live single, but absolutely to renounce the world, and never to behold the face of a man again.

'To sooth her melancholy, she sat constantly in her dressing-room, with her curtains half drawn; and, with folded hands, kept contemplating a miniature picture of her husband, fixed in the pedestal of a little pyramid, or mausoleum, formed of her jewels; which she had gotten worked up into that form, and placed upon her toilette, from morning to night.

'After carrying on this farce for near three months, some affairs respecting her jointure, which was very large, made it absolutely necessary for her to go to London. When she took coach for that purpose, her men servants were ordered to be out of sight; and she was handed in, veiled, by her own maid.

'A friend of mine, in the guards, who though not personally known to her, was (by means of a servant who had lived in the family) acquainted with every circumstance of her fortune and the present state of her mind (by a few half-crowns properly applied), got intelligence of her intended journey, and of all her motions. My friend, therefore, contrived to meet her equipage at the first stage: and taking his sta-

tion in the bar, as soon as the dowager's maid stepped out of the coach, he flies to the step; thrusts the Abigail aside; and, with a gallant yet submissive air, seized the lady's hand, and offered to conduct her to the parlour.

' At the sight of a man, even through her veil, she gave a faint scream, and affected to be extremely angry with her maid for deserting her in such a manner. She felt something contagious, however, in the touch of a handsome young fellow in his regimentals; and, though she charged her servant to be more careful for the future, her curiosity prompted her to inquire, ' whether she knew who the gentleman was?' then repeated her charge, to make sure that the coast was clear, at the next inn they came to, before she got out of the coach.

' My friend staid and dined at the inn as the lady also did; and suffered the carriage to set out before him; but ordered his servant (by means of a bowl of punch with which he treated the lady's coachman) to get strict information, where and at what inn they were to lie that evening.

' Nay, as her servants had no idea of the lady's delicate distress on the loss of her spouse, they considered her behaviour as mere affectation; and as that sort of gentry are always pleased with such cheerful events as promote feasting and jollity, they were much inclined to facilitate a good understanding between their lady and so generous a lover.— They contrived, therefore, a stratagem to overcome the dowager's reserve, and to lay her under a necessity of another interview with the captain, by loosening some of the traces of the carriage, and, when my friend overtook them, by alarming the poor lady with an outcry of danger; which forced her to get out of the coach, whilst they pretended to set matters to rights. At this instant the captain made his appearance, leaped off his horse, and again handed the lady out of her carriage. She could

not avoid admitting him to converse with her, whilst they stood waiting for her equipage in the public road. The captain made the best use of his time ; ogled, sighed, and played all the artillery of love so effectually, that the lady condescended at length to thank him for his civilities ; and added, ‘ if he happened to go to the same inn, she would be glad of his company to sup with her.’

‘ In short, there was so close an intimacy commenced from that evening, that when the poor dowager came to town, she found her affairs so perplexed, and herself (a poor helpless woman) so little able to conduct them, that she began to consult with her maid, whom she had best call in to her assistance. Mrs. Abigail had seen too much of the rapid progress of her lady’s passion, to hesitate on the choice, and immediately determined, that the captain was the only man in the world for her purpose.

‘ In short, the exigence of her affairs was such, and her distress so urgent, that she thought any longer delay would be quite imprudent. So that, in less than six months, she laid aside her weeds, had her jewels new set, married the captain, and was as fond of her second spouse as she had been of her first.’

CHAP. XXII.

Frailty not confined to Females.

‘ **WELL,**’ says Lady Forester, ‘ and what do you infer from this gossiping tale ? That women are poor frail creatures, and do not thoroughly know their own hearts ; but frequently act contrary to their best-formed resolutions ?’

‘ Yes,’ says Wildgoose, ‘ and we are all equally frail and impotent, without the assistance of the Divine Spirit. This lady, indeed, seemed sensible of her own weakness, by her first resolution to avoid the

very sight of a man for the future: for there is no security, but by guarding every avenue of the soul against the approach of our spiritual adversary.'

'I am afraid, however,' says Sir William, 'there are as many instances of frailty to be met with in ours, as in that which is called the softer sex. The lady, whom the colonel has mentioned, was guilty of a very common, and, I suppose, a very innocent frailty. She buried one husband, and married another. But there has lately happened a very shocking instance of frailty, or rather of an irregular indulgence of the passions, in one of our sex; the particulars of which (as I believe it was in his neighbourhood) Mr. Wildgoose, perhaps, may be able to inform us of: I mean the dreadful story of Sir W. Keyte, who in a fit of jealousy (as I have heard) burnt himself and a magnificent house, which he had built to please the fancy of an imperious mistress, whom he kept; though he had really been as fond of his own lady, as the dowager (Colonel Rappee talks of) was of her husband.'

Wildgoose replied, that the particulars of that affair were known to all the neighbourhood in which he lived: but the catastrophe was too tragical to entertain so cheerful a company. 'Yet,' says he, 'if Sir William desires it, I will take some opportunity of relating the whole progress of that affair.'

The ladies, according to a laudable custom, now leaving the gentlemen at liberty to enjoy a more licentious conversation, and to drink bumpers; and neither Sir William nor his company being disposed to make use of that indulgence; they also soon after dispersed: and Sir William invited Mr. Wildgoose to accompany them to a very romantic place (which he was going to show to the young Templar), being the seat* of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, where the river Manifold, after running three or four miles

* Ilam, the seat of Mr. Porter, now well known to people of taste in most parts of the kingdom.

under ground, bursts forth from a hollow rock in the garden, which is laid out with grottoes and cascades, suitable to so grotesque a scene.

Wildgoose would have declined this gratification of his curiosity, but for the sake of a small lead-mine, which Sir William told him they should pass near in their walk thither; where he thought he might reconnoitre the ground, in order to begin his operations the first opportunity.

The colonel, conscious of the advantageous figure he made on horse-back, chose to ride, attended only by his servant. But Bob Tench accompanied them, for the sake of throwing his fly by the way, and angling for trout in the river Dove; and one or two of the servants took Tugwell as far as the lead-work, notwithstanding his bruises from the tame deer in the morning, in hopes of having some sport with him when they came thither.

CHAP. XXIII.

Wonders of the Peak.

ONE of the servants that attended Tugwell in his walk was the old gardener, who was a man of some humour; and had read many books of travels and of natural history, as well as those which more immediately related to his own profession. He entertained Jerry, as they went along, with some account of the wonders of the Peak; which, he said, they would see, if he and his master went with the company to-morrow, as he found his lady intended they should.

The gardener told him, there was a hill called Mam-torre (as big as any of the Welsh mountains which he had been talking of), that was continually mouldering and shivering down earth and parts of the rock; and yet neither was the hill visibly dim-

ished, nor the valley beneath raised up, in the memory of man.

‘ There is also a perpendicular chasm, or opening into the very bowels of the earth, called Elden-hole, above fifty feet wide; and which has been fathomed above eight hundred yards, and no bottom discovered.

‘ Then there is Chatsworth, the finest house in England, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. The frames of the windows are all gilded with gold; and the gardens are the most beautiful that can be conceived.’

‘ Well! but where is the D-wil’s A-se o’ Peak, which they talk so much of?’ says Tugwell. ‘ Why that is the greatest curiosity of all,’ says the gardener. ‘ It is a monstrous cavern, as high as the inside of a cathedral church, at the bottom of a prodigious mountain. In the mouth of the cavern are several cottages, where the poor people make pack-thread, &c. and across it run three different streams, which are lost under ground. Two of them you may pass over in a flat-bottomed boat: but the rock closes almost entirely over the third; so that it is generally thought to be impassable. This, however, a man of great curiosity once ventured to pass over, laying himself flat on his face in the boat, and being shoved over by his companions; but he was near a whole day before he returned.’

‘ And what, the dickens! did he see,’ says Tugwell, ‘ when he got thither?’

‘ Why,’ says the gardener, ‘ as soon as he landed, he came into a fine green meadow, not covered with grass, but paved with green emeralds; at the extremity of which was a large city, inhabited by people about a span long. Upon inquiring the name of the country, he found they understood his language, and did not seem much surprised at his appearance; having often seen and conversed with the inhabitants of this outward surface of the globe, in the

rometer parts of their dominions: for, you must know, the place where he landed was the mineral kingdom; and the town which he saw, the capital city of the King of Diamonds. They are a race of fairies, that preside over the different productions of the mines: not only gold, silver, copper, lead, and all the useful metallic ores; but also the precious stones which mortals are so fond of, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and the like: which they crystalize, ripen, purify, and refine, by incessant chemical operations, in the bowels of the earth. Their city was surrounded with walls of common agate or cornelian; the gates were either brass or iron; their houses were built of different-coloured precious stones; regard being chiefly had to their several ranks or professions. The royal palace was of rubies and garnets, the doors of gold and silver. The bishops' houses were of purple amethysts, the inferior clergy of blue or sapphires, and so on: though most of them were lined with cornelian, or some stone that was not transparent, to keep out the scorching rays of the sun, and to prevent the inspection of their impertinent neighbours. They set no great value upon diamonds, on account of their want of colour; but prepared them chiefly for traffic. They had plenty of the finest liquors; their conduits ran with a liquor called nectar, honey-water, and eau-de-luce; and their springs with the most spirited mineral waters, such as Spa or Pyrmont produce. But, it being very hot weather, our poor adventurer would rather have had one quart of small-beer, than all the gold and precious stones in the universe.'

'Well,' says Tugwell, 'but how the deuce did he get back again?'

'You shall hear,' says the gardener. 'He was going to pocket a few loose diamonds, with which the highways were mended, and to pluck up an old silver gate-post, when he found himself pinched all over his body, and received a great blow upon his

back, with a stone; and the boat was driven down the stream to a good landing-place, where he returned to his companions; being uncertain whether he had not fallen asleep in his passage, and whether what he saw was a dream or a reality.'

This strange description put Jerry in mind of the Utopia of school-boys; who said, he had rather have gone into the country which he had heard of, where the houses are built with plum-cake, or gingerbread, and thatched with pan-cakes; the streets paved with apple-dumplings; and where the roast pigs ran about with knives and forks stuck in their buttocks, crying, Come, eat me! Come, eat me! 'Though I should like to see the mineral kingdom too,' says Jerry, 'if I could see it without crossing the water.'

CHAP. XXIV.

View of a Lead-mine.

THEY were now come to the lead-mine, at the bottom of a high hill, where they saw only three miners, who were winding up a basket of ore; but the gardener told Jerry, there were probably twenty more under ground; and that he had better go down and preach to them, or at least prepare them a little for what his master had to say to them when he came: 'and then you will see something of the mineral kingdom into the bargain.'

As Jerry had heard Wildgoose harangue so often on the same subject, he was a little conceited in his own proficiency, and really fancied he could almost equal his master; and seemed at first well enough pleased with the compliment that was paid him. But when he approached the shaft or mouth of the mines, he was greatly terrified at the appearance; and said, for his part, he did not pretend to preach; that God had not bestowed upon him the gift of ut-

terance, and of understanding hard words; but that he only went with Mr. Wildgoose for company's sake, who, he did not doubt, would some time or other pay him for his trouble.

'Well,' says the old gardener, 'but as your master may not come in time, you would not suffer so many poor souls to perish, for want, perhaps, of what little instruction you can give them.'—Tugwell replied, he was nothing but a poor cobbler, and it was not his business to save *souls*.—'That's true,' says the gardener, 'as you are a cobbler; but, as you pretend to be a Methodist, you ought to preach "in season and out of season," above ground or under ground, wherever you have an opportunity.'

'Sblood!' cries Jerry, with a licentious air, 'I am no Methodist, I tell you; and would not go down into such a hole as this, to save all the souls in purgatory.'

The servants, however, as soon as the miners had emptied their load, winked upon them, and made signs to put Tugwell into the basket, which two of them very dexterously performed, notwithstanding Jerry laid about him, and made great resistance; and the third got into the basket with him, and held him fast, whilst the other two, by means of the windlass, let them several fathoms down the shaft; Tugwell roaring out, like a mad bull, as he descended into the horrid chasm.

Just at that instant Mr. Wildgoose, attended by Bob Tench (having left the company as soon as they had taken a slight view of the romantic gardens at Ilam) came to the lead-mine, and hearing the outcry, inquired with some eagerness, what was the matter? The gardener told them, that they had persuaded Mr. Tugwell to go down and preach to the miners; but that now he was got into the shaft, he seemed a little frightened at the manner of going down.

Wildgoose, being no stranger to Jerry's want of courage in adventures of that unusual kind, was

apprehensive of some bad consequences; he, therefore, desired them to wind him up again; which, upon Bob Tench's likewise insisting upon it, they immediately performed: so that Jerry saw but little of the mineral kingdom.

As soon as Tugwell was safely landed again, he began rubbing his fists and spitting in his hands, and challenged to fight any two of the miners who had treated him in that treacherous manner; when, perceiving his master (who attempted to moderate his resentment), Jerry fell foul upon him with bitter complaints; and said, if Mr. Wildgoose had a mind to preach to the miners, he should go by himself; for he would not be buried alive upon other people's business; 'and I am sure,' adds Jerry, 'if I had gone much lower, the cold damps would have taken away my breath.'—'Well,' says Wildgoose, 'I don't desire you to run any risque; but I myself will immediately go down amongst these poor people, and open my commission; and they shall not remain one night longer under the dominion of Satan.'

Wildgoose then desired the miners to let him down the shaft, as he understood there were several more of their fellow-labourers underground. But the miners then told him, that there were no more than themselves there, and that the mine had been under water for this week past; and that they had been employed to bring away some ore, that was left in a cavity about half way down the shaft; and that they only took the other honest man, (meaning Tugwell), to frighten him a little, by way of diversion. Wildgoose, therefore, having asked them some few questions more, he, Mr. Tench, and the rest of the company, returned towards Sir William Forester's.

Tugwell, by not submitting to his fate with Christian patience, had got a broken head in the scuffle; which, though he did not perceive it at first, bled pretty freely. But, as Bob Tench was never at a

less for expedients, and had always a little phial of Friar's Balsam in his pocket, some gold-beater's skin and court-plaster, as well as his cork-screw and mohock, he soon set Jerry's skull to rights, and stopped the bleeding.

Upon Wildgoose's lamenting his disappointment in not finding any number of people at the lead-mine, the old gardener told him how precarious those operations were; that a great copper-mine in that neighbourhood, which had brought in six thousand pounds a year, was now under water, and would probably be the ruin of a very worthy family: that one gentleman had spent eight or nine hundred pounds in quest of a vein of ore, and was then obliged, for want of money, to desist: another gentleman pursues the same work, and within two feet of the spot where the former adventurer had left off, discovers a rich vein, and makes a fortune of ten thousand pounds.—'Ah,' says Wildgoose, 'I wish people would seek after righteousness, as they do after silver; and search after true religion as they do after hidden treasures.'—'Troth,' says Tagwell, 'I had rather work for eight-pence a day above ground, than venture down into a mine for all the hidden treasure in the world.'

As they went along, Bob Teach left them for an hour, to angle upon the Dove for trout; and it being a fine calm evening, he soon caught a brace and a half, which he brought home in triumph; and said, that was the finest prospect he had seen to-day.

CHAP. XXV.

Beauties of Nature.

SIR William and the young Templar, and the other parties, all came to the rendezvous pretty near the same time. When they were come into the parlour and sat down, Mr. Wildgoose appearing rather more serious than usual, Lady Forester said, he seemed tired with his walk; and asked him how he liked Ilam? Wildgoose answered, it was certainly a most romantic place, and he enjoyed prospects of that kind as much as any one, formerly. 'But—' 'But what?' says Miss Sainthill, with some quickness. 'Why, to be sure,' replies Wildgoose, 'the natural man cannot but be delighted with these terrestrial beauties; yet, considered in a religious light, these stupendous rocks and mountains appear to me as the ruins of a noble palace, designed for man in a state of innocence; and I own it makes me serious, when I reflect on the fallen state of mankind; and that the whole creation suffers for our guilt, and groaneth for redemption.'

'Well,' says Lady Forester, 'all this may be true; but you don't think it any sin to be charmed with the beauties of nature? You say, the natural man is delighted with them; that is, every thing great, beautiful, or uncommon, is naturally agreeable to the imagination; and I can never think it unlawful to enjoy, under proper restrictions, what Providence has formed us for enjoying.'

'No,' says Miss Sainthill, 'if it were, David must have been a very wicked man, who always speaks with rapture of the beauty of nature, of the magnificence of the heavenly bodies, the moon and stars, which thou hast created, the variety of seasons thou hast made, summer and winter; the sweet approach of even and morn! Thou that makest the out-go-

ings of the morning and evening to praise thee. "O Lord, how manifold are thy works!" says he, "in wisdom hast thou made them all."

'Well prayed, Miss Sainthill,' cries the colonel. 'Why, Lady Forester has no occasion for a chaplain; you quote chapter and verse as well as the best divine in Christendom.'

Supper now appeared, and the natural man again resuming his place in Mr. Wildgoose, he eat as heartily as the best of them. After supper, when they had taken a glass or two round, Sir William put Mr. Wildgoose in mind of the promise he had made, to give them the particulars of Sir William Keyte's unhappy affair.

Wildgoose replied, that he could not, without some reluctance, recollect so tragical a story, which concerned a family for whom he had a great regard. 'But,' says he, 'as the thing is public, and shows in a striking light the dreadful consequences of irregular indulgencies, and also how corrupt the natural man is when destitute of divine grace, I will relate the particulars, with as much brevity as I can.'

CHAP. XXVI.

Narrative of a licentious Amour.

'SIR William Keyte was a baronet of very considerable fortune, and of an ancient family; and, on his return from his travels, had so amiable a character, and was reckoned what the world calls so fine a gentleman, that he was thought a very desirable match for a worthy nobleman's daughter in the neighbourhood, of great beauty, merit, and a suitable fortune.

'Sir W. and his lady lived very happily together for some years, and had four or five fine children; when he was unfortunately nominated, at a contested election, to represent the borough of W—b—

in which county the bulk of his estate lay, and where he at that time resided. After the election, as some sort of recompense to a zealous partisan of Sir W.'s, Lady Keyte took an inn-keeper's daughter for her own maid. She was a tall, genteel girl, with a fine complexion, and an appearance of great modesty and innocence.

' Molly I———n (which was her name) had waited on Lady Keyte for some time, before Sir W. appeared to take the least notice of her; though Lady Keyte (perhaps from some sparks of jealousy, and to try how Sir W. stood affected) would frequently observe, what a fine girl Molly I———n was grown: to which Sir W.'s usual reply was, that he saw nothing extraordinary in the girl; and even affected to speak slightly of her person, and to censure her awkwardness and her vanity; for which, as there was not the least foundation, Sir W. probably intended it to conceal his real sentiments.

' After some time, however, the servants in the family began to entertain some suspicions, that Molly I———n was too highly in her master's favour. The housekeeper in particular (who in the course of forty years had been actually engaged in at least forty intrigues) soon perceived there was too much foundation for these suspicions. Knowing, therefore, that the butler had himself made overtures to Molly, she set him to work, whose jealousy made him so vigilant, that he soon discovered the whole of the affair; and that it had proceeded much further than was at first apprehended. The housekeeper (as that sort of gentry are apt to triumph in the indiscretions of young people) made use of the butler's name, as well as his intelligence, to her lady; and this threw every thing into confusion.

' Lady Keyte's passion soon got the better of her discretion. For if, instead of reproaching Sir W. with his infidelity, she had dissembled her resentment, till his first fondness for their new object had abated (which, for her own sake, as well as that of

her children, she ought to have done), she might probably have reclaimed her husband; who, notwithstanding this temporary defection, was known to have a sincere regard and esteem for his lady.

‘The butler’s officious sedulity, however, had like to have been fatal to the poor fellow. For his name being mentioned as having made the discovery, and Molly I——— having told Sir W. that he was only piqued at her rejecting his addresses, Sir W. went up into the servant’s apartment the very next night, and ran his sword several times through the bed where the butler used to lie; who had, for some reason or other, changed his lodging, and happily escaped his destruction. And this rash proceeding of Sir W. shows how true it is, that whoever offends against the laws of God in one point, is often, in a literal sense, guilty of violating the whole law.

CHAP. XXVII.

The Narrative continued.

‘**T**HE affair being now publicly known in the family, and all restraints of shame, or fear of discovery, being quite removed, things were soon carried to extremity between Sir W. and his lady, and a separation became unavoidable. Sir W. left Lady Keyte, with the two younger children, in possession of the mansion-house in W—shire, and retired himself, with his mistress, and his two eldest sons, to a large farm-house on the side of the Cotswold hills. The situation was fine; plenty of wood and water, and commanded an extensive view of the vale of Evesham. This tempted him to build a handsome box there, with very extensive gardens, planted and laid out in the expensive taste of the age: and, not content with this, before the body of

the house was quite finished, Sir W. added two large side-fronts (if I may so express it) for no better a reason, as I could hear, but that his mistress happened to say, "What is a kite without wings?"

‘I mention these particulars, because I believe the expense of finishing this place (which was at least ten thousand pounds) was the first cause of Sir W.’s encumbering his estate; and the difficulties in which he was involved making him uneasy, he, as is too natural, had recourse to the bottle for relief. Sir W. kept, what is called, a hospitable house, and too many people being fond of the freedom and jollity which is usually found at a table where no lady presides*, he was seldom without company, which brought on a constant course of dissipation and want of economy; by which means Sir W.’s affairs, in a few years, became almost desperate: though, it must be confessed, Mrs. I——n, in her situation, behaved with great care and frugality.

‘Well; Sir W. was now turned of fifty, and his eldest son (the present Sir J——s) being grown up and returned from the university, Sir W. instead of sending him abroad, or giving him the advantages which a young man of his rank might have expected, kept him at home, and made him a witness, and, in some measure, a partaker of his debaucheries; and, what is most to be lamented, in a temporal view, drew him in, by some plausible pretence, or wrong indulgence, to part with his reversionary right to his mother’s jointure, which was very considerable, and almost the only part of the estate which had not been already mortgaged for its full value.

* It was a point of decency at this time, not to bring a mistress amongst strangers. I believe the custom is now altered.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Its fatal Event.

BUT to hasten to the catastrophe of my tale. There was taken into the family about this time, a fresh-coloured country girl, in the capacity of a dairy-maid, with no other beauty than what arises from the bloom of youth; and, as people who once give way to their passions, and are unrestrained by grace, know no bounds, Sir W. in the decline of life, conceived an amorous regard for this girl, who was scarce twenty. This event produced still farther confusion in the family. Mrs. I——n soon observed this growing passion; and, either from resentment, or from the apprehension, or, perhaps, the real experience, of ill usage, thought proper to retire to a little market-town in the neighbourhood; where she was reduced to keep a little sewing-school for bread.—‘Ay, and good enough too for such hussies,’ cried some of the ladies.

‘Well,’ continued Wildgoose, ‘young Mr. Keyte, whether shocked at this unparalleled infatuation of his father, or, as was commonly said, finding himself considered as a rival in the affections of this poor creature, sought an asylum, and spent most of his time with Lord L——, a friend of his, in W——shire.

‘Sir W. though he had now a prospect of being successful in this humble amour, and of indulging it without molestation; yet began at length to see the delusive nature of all vicious pursuits; and, though he endeavoured to keep up his spirits, or rather to drown all thought by constant intoxication, yet in his sober intervals he became a victim to gloomy reflections. He had injured a valuable wife, which he could not even now reflect upon without some remorse; he had wronged his inno-

cent children, whom he could not think upon without the tenderest sentiments of compassion. His son, who had been a sort of companion to him for some years, had now left him, through his ill usage. And, as she had been for some time useful to him, he was shocked at being deserted even by the woman for whose sake he had brought this distress upon his family; and he found himself almost alone in that magnificent but fatal mansion, the erecting and adorning of which had been the principal cause of ruining his fortune.

‘Tormented by these contending passions, he had, for a week past, raised himself, by constant inebriation, to a degree of phrensy; and had behaved in so frantic a manner, that even his new favourite, the poor Blowselinda, could bear it no longer, and had eloped from him.

‘On the morning of the day on which he executed his fatal resolution, Sir W. sent for his son, and for his new mistress; with what intention can only be conjectured; but luckily, neither of them obeyed the summons. Early in the evening (it being in the month of October, I think) the butler had lighted two candles (as usual), and set them upon the marble table in the hall. Sir W. came down, and took them up himself, as he frequently did. After some time, however, one of the house-maids ran down stairs in a great fright, and said, the lobby was all in a cloud of smoke. The servants, and a tradesman that was in the house upon business, ran immediately up, and, forcing open the door whence the smoke seemed to proceed, they found Sir W. had set fire to a large heap of fine linen, piled up in the middle of the room, which had been given by some old lady, a relation, as a legacy to his eldest son. Whilst the attention of the servants was entirely taken up with extinguishing the flames in this room, Sir W. had made his escape into an adjoining chamber, where was a cotton bed, and which was wainscoted with deal, as most finished rooms then were.

When they had broken open this door, the flames burst out upon them with such fury, that they were all glad to make their escape out of the house; the principal part of which sumptuous pile was, in a few hours, burnt to the ground; and no other remains of Sir W. were found the next morning, than the hip-bone, and the vertebræ, or bones of the back; with two or three keys, and a gold watch, which he had in his pocket.

'This was the dreadful consequence of a licentious passion, not checked in its infancy; or rather, thus may every unregenerate man expect to be drawn on from one degree of wickedness to another, when deserted by the Spirit, and given up to his own imaginations.'

CHAP. XXIX.

A Remedy against Suicide.

'**WELL,**' says Colonel Rappee, 'we are obliged to the gentleman for his story—and for a sermon into the bargain.'—'Why, it is a very serious affair,' says Sir William, 'for a man to destroy himself, and rush into the presence of his offended Judge, with all his sins and follies unrepented of about him.'—The colonel replied, if life was given as a blessing: when it ceased to be such, he thought a man might resign it again, without offence to any one.—'Yes, yes,' says Sir William, 'if he were under no obligations to any law, either of nature, or reason, or society: not to mention the revealed will of God, by which all murder is forbidden. But I would desire no other argument against self-murder,' continues Sir William, 'than its being contrary to the very first law of nature, self-preservation, and its shocking the natural feelings and common apprehensions of all mankind.'

The young Templar said, that as suicide was the

most horrid of all murders, a friend of his proposed to have it punished as other heinous murders are.—‘How is that?’ says the colonel.—‘Why, by being hanged in chains,’ says the Templar.—‘O,’ says Sir William, ‘but that would be rather a punishment to his surviving family, than to the deceased offender.’—‘Yes,’ says the Templar, ‘and that is the very thing proposed; as the thoughts of bringing such a reproach upon his innocent wife and children would probably restrain many a man from so rash an action, who was deaf to every other consideration.’—‘Well,’ says Miss Sainthill, ‘but this penalty would be no restraint upon you and me, colonel—upon old maids and old bachelors.’

The colonel was going to make some reply, when the attention of the company was attracted by a burst of loud laughter from the servants’ hall; and a sort of riotous mirth, not usual in Sir William’s family. Miss Forester, attended by Mr. Bob Teach, took upon her to go and inquire into the cause of this boisterous merriment. When they came to the door of the servants’ apartment, they found it was Tugwell who had ‘set the table in a roar,’ by getting upon the end of it, and holding forth in imitation of his master and Mr. Whitfield.

The truth was, Jerry being pretty thirsty after his long walk, and the numerous perils he had undergone that day, the butler plied him with strong beer, till he began to wax mellow; in which state of things, Jerry thought proper to mount the table, and harangue in praise of temperance; and, in short, proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, till he became as drunk as a piper. This inconsistency of conduct exposed our orator (as it has done more respectable characters) to the ridicule of his audience; so that the cook had made so free with the preacher, as to pin a dish-clout to his rump; and the other servants, in their different ways, had offered Jerry many indignities. Nay, they proceeded so far at last, as to give him

the strappado, or ancient discipline of the boot, with no feeble arm, upon his posteriors ; and then conveyed him, hand and foot, like a dead pig, decently to bed.

When Miss Forester returned into the parlour, she laughed to herself, and whispered Lady Forester in the ear. Sir William asked Bob Tench, what was the cause of all that noise below stairs ? Bob cast a sneering look at Wildgoose, as if he were answerable for the absurdities of his comrade, and said, Mr. Wildgoose's friend was entertaining the company with a dissertation upon sobriety ; but his long walk, and a horn or two of ale, were a little too much for him.

Wildgoose could not forbear blushing at the indiscretion of his fellow-traveller ; being sensible that he must rather injure the cause than promote it, as his zeal was probably much greater than his knowledge or his abilities :

CHAP. XXX.

Love triumphant over Sensuality.

IT being now bed-time, Mrs. Molly brought candles for the ladies ; and, in allusion to what had passed in the servants' hall, simpered upon Wildgoose. But there was something so lascivious in her smiles, that he considered it as almost an act of sensuality to return them, which yet it was almost impossible to avoid.

The gentlemen sat talking near half an hour after the ladies were gone, and then retired to their several apartments. When Wildgoose was got to his chamber, had shut the door, and was going to his devotions by the bed-side, he was surprised with the sight of a pink petticoat, a cotton gown, a pair of white stockings, and some green stuff shoes, thrown carelessly upon the floor ; and, upon look-

ing within the curtains, saw a girl, as he thought, in a laced night-cap, her face turned from him, and, as he supposed, fast asleep. Wildgoose was struck silent with astonishment at first; but imagining that Mrs. Molly, who had ogled him so frequently since he came, had laid this snare for his virtue, he broke out into this kind of soliloquy: 'Ah! wretch that I am; I have brought this poor creature to the very brink of destruction, by my own carnal concupiscence. I have encouraged her amorous wishes, by returning her wanton glances, instead of nipping her hopes in the bud, by a severity of countenance, as I ought to have done. But how shall I resist such a temptation! The spirit is willing; but the flesh is weak. I can renounce the world, and defy the devil. But the flesh—O, the flesh is weak, Heaven protect me!' Whilst he was uttering this rhapsody, he, by an almost involuntary motion, pulled Miss Townsend's cambric handkerchief out of his pocket; the ambrosial scent of which immediately revived her agreeable idea, and the tender sentiments which Mr. Wildgoose entertained for that lady, and gave a new turn to his thoughts. 'But O! wretch that I am,' continues he, 'how can I forget the kind looks and modest blushes of the incomparable Miss Townsend, and be guilty of any act of infidelity to so amiable a lady? Avaunt, Beelzebub! Get thee behind me, Satan,' says he, with a vehement emphasis; which threw the counterfeit Mrs. Molly into a fit of laughter; and out leaped Tom the stable-boy, whom the butler had got to act this farce, and, running to the chamber-door, joined Mr. George, and some others of the servants who were in the secret, and who were waiting in the lobby for the event of their stratagem.

Mr. Wildgoose stared with surprise, and was at first a little angry at the joke which was put upon him. But immediately recollecting that he had invited this insult by his own indiscretion, he thought it best to take no further notice of it. He, there-

fore, went to bed ; but was kept awake an hour or two, by his vexation at this incident, and other meditations of various kinds.

CHAP. XXXI.

More nocturnal Perils.

MR. Wildgoose was just composing himself to sleep, however, when he heard his door open again, and was afraid of some real attack upon his chastity, when, to his astonishment, he heard the lamentable voice of his friend Tugwell. 'Master Wildgoose, master Wildgoose?' says he, 'for God's sake, awake: I will not stay a moment longer in the house.'—'Why, what is the matter?' says Wildgoose.—'Why,' quoth Jerry, 'the house is haunted, and the bed-clothes are bewitched; and I would not go to bed again for a hundred pounds.'—'I am afraid,' replies Wildgoose, 'thou art not sober yet, Jerry; for I hear thou gottest fuddled to-night in a most ungodly manner.'—'Ah, master,' cries Jerry, 'I am as sober now as ever I was in my life, and have had two or three hours good sleep. But, I am sure, the bed is bewitched; for there was not a soul in the room besides myself, and a witch, or a spirit, kept pulling the bed-clothes off me, twenty times, as fast as I could pull them on me again; and I am certain it could be nothing but witchcraft.'

The case was, the cook and the house-maid, by a common contrivance amongst girls who love to be playing tricks with young fellows, had tacked the bed-clothes together, and, by a long packthread fixed under the quilt, and brought under the door, as they went up to bed, had played off this piece of fun, to the terror and annoyance of poor Tugwell.

Mr. Wildgoose desired Jerry to go to bed again till the morning, when he himself, he said, intend-

ed to depart; as he found the servants, instead of minding the things which belonged to their salvation, were all in a conspiracy to put tricks upon them, and to defeat their pious intentions.

‘Yes,’ says Jerry, ‘and so are the miners too, as far as I can see; and I am for getting out of this heathenish country as fast as we can.’

‘Why,’ says Wildgoose, ‘Sir William and Lady Forester are very good people; but we have done wrong, to entangle ourselves in the pleasures of this world; and, though I had promised to accompany them into the Peak to-morrow; yet the servants, perhaps, may prejudice the miners against us. In short,’ says he, ‘I am afraid, the hour is not yet come for their conversion. Therefore, Jerry, go you and lie down for an hour or two longer, and at dawn of day we will leave this place.’

Tugwell, however, could not be prevailed upon to return to his own bed, which he considered as haunted by some invisible being, or evil spirit; but, putting on his clothes, and laying his wallet under his head, slept upon the carpet in his master’s room.

As for Wildgoose, he composed himself for a few hours; but awaking between three and four o’clock, he roused his fellow-traveller, and they set out before any of the family was stirring.

Wildgoose left a note upon the table, expressing his obligations to Sir William and Lady Forester, and making an apology for his abrupt departure; but said, God had called him elsewhere; and the end for which he had come into the Peak being, as he thought, frustrated by some unexpected incidents, he would defer his visitation of the miners to some more favourable opportunity; when he hoped again to pay his respects to his worthy friends Sir William and Lady Forester.

BOOK XI.

CHAP. I.

The two Pilgrims decamp without Beat of Drum.

THE two pilgrims set out from Sir William Forester's, as was related, about four o'clock in the morning; and, as Tugwell did not know what his master's intentions were, he was much pleased to see him turn his face towards the south. He was surprised, however, to find him so easily give up his project of preaching to the miners in the Peak, with which view they had travelled so many tedious miles.

But the truth was, that besides his apprehensions lest the servants might make a ludicrous use of the adventure of the stable-boy whom the butler had put into his bed, Mr. Wildgoose had a more powerful motive for hastening his departure towards the south. Mr. Bob Tench, in their walk from Ilam, had told him, by way of conversation, that he had promised to attend Sir Harry Hotspur to Warwick races, which, he said, were within two or three days at farthest. Mr. Wildgoose, therefore, having determined, as a *coup d'eclat*, to bear his testimony against those ungodly meetings, thought no opportunity could be more proper than the present, when he should have a good chance for an interview with Miss Townsend, for which he so eagerly longed.

Mr. Wildgoose now travelled on for two or three hours in profound silence, reflecting on the disgrace he should probably bring upon himself, and the cause in which he was embarked, if the servants should maliciously misrepresent the ridiculous adventure above-mentioned.

At length, however, Jerry ventured to ask his master, what o'clock it was? Wildgoose, looking at him with a serious air, answered, 'Ah, Jerry, do not be so anxious to know the times and the seasons: for my part,' continues he, 'I am resolved for the future, to know nothing but Christ crucified; nor, as far as I can answer for myself, ever to laugh again as long as I live, that I may not, by any levity of behaviour, inspire any weak Christian with wanton thoughts, nor give occasion for any suspicions to the prejudice of my own character.'

'I will tell you what, then, master; if you are resolved never to laugh again, you must never do two things more—you must never read Scoggran's Jests, nor ever hear the merry-andrew at Evesham fair; for they will make you burst your belly with laughter, in spite of your resolution.' Wildgoose had almost broken his vow at first setting out; and could not but smile, at least, at Jerry's idea of wit and humour.

About eight o'clock our travellers came to a public-house, at a small distance from a nobleman's seat; where they thought it proper to halt and refresh themselves. There were two smart servants, with guns and pointers, in the kitchen, who, as well as the neighbouring seat, they found belonged to Lord B——, Lady Forester's father. The servants were going a partridge-shooting; and as soon as they marched out of the house, my landlord shook his head, and said, it was a shame to turn their pointers into the corn before the farmers had begun harvest.—'Yes,' says my landlady, 'they are a sad pack of them; they have debauched the whole country; there is hardly a sober man, or an honest

woman, within ten miles of my lord's house. I do not desire their company here; for I know they only want to ruin my daughter, if they could have their will of her.'

Wildgoose thought this a melancholy contrast to the character of Lady Forester, the force of whose good example had diffused a spirit of religion and virtue as widely round, as her father's vicious principles had extended their baleful influence.

Wildgoose answered mine hostess, that he imagined my Lord B—— was a good moraled man, though he knew he was no great friend to religion. —'Yes,' says she, 'my lord does some generous things, to be sure; but then there is no depending upon him: he will be very charitable to a poor man one day, and, if he happens to affront him, send him to gaol the next.

'He almost starved our whole market-town last winter, to be revenged upon them for an affront which they had put upon his lordship.'—'How was that?' says Wildgoose.—'Why,' says my landlady, 'he went and bought up three or four thousand pounds-worth of coals (for my lord is very rich you know); so that there was not a bit of coal to be got at any of the pits for ten miles round the place.' This account confirmed Wildgoose in his opinion of the precarious nature of mere human virtues, when unsupported by principles of religion, or, as he called it, when void of faith or divine grace.

CHAP. II.

A learned Inn-keeper. Wildgoose meets an old Acquaintance.

MR. Wildgoose and his fellow-traveller having had but little rest the preceding night, they made a short stage that day, lodging at a small public-house on the edge of the forest of Nedwood;

and the next morning reached Litchfield again about eleven o'clock. They observed upon a sign there a Greek motto*, to this purpose, 'Either drink, or depart about your business;' which they imagined to have been supplied by some learned prebend, who either frequented or patronized the house. They complied with the first part of the precept, and were drinking a pint of ale upon a bench in the yard, when my landlord, who was a genteel sort of man, vouchsafed to speak to them; and soon finding that Wildgoose had had a liberal education, sat down by them, and began to inform them, that he himself had been bred at Cambridge, as a physician, and had actually practised at Litchfield; but, finding the fees but small, and that, such as they were, they came in but slowly, he had married a young widow, who kept the inn. 'And here,' says he, 'I see a good deal of genteel company: I am master of a good house; have the most amiable woman in the world for my wife, and live as happy as a king.' Whilst my landlord was thus displaying the felicity of his situation, the amiable Mrs. Brewer, his wife, rang the bar-bell with some vivacity; and, with no very melodious voice, cried out, 'Dr. Brewer, where are you? What the devil are you about? Why don't-chee come, and shell some peas? Here's a family coming in, and you sit prating to your foot-passengers, who are drinking three-halfpenny-worth of mild ale—forsooth!'

The doctor moved like clock-work at the sound of the bell and Mrs. Brewer's voice; and told the travellers, he would wait upon them again immediately.

The case was—just at that instant, there rode in, at the back-gate, a young man in a silver-laced hat and a blue great-coat, and called the hostler with great authority. 'Here, master; here am I,' says the hostler; 'who's a coming?'—'Who's a coming

* "ἢ πίθι, ἢ ἀπὸθι.

‘why, I am coming, you puppy,’ says the young man. — ‘Yes, master, I see you be,’ returns Robin: ‘but what family, what equipage have you got? and how many stands shall you want for your horses?’

My landlady, hearing the hostler ask these questions, took it for granted some grand family was at hand. But the gentleman, who caused all this uproar, turned his horse into the stable, bid the hostler bring in his saddle-bags, and ordered a mutton-chop for his dinner.

As he passed by our two pilgrims upon the bench, Mr. Wildgoose thought it was a face which he had seen before, and, indeed, it was a pretty remarkable one; yet, being engaged with his own thoughts, he did not on a sudden glance recollect him. But the young man having got rid of his great-coat (which, though in the midst of the dog-days, he had chiefly worn to conceal his saddle-bags on the road), he again exhibited himself at the door, when Wildgoose immediately knew him to be Mr. Rouvell, or Beau Rueful, whom he had remembered at college, and met with at Bath.

As there were now no persons of distinction in the case, Rouvell did not disdain to recognize his old acquaintance. Wildgoose being now an itinerant by profession, Rouvell expressed no surprise at meeting him there: but Wildgoose asked Rouvell what had brought him to Litchfield?—‘Why, business of consequence,’ replies Rouvell; ‘and, if you will dine with me here, I will explain the affair to you; and, indeed, should be glad to consult with you upon the subject.’

Though Wildgoose was rather impatient to get into Warwickshire; yet, as the races did not begin till the day following, he had time enough upon his hands. He, therefore, accepted of Mr. Rouvell’s invitation.

CHAP. III.

The last Efforts of expiring Vanity.

WHEN Mr. Wildgoose and Rouvell were alone together, Rouvell acquainted him with his present situation; that having been jilted by a woman of fortune, whom he thought himself upon the brink of marrying, he had, in a fit of disappointment, married an agreeable woman, with a few hundreds, who was really the widow who kept the house where he had lodged at Bath; that he was now determined to live a more retired and regular life; and, in order to that, had accepted of a presentation to a living, given him by one of the members for Coventry; and that he was now going to the bishop for orders.

‘To the bishop for orders!’ cries Wildgoose; ‘what, in a faced hat?’—‘O,’ says Rouvell, ‘that is only to gain a little respect upon the road, as I could not conveniently bring my servant with me; but I shall immediately get that piece of finery ripped off before I wait upon the bishop. I must confess, however,’ continues he, ‘I have been so long accustomed to the gaiety of the world, and to dress like a gentleman, that I do not at all relish the peculiarity of the clerical habit. Indeed, I can see no reason why a clergyman should be distinguished from the rest of the world by such a funeral appearance, nor what connexion there is between religion and a black coat, as if Christianity were such a gloomy affair, and so fatal an enemy to all kind of enjoyment.’

‘Why,’ says Wildgoose, ‘I do not imagine there is any virtue in a black coat; but it seems proper, by some external mark, to put the clergy in mind of the gravity and importance of their function; as also, to prevent their following the vain fashions of

the world, and changing their dress according to the caprice of mankind, it seems advisable to confine them to some one particular habit, which, I have heard, was the common dress about the time of the reformation.'

'Well,' says Rouvell, 'I can assure you I think it a great act of mortification for a young fellow of eight and twenty to give up so material an article as that of dress; and could not forbear expressing my sense of this hardship t'other day, in a ludicrous advertisement, which I will show you.' Rouvell then pulled out a smart morocco-leather pocket-book, and read the following advertisement:

'Whereas, on Sunday last (being Trinity-Sunday), between the hours of ten and twelve, two or three ill-looking fellows, disguised in crape (expressly contrary to the *black act*), did lay violent hands on a poor young gentleman, near the bishop's palace at B-d-n; putting him in bodily fear, by bidding him stand, and answer them several odd out-of-the-way questions; and did insist upon his taking several horrible oaths, and extort from him several unreasonable concessions; particularly, that they, and all the gentlemen of their profession, were very honest, civil gentleman (contrary to his real sentiments and their known practices), and had a right to treat in that manner, and impose their opinions upon, all that fell under their clutches; and moreover, did rob him of twelve and sixpence in money; and did strip him of all his wearing apparel, namely, a smart coat with a red silk lining, a laced waistcoat, and a pair of red breeches, with about half a dozen ruffled shirts, and as many pair of white stockings; and did even rip the silver button and loop off his hat.—Now, this is to give notice, that whoever will bring any of the said offenders to the two-faced pump in Oxford, or to any of the pumps, or horse-ponds, in Oxford or Cambridge, so that they may be brought to condign punishment, shall receive a handsome reward.

‘ N. B. The head of this gang is an old offender, and has followed these practices for many years ; and has brought up several of his sons in the same idle way, who desired to follow some genteel trade, and to get their bread in some honest gentleman-like way of life.’

‘ Well, sir,’ says Wildgoose, ‘ there is no great harm in this piece of humour ; I only think it a sort of jesting, which, as St. Paul says, is not quite so convenient or decent, especially in a man that is going to the bishop for holy orders. Many a man has paid dearly for his jest. A candidate for the consulship at Rome, you know, lost his election, by jesting upon a poor mechanic for the roughness of his hand. However, I should think the change of character, which is expected in a clergyman, a more weighty consideration than the mere change of dress ; and that it is a greater sacrifice in a young man to give up the gay amusements of life, than to lay aside his laced waistcoat or white stockings.’

‘ Why,’ says Rouvell, ‘ I should imagine it would be no disadvantage to religion, or to the clergy in particular, if they were to remit a little of that solemnity of character, which has exposed them to the imputation of hypocrisy, and the ridicule of the world ; and to mix a little more of the gentleman, both in their dress and in their deportment, which frequently prejudices people against very worthy and ingenious men. And, now my pocket-book is out, I will show you another ludicrous composition, which a friend of mine gave me, when I first talked of taking the gown.’ Wildgoose said, he did not approve of that sort of buffoonery ; but as he would hear all the objections Rouvell had to the profession he was now engaging in, Rouvell read the following parody on Shakespeare’s celebrated description of the seven ages of human life.

CHAP. IV.

A Parody on the Speech of Jaques, in Shakespeare's As you like it.

'**A**S this parody is put into the mouth of a fop,' says Rouvell, 'it is rather a compliment to the clergy, than any reflection upon them.'

————— Sir Plume,
 ————— religion's all a farce;
 And persons are but men, like you or me.
 They have their foibles, and their fopperies:
 And one sees amongst them sundry characters.
 To mention only seven.—And first, the curate,
 Humming and hawing to his drowsy herd.—
 And then the pedagogue, with formal wig,
 His night-gown, and his cane; ruling, like Turk,
 All in his dusty school.—Then the smart priest,
 Writing extempore, forsooth! a sonnet
 Quaint, to his mistress' shoe-string.—Then the vicar,
 Full of fees custom'ry, with his burying gloves;
 Jealous of his rights, and apt to quarrel:
 Claiming his paltry penny-farthing tithes,
 E'en at the lawyer's price.—Then the rector,
 In sleek surejingle with good tithe-pig stuff'd;
 With eyes up-swoln, and shining double-chin;
 Full of wise nods and orthodox distinctions:
 And so he gains respect.—Proceed we next
 Unto the old incumbent at his gate,
 With silken scull-cap tied beneath his chin;
 His banyan, with silver clasp, wrapt round
 His shrinking paunch, and his fam'd thund'ring voice,
 Now whistling like the wind, his audience sleeps
 And snores to th' lulling sound.—Best scene of all,
 With which I close this rev'rend description,
 Is your Welsh parson, with his *noble living*,
Sans shoes, sans hose, sans breeches, sans every
thing.'

'Why,' says Wildgoose, 'this parody might be characteristic of the clergy of the last age; but, I am apt to think, the descriptions are now obsolete, and the clergy of these times are rather too polite than too awkward, and have more of the gentleman than either of the Christian or the pedant, in their characters. They read more plays and pamphlets, than sermons or commentaries on the Bible; they are rather witty in conversation, than wise unto salvation;

'Polite apostates from God's grace to wit.

'But I am most sincerely of opinion,' continues Wildgoose, 'that the only way for the clergy to escape the ridicule of the gay world, and to keep up their credit, is, not to join in its fopperies, but to revive the primitive manners, and to preach up the genuine doctrines of the reformation. And I cannot but hope, Mr. Rouvell, that whatever levities you may have hitherto indulged yourself in, you will lay them aside, with your ruffles and your laced hat.'

Rouvell replied, that he had seriously resolved to do every thing in his power to redeem his lost time; and that, although he might not be able to do much good by his learning or eloquence, he was determined not to do any mischief by an immoral or indecent behaviour.

This serious conversation was now interrupted by the appearance of a leg of lamb and cauliflowers, and a custard-pudding, which Rouvell had ordered for dinner; and, though they differed something in their theological opinions, the two travellers were unanimous in their approbation of Mrs. Brewer's cookery, and eat very heartily.

After dinner Rouvell called for a bottle of port, and said he would take a decent leave of the lady; but, as Wildgoose did not choose to drink his share, they proposed inviting Dr. Brewer, in the character of mine host, to partake with them; who graciously condescended to honour them with his

company, and assist them in the arduous task of dispatching a bottle of his own manufacture; as pleasant a revenge, as making a physician swallow his own prescription.

Wildgoose having resumed the subject of Rowvell's taking orders, and having earnestly exhorted him to consider the importance of the office which he was going to take upon him; the afternoon was far advanced before they parted; Rowvell setting off for the bishop's palace at Eccleshall, and Wildgoose, attended by his trusty friend, pursuing his journey towards the borders of Warwickshire.

CHAP. V.

Trifling Difficulties.

OUR spiritual adventurers, having sufficiently refreshed themselves, travelled at a good rate; Wildgoose being desirous to reach Sutton-Cosfield, in his way to Warwick, that night; so that little conversation passed between them. Tugwell, however, could not but express his surprise, that the gentleman, whom he had seen to-day in a laced hat (and whom he had taken for a gentleman's servant) was to be a parson to-morrow.

As it was now some time past the summer solstice, night overtook them sooner than they expected; and when they came into the forest, or chase, near Sutton, it was quite dark, and they had wandered considerably out of the great road. At length, however, they came to what they took for a direction-post, when Wildgoose told Jerry, if he could but climb up the post, and trace out with his finger the first letter upon either of the hands, he could tell which way to turn; as, he took it for granted, one road led to Birmingham, and the other to Warwick. 'That I can do, then, master,' says Jerry; 'for, when I was a young fellow, there was not a boy in

the parish could think a crow's nest as well as myself.' Tugwell, therefore, desiring his master to take care of his staff and his wallet, ran up the post like a cat; but, when he was got about seven or eight feet high, he made a sudden pause, and squelch he came down again, bawling out, with great consternation, 'Lord have mercy upon us! as sure as we are alive, there is a dead man hanged up.' Which, indeed, was partly true; for a highwayman, who had committed a murder, was hanged in chains there two or three years before; but, the body being decayed, only part of the skeleton remained, for a terror to these honest men, rather than to those hardened wretches for whose edification it was intended.

They now travelled on, therefore, under the direction of Providence, and in half an hour more saw some lights at a distance, which proved to be Sutton-Cosfield, whither they were bound.

The two pilgrims, coming in late, soon retired to rest, without meeting with any incident worth recording; only finding a drunken blacksmith in the house, whom mine host pretended he wanted to get rid of, Wildgoose began preaching to him about the new birth, which soon put him to flight, and sent him home to his wife and family.

CHAP. VI.

Tugwell compelled to drink Strong Beer instead of Small.

WILDGOOSE having been assured by my landlord, that the riots did not begin at Warwick till the next day, notwithstanding the strong attraction which he felt in his heart towards the residence of Miss Townsend, they did not set out till near nine o'clock. After travelling three or four hours in the heat of the day, about one o'clock they

passed near some corn-fields, where they saw a company of reapers, who had just begun harvest, sitting at dinner, under a shady oak, and laughing and singing with great glee and alacrity.

As making converts was the game which Wildgoose had constantly in view, he fancied he had a call to give a word of exhortation to these honest people, whom he considered as indulging a culpable festivity.

When they came up to them, therefore, Jerry introduced himself by asking, whether they could give a poor man a draught of small beer this hot weather?—‘Ay, and of strong beer too,’ says one of them, ‘as much as thou canst drink: it costs us nothing; and we give it as freely as we receive it.’

This hospitable invitation encouraged Tugwell to sit down by them without any more ceremony, and he began to rummage out a crust of bread and a piece of cheese, which he had stowed in his wallet. But a young farmer told him, he should not eat bread and cheese there; and, taking up a basket, he cut him off a good slice of some boiled beef, and a piece of plum-pudding; of which, at Tugwell’s request, Mr. Wildgoose vouchsafed to partake. After eating pretty heartily, and drinking a draught or two of strong beer out of a leathern bottle, one of the company desired the young farmer (who appeared in a genteeler style than any of the rest) to entertain them with a song, as he was going to do when he was interrupted by the arrival of Tugwell and his master. ‘Mr. John,’ said one of them, ‘can sing in the playhouse fashion; for he has lived two or three years with my lord in London.’—‘But what must I sing?’ says he.—‘Why, the harvest-home song, that your brother made last year,’ replied the other.—‘Well,’ says he, ‘I have got a sad cold; but I will sing it as well as I can, though we have many a weary day to come yet, before our harvest-home.’—He then sang, with a tolerable grace, the following ballad.

THE

TRIUMPH of CERES, or the HARVEST-HOME.

TO THE TUNE OF

What beauteous Scenes enchant my Sight!

• What cheerful sounds salute our ears,
And echo o'er the lawn!

Behold! the loaded car appears,
In joyful triumph drawn.

The nymphs and swains, a jovial band,
Still shouting as they come,
With rustic instruments in hand,
Proclaim the harvest home.

The golden sheaves, pil'd up on high,
Within the barn are stor'd;

The careful hind, with secret joy,
Exulting, views his hoard.

His labours past, he counts his gains;
And, freed from anxious care,

His casks are broach'd; the sun-burnt swains
His rural plenty share.

In dance and song the night is spent;
All ply the spicy bowl;

And jests and harmless merriment
Expand the artless soul.

Young Colin whispers Rosalind,
Who still reap'd by his side;

And plights his troth, if she prove kind,
To take her for his bride.

For joys like these, through circling years
Their toilsome task they tend;

The hind successive labour bears,
In prospect of the end.

In spring, or winter, sows his seed,
Manures or tills the soil;

In summer various cares succeed;
But harvest crowns his toil.'

When the young farmer had finished his song, Wildgoose said, it was rather better than the common ballads, and inquired whether his brother really made it, as the reapers hinted? The farmer assured him he did; for that his brother had been bred at Cambridge; and though his father would have been glad to have had him assist them in the field when he came home in the long vacation, yet, instead of binding up the sheaves, or making hay, he would sit half the day under a tree, and make verses.

Mr. Wildgoose was now going to exhort them to sanctify their labour, by singing hymns and spiritual songs, instead of those ungodly ballads; when Tugwell, observing a company of women who were gleaning in the field, wished his old wife Dorothy were amongst them, for that she would make a better hand at leasing than any of them.

‘She would hardly make a better hand of it,’ says the young farmer, ‘than a young woman did here last harvest, and to whom we are obliged for our good cheer to-day’—‘How much might she earn in a day, then, by her leasing?’ says Jerry.—‘Why, more than this field and the next to it will produce these ten years,’ says the farmer. Tugwell expressing some surprise, the young farmer said, the story was remarkable, and if they would give him leave he would tell it them. Accordingly he began the following narration.

CHAP. VII.

The fortunate Isabella.

‘THIS manor, the greatest part of which my father rents, was purchased by our squire’s father, a great counsellor in London, who died before he had taken possession of it. The young squire, being fond of the country, came and settled here

about two years ago. He took a small part of the estate into his own hands, for his amusement, and having a few acres in tillage, used to ride out most days in the harvest-time, to view his reapers at their work.

Amongst the poor people who came to glean in the field, there was a young woman, whose mother came a stranger into the parish, and had lived there for nine or ten years, with no other family than this one daughter, who was now about sixteen, and so handsome, that several young farmers in the neighbourhood admired her; and, if she had had a little money, would probably have been glad to marry her. She dressed like our other parish girls, in a coarse stuff gown, straw hat, and the like; but some how or other she put on her clothes so cleverly, that every thing became her. Her caps and her handkerchiefs, which were of her own making, were in a better taste than those of our other country girls; and, when her gown was pinned back, an under-petticoat appeared, with a border of flowers of her own work.

The young 'squire could not but take notice of her genteel shape, and elegant motions; but she was so bashful, that he could hardly get a sight of her countenance. He inquired who she was; and, as nobody could give much account of her, because neither she nor her mother went out amongst their neighbours, he one evening, as she returned home, followed her at a distance, up a winding valley, to the cottage where she and her mother lived. It stands by a wood side, at a distance from our village, near a lonely farm-house, which is the only neighbour they have.

The 'squire had his horse to the gate, and went in, where he found the old gentlewoman (for so we all thought her) knitting some fine stockings, and surveying with pleasure the produce of her daughter's labour. The house was very plainly furnished; but the 'squire was surprised to see a handsome

harpsichord, which took up half the room, and some music-books lying about, with other books proper for young ladies to read.

‘Isabella, which was the name the young woman went by, blushed up to the ears, when she saw the ’squire come in; and, making a courtesy, retired into another room.

‘He made a short apology to the mother for his intrusion; but said, he was so struck with her daughter’s appearance, that his curiosity would not suffer him to rest till he had made some inquiries about her, as there was something in her manner that convinced him she must have had a different education from what usually falls to the lot of young women in that humble sphere of life.

‘The mother told him, they had lived better formerly, but had been reduced by misfortunes; that, however, by her daughter’s industry and her own work, they contrived to live very comfortably in their present situation.

‘As she did not seem inclined to be more communicative, the ’squire took his leave, but not without offering her a handsome present of money, which, to his surprise, she absolutely refused.

CHAP. VIII.

Further Account of Isabella.

‘THE next day Isabella appeared again in the field, and was as intent upon her leasing as usual. The ’squire could not keep his eyes off her; and, having now a pretence for inquiring after her mother, entered into some further discourse with her; and found she expressed herself so properly, and discovered so much good sense and delicacy, that her personal charms appeared to much greater advantage, by the beauty of her mind; and, in short,

The squire became quite enamoured of this rural damsel.

After two or three days he went again to her mother, and begged, with the most earnest importunity, to be further informed of her story, and by what accident she had been brought to submit to her present obscure way of life; for that he was greatly interested in hers and her daughter's welfare, and hoped it might be in his power, if she would give him leave, to make their situation somewhat more agreeable to them, than it could possibly be whilst both she and her daughter were forced to work so hard for a subsistence.

There appeared so much sincerity and modesty in our young gentleman's manner, that the mother could not avoid gratifying his curiosity. She then told him, that her husband had enjoyed a genteel place under the government, and by his care and frugality had saved a considerable fortune; but that, not being in the secret, he had lost the whole in the iniquitous project of the South Sea, the shock of which had proved fatal to his health; and he died a few years after, leaving her and this one daughter, who was then about six years old, without any support, but what she could raise by the sale of a few jewels, which did not amount to three hundred pounds. "To avoid the slights of my former acquaintance," continued she, "I retired into this part of the country, where I was pretty sure I should not be known; and have taken the name of Fairfax; for my real name is ———."

The young squire heard this short account with an eager attention; but upon hearing the name of ———, "Good heavens!" cries he, "is it possible you should be the widow of that worthy man Mr. ———, to whom our family is under the greatest obligations? as I have often heard my father declare; who always lamented that he never could hear what was become of you and your daughter; and I am certain, would have been extremely happy in an opportunity of showing

his gratitude to the family of his worthy friend. I hope, however, that happiness is reserved for me. But," continued the 'squire, " did not you know that my father had purchased this manor, and that he was the friend of your late valuable husband?"—" Why," replies Mrs. Fairfax, " my time is so constantly taken up with the instruction of my daughter, and with the business necessary for our support, that I converse but little with our neighbours; and though I may have heard that a Mr. — had purchased the manor, and know that my dear Mr. Fairfax (so I call him), had a friend of that name, yet I never thought that your father was under any further obligations to assist his friend's distressed family than many others were, from whom I never received the least act of friendship, though I knew they had it in their power to alleviate our distress."

The 'squire then told Mrs. Fairfax, that he hoped there were various ways by which he could render their situation more happy than it seemed to be at present; but that there was only one way by which he could do it with complete satisfaction to himself, which was, with her permission, by laying himself and his fortune at her daughter's feet, which he should do with the greatest pleasure.

Mrs. Fairfax was astonished at so generous an offer; but desired the young gentleman not to engage in an affair of so much importance, and to consider thoroughly how he could support the railery of his acquaintance, and, perhaps, the resentment of his friends, which he might reasonably expect from so imprudent an alliance. The young 'squire replied, that he was his own master; that he was sufficiently acquainted with Isabella's personal charms, and would rely upon Mrs. Fairfax's care of her education for every other accomplishment; and should think himself completely happy, if the proposal proved agreeable to the young lady's inclinations.

In short, the fair Isabella was immediately sent

for ; and the 'squire left the mother to propose it to her daughter, who, after a decent parley, with gratitude surrendered her charms to so generous a lover. They were married in a fortnight's time; and are now as happy as the day is long.

' The old lady will not be prevailed upon to forsake her little cottage by the wood-side ; but has enough allowed her to keep a maid-servant ; and the coach is sent almost every day, to carry her to the great house.

' As a compliment to his lady, the young 'squire every year gives us a dinner out in the field on the day we begin harvest ; and another at the hall, by way of harvest-home ; on which occasion last year my brother made the song which I have now sung.'

' Well,' says Tugwell, when the young farmer had finished his story, ' this is right now, to take care of the old gentlewoman ; and I dare say she now makes three meals a-day, and a supper at night. Why this is just, for all the world, like a story in a history-book.'—' Yes,' says Mr. Wildgoose, ' it is like a story in the Book of books, the story of Boaz and Ruth.'—' Well,' says Tugwell, ' the 'squire is a man after my own heart ; and I will drink his health in another draught of strong beer, if you will give me leave.'

The leathern bottle then went round, and Jerry began to talk apace ; when Mr. Wildgoose endeavoured to give the conversation a religious turn ; and, amongst other things, observed, in allusion to their present employment, that the harvest, indeed, was great, but the labourers (meaning the true ministers of the Gospel) were few. The reapers, not understanding his allegory, said, they were enough of them to cut down that field, and as much more, in a week's time. But, considering Wildgoose's speech as a hint that it was time for them to resume their labour, they leaped up, and fell to work with great cheerfulness and alacrity, leaving the two travellers to pursue their journey at their leisure.

CHAP. IX.

A curious Inscription.

ABOUT eight in the evening Mr. Wildgoose and his humble friend came to a public-house near Menden, on the Chester road; whose sign being suspended in a shady elm, it has obtained the name of the George in the Tree. Wildgoose, during this peregrination, had adopted a laudable custom, though attended with some little expense as well as trouble; which was, when he came to an inn, to read whatever he found written either on the walls, or in the windows; and, wherever there was any thing obscene or immoral, either to write under it something by way of antidote; or, if it were very shocking, he would entirely erase it, if written upon a wall, or if in a window, break out the pane, and pay the damage.

As he was examining the parlour windows in this little hotel (which, affording entertainment for horse as well as man, might be called an inn) he observed the following remarkable inscription:

‘ J. S. D. S. P. D. hospes ignotus,
Patriæ (ut nunc est) plusquam vellet notus,
Tempestate pulsus,
Hic pernectavit,
A. D. 17—.’

‘ Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick’s, in Dublin, here a stranger unknown, but in his own country (such as it now is) better known than he would wish to be, being driven by a storm, lodged here all night, in the year of our Lord 17—.’

Mr. Wildgoose, having at present little curiosity of that kind, did not take out the pane, as he probably might have done for three halfpence, and as was done soon after by some more curious traveller.

He then went into the kitchen, according to custom, to give some little spiritual instructions to the family, or to any one he might accidentally meet with, where he saw two travelling women, who seemed much fatigued, as they had sufficient cause, having travelled on foot that day above twenty miles. One of them seemed a pretty genteel woman, but had a melancholy, dejected look, which attracted Wildgoose's particular attention; and he addressed himself to her as a person under affliction, applying the common topics of consolation for the evils of life. But the poor woman making little reply, Wildgoose soon left her, without satisfying his curiosity for the present, and went early to rest.

CHAP. X.

Make a new Acquaintance.

AS they had but a short stage to Warwick, and the races were not to begin till the afternoon, the two pilgrims did not set out very early; but, travelling a good pace, they soon overtook the two women whom they had seen the preceding night, though they had set out some time before them. As they were to travel half a mile farther the same road, Tugwell asked them, by way of conversation, whether they were going to London or not? One of them answered, 'No; but into —shire.' The afflicted lady then asked Mr. Wildgoose, if he knew any thing of one 'Squire Townsend in that county? —' 'Squire Townsend!' replies he, with some surprise; 'yes, I know something of the family.' She then inquired, if he knew whether either of the daughters were married lately, or likely to be married? Wildgoose answered, that he did not know that they were, and that he could venture to assure her to the contrary; 'though I have heard,' continued he, 'that a half-pay Irish officer had made pretensions

to one of them ; but her father, I am pretty sure, will never listen to the proposals of such an empty covecomb, and one who has no visible fortune to support his daughter.'

The poor woman turned pale as Wildgoose was speaking, and all on a sudden burst into a flood of tears. Wildgoose expressing great astonishment, the other woman, who was the lady's maid, said, that Irish officer was the vilest of men ; that he was this poor lady's husband, with whom he had had a good fortune, and by whom he had three fine children ; but he had gone to England, under a pretence of soliciting better preferment in the army, and left her destitute of any other support than what she could meet with from her own friends ; and, what was more base (if their intelligence was true), he was going to draw in another young lady of family and fortune, by a marriage which must necessarily be invalid.

This intelligence greatly alarmed Mr. Wildgoose, as he did not know what impression this Irish hero might have made upon the object of his affection. But when the lady, finding him so well acquainted with the family, produced the letter which she had received upon that subject, he was struck dumb with astonishment ; for the person who gave the intelligence, and who had been a servant to the late Captain Townsend, mentioned Miss Julia Townsend, as the lady to whom Captain Mahoney was going to be married. So that Wildgoose began to suspect, either that Miss Townsend had not been sincere in the contempt which she expressed of Captain Mahoney, or that, since he had seen her, some scheme of that kind might have been brought about by the widow Townsend's influence over her father.

Mr. Wildgoose, however, carefully concealed how much he was interested in the affair ; and, knowing how whimsical Mr. Townsend was in giving Roman names to his children, he told Mrs. Mahoney, that

the person who wrote the account must certainly have mistaken Miss Julia Townsend for Miss Lucia; as, to his knowledge, the former had been some months from her father, and was now with a relation near Warwick; and that he himself was in hopes of seeing her there, either that very night, or the next morning at furthest, after he had dispatched some business which he had upon his hands that afternoon. He added, moreover, that the nearest way she could go to Mr. Townsend's was, to leave the great London road, and go through Warwick, whither he himself would conduct her.

Mrs. Mahoney and her companion thought themselves very fortunate in meeting with a man who seemed capable of assisting them in the affair which had brought them to England, and gladly joined them. This droll party, therefore, united by an odd concurrence of incidents, trudged on very amicably together, and about dinner-time arrived at the borough of Warwick.

Mr. Wildgoose was at first inclined to go immediately to Dr. Greville's, and inform Miss Townsend of the discovery he had made; but, thinking it sinful to prefer the temporal felicity of one family to the immortal happiness of thousands, which he flattered himself depended upon his preaching, he rejected with horror that design.

CHAP. XL.

At Warwick.

MR. Wildgoose took his company to the first inn that presented itself. They found every one in motion, and preparing to set out for the course, which was some little distance from the town. They got some dinner, however, and all sat down together; during which Tugwell observed, how comical it was that they should happen to meet with the lady.

so clearly, and said, if he could but meet with his son Joseph again, he should think his time well bestowed. 'It was but last night,' added Jerry, 'that I dreamed about him. I thought as how they were going to let me down in the lead-mines again; and as how our Joe came and drew his sword, and bent the mirrors off, and drewed me up again. But I shall never see poor Joe any more; if he had been alive we should certainly have heard from him in five years' time; but, perhaps, one reason why Joe has never wrote to us, is, because he can neither write nor read.'

As the company had more important concerns of their own to engage their thoughts, they paid little attention to Jerry's disquisition. But, as soon as they had made a short meal, and Mr. Wildgoose had safely deposited Mrs. Mahoney and her companion, under a promise to wait at the inn till his return, he set out, with his friend Tagwell, conducted by an intelligent lad belonging to the inn, who, as they walked together, promised, at Mr. Wildgoose's request, to furnish him with a table, or joint-stool, from their booth; for the lad taking Wildgoose for a conjurer, the poor boy imagined he should, by that means, see his legerdemain performances, or slight of hand, for nothing.

CHAP. XII.

Olympic Honours.

THE two pilgrims approached the scene of action just as the horses were going to start. Their ears were saluted with variety of sounds; the trumpet had just given the signal to prepare for the first heat; a recruiting party, with drums and fifes, were hunting up for volunteers; and in every part of the field,

'Steed answer'd steed in high and boastful neighings,'

as Shakespeare expresses it. The whole course was in motion; the coaches and chariots whirling towards the starting-post, or other convenient stands; the horsemen scampering different ways, according as they imagined they should get the best view of the sport; in another part, the knowing ones, with great composure, though with horrid oaths and imprecations, were settling the bets, and, with profound skill, deciding the fates of the different horses.

Wildgoose was moved with compassion, or, to use his own expression, his bowels yearned for his poor brethren, to see with what thoughtless eagerness and vain curiosity they scoured across the plain, in pursuit of they knew not what; each miserable mechanic apparently unsolicitous about the contest, as if their salvation depended upon the event. Amongst other objects, he could not but take notice of a young man of fortune, an old Oxford acquaintance, exalted in the stand, or balcony, of the starting-post, who looked down with the utmost contempt upon all below him, fancying himself superior to a Roman general in his triumphant car, or even to Mr. Whitfield, when he preached from the starting post at Northampton.

Wildgoose's zeal for the cause he was engaged in was raised almost beyond control. He thought it best, however, to defer his harangue till after the first heat; when the people would be more inclined to listen to his admonitions, than in the present tumultuous agitation of their spirits.

CHAP. XIII.

Wildgoose's Farewell Sermon.

ACCORDINGLY, the heat being now over, and people a little composed from their eager attention to the sport, Mr. Wildgoose applied to his young friend at the booth that belonged to the inn where they had dined, who procured a table, which Tugwell placed upon a little eminence; by which means his master was sufficiently exalted above the crowd; who, with several chariots and horsemen, soon gathering round him, Mr. Wildgoose, without more ceremony, began to harangue them with great vehemence, both of language and gesticulation.

Though Wildgoose insisted strenuously upon the unlawfulness and bad tendency of these paganish diversions, and the bad effect they had upon the mind of a Christian; yet his principal intention was, to make use of this opportunity to inculcate his peculiar tenets, and to make proselytes to true Christianity, or, what he always thought equivalent, the doctrines of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield.

But, whilst Wildgoose was enumerating the evil consequences of these ungodly assemblies, and amongst the rest, graphically describing the sad effects of drunkenness and intemperance; a young fellow on horseback, who was drinking with some more company, having a glass decanter in his hand, before it was quite empty, hurled it with great vehemence at the preacher's head, bidding him, drink, and be d—mn'd!

The decanter struck Wildgoose just above the left temple; and (being, in order to deceive the customers in the measure, fluted and crumpled into various angles) not only brought him senseless to the ground, but also cut a branch of the temporal artery,

from which the blood issued forth in great abundance, and alarmed all the company, who thought Wildgoose killed upon the spot.

Poor Tugwell, seeing his master struck down, and, for aught he knew, mortally wounded, broke out into doleful lamentations; being equally concerned, both for his friend and for himself. He said, he should be hanged, for enticing Mr. Geoffry from home; or, at least, should lose madam Wildgoose's custom, and be forbidden the house.

Jerry, however, thrust away and shoved off the crowd, in order to assist his master; and was so angry with every body about him, that he gave one a blow in the face, another a punch in the guts, and another a knock on the pate with his staff, which brought there or four angry fellows upon Jerry's back; and he would probably have suffered as much in the scuffle as his master had done, had not a young fellow in a military habit, with a knapsack on his back, and a cutlass by his side, pushed through the crowd very opportunely, and came to his assistance.

Jerry, in his hurry, could hardly forbear striking even his deliverer; but seeing a hanger by his side, he was kept a little in awe, and made a bow to the gentleman soldier, for his friendly aid. The soldier, catching hold of Tugwell with both his hands, cried out, 'Dear father! do not you know me? Give me your blessing. How does mother do?'

Tugwell stood staring for some time, before he knew his son, Joseph; who (as the reader may, or perhaps may not, remember) has been mentioned more than once, as being sent for a soldier, and supposed to have died in America. Jerry threw his arms about his son's neck, expressing the utmost joy and surprise; and said, Now his dream was out! and began to ask twenty questions in a breath; which, Joseph said, he would answer at a proper time.

They now, therefore, assisted in carrying young Wildgoose, whom Tugwell had announced to his

pen, into the booth, that proper care might be taken of their friend in this unhappy situation.

CHAP. XIV.

Work for the Doctor.

AMONGST the horsemen whose curiosity had drawn them to hear Wildgoose, was a wellbooted Grecian, in a fastian frock and jockey cap, who seemed greatly affected with this accident, and rode immediately with great trepidation in quest of a surgeon. This was no other than the benevolent Mr. Bob Tench, who, the reader may recollect, became acquainted with Mr. Wildgoose at Sir William Fe-rester's in the Peak, and said he was to attend Sir Harry Hotspur to Warwick races. Bob was directed by some of the company to Dr. Slash, an elderly surgeon, who was smoking his pipe over a tiff of punch, by himself, in the next booth. Bob summoned him, with great authority, to come immediately to the wounded itinerant, who, he said, would bleed to death.

The surgeon continued smoking on with great composure; and asked who was to pay him for his trouble? observing, that he could not work for nothing; that their education was very expensive; that, besides serving seven years apprenticeship, they were obliged to walk the hospitals, to attend anatomical and pharmaceutical lectures, and the like.

'D-mn your *anno-domical, farta-shittical* lectures!' cries Bob; 'why, the man is dying, and, if you don't come immediately, will bleed to death.—Come along; I myself will see you paid.'

Dr. Slash then beat out his pipe; took another glass of punch; and with a very important air rose up, and went to attend the wounded orator, who by this time was carried into the other booth, and was

come a little to himself again. The doctor, however, shook his head; magnified the danger of the contusion; and took several ounces of blood from the patient, notwithstanding what he had lost from the wound. While the doctor was preparing his bandages and dressings, the company, according to custom, were very officiously giving their advice. Bob Tench was for applying only some Fryar's Balsam, and some goldbeaters' skin; which, as we observed, he always carried in his pocket. Jerry Tugwell wished, that his namesake, Dr. Tugwell, the great bonesetter of Evesham, was there; who, he said, would cure his worship in the twinkling of an eye. Young Tugwell said, *if so be* the surgeon of their regiment were there, he would cut off a leg, and tie up the arteries, and stop the blood, in the firing of a pistol. My landlord belonging to the booth, putting in his verdict, said, a little *permacetty* and a dram of brandy was the *sovereignst* thing in the world for an inward bruise.

Dr. Slash, you may suppose, did not look very pleasant during these wise instructions. On the contrary, he gave himself no small airs; and said if they made such a noise, and the patient could not be kept more quiet, the devil might dress the wound, for he would have no more to do with it.

CHAP. XV.

An old Gentleman in black arrives.

JUST as Mr. Slash had mentioned the devil, a tall elderly gentleman in black came into the booth; and, applying himself to Slash, inquired whether the patient might be removed without any danger, as he could not have proper care taken of him in such a place as that?—The surgeon bowing with great respect, answered, that, to be sure,

there would be some danger in removing him; for, if the artery should bleed again, he did not know how it would be stopped; but, however, with great care, he added, 'that he might be removed.'

Wildgoose himself said, he should be glad to be conveyed, if possible, to the inn at Warwick, as some company waited for him there, with whom he had business of great consequence. He then called Tugwell to him, and told him, he would have him go, that very night, with a note which he would write, to Miss Townsend, to acquaint her with the discovery which they had made in regard to Captain Mahoney. He then pulled out his pen and ink, and some paper out of his letter-case, and wrote a short note, which he sealed, and directed it, 'To Miss Townsend, at Dr. Greville's, at —, near Warwick.' This direction he showed to Mr. Slash; and asked him, 'whether he could instruct his fellow-traveller how to find out the place?'—'Why,' says Slash, with surprise, 'this gentleman in black is Dr. Greville himself.' He then informed the doctor of Mr. Wildgoose's request. Wildgoose, who was agreeably surprised at this unexpected interview, desiring to speak with Dr. Greville in private; the doctor replied, that they would get into his chariot, and then they might converse without interruption. Wildgoose therefore, taking leave of Bob Tench, and directing Tugwell, with his son Joseph, to meet him at the inn at Warwick, was lifted into his chariot; and he and Dr. Greville, who gave the surgeon orders where to see his patient the next day, set off together.

CHAP. XVI.

Character of Dr. Greville.

DOCTOR Greville was a clergyman, in whom the sacerdotal character appeared in its genuine dignity, not in an assumed solemnity of aspect, or formal grimace, and a pompos periwig as big as Dr. Sacheverell's; but in a serious, yet affable, behaviour: the result of a sincere piety, sanctity of manners, and goodness of heart. He had a considerable independent fortune, which enabled him to obey the impulse of a generous and humane disposition: and it was a maxim with him, that, while a single person in his neighbourhood wanted the necessities of life, he had no right to indulge himself in its superfluities.

He undertook the care of a large and populous parish; but with no other motive than that of doing good, the stipend being hardly sufficient to maintain a resident curate.

Dr. Greville really was what Mr. Wesley and his associates ought to have been, and what, I sincerely believe, they at first intended to be. He revived the practice of primitive piety in his own person, and his own parish; and, by his example and exhortations, excited many of the neighbouring clergy to be more vigilant in the discharge of their duty. He had a faith, which worked by love; or, in modern language, his belief of the truths of the Gospel made him consider as an indispensable duty those acts of beneficence which his humanity prompted him to perform.

If Dr. Greville had seen the poor man which fell amongst thieves, he would not, like the Priest and the Levite, have passed by him on the other side; but like the good Samaritan, would have set him upon his own horse, would have bound up his wounds, and

poured in oil and wine (if the modern practice had adopted so excellent a balsamic), which, upon so good authority, I should think, by the way, at least equal to Fryar's Balsam or Opodeldoc.

Dr. Greville, then, would have been the first to have run to the assistance of poor Wildgoose, had not his attention been engaged by an object nearer home; I mean a young lady in the chariot with him, who, upon the sight of Wildgoose's accident, had fainted away, and who the reader will easily guess was no other than Miss Julia Townsend.

When Mr. Wildgoose first began his harangue, Miss Townsend told Dr. Greville, that she had seen him at Gloucester, and that he was a young man of a pretty good fortune; which partly induced the doctor to drive up, and make part of the audience; though he was glad of this opportunity of seeing young Wildgoose, on account of what had happened previously to this, and which it is proper to explain.

Wildgoose had written to Miss Townsend a letter from Gloucester (as was mentioned), which she received, and carefully preserved in her morocco-leather pocket-book; but which she had accidentally left upon her toilette one morning, whilst she was gone with Dr. Greville to take a walk in the fields. Mrs. Greville going into Miss Townsend's room, female curiosity got the better of the point of honour, and she could not forbear examining the contents of this letter; which, indeed, was a liberty that Miss Townsend's situation, since her imprudent elopement, sufficiently warranted so good a friend to take. This letter was written in so ambiguous a style, that it was difficult to determine whether Mr. Wildgoose were more solicitous for Miss Townsend's happiness, or his own; and there was such a mixture of the amorous and the devout, that it might be taken either in a spiritual or in a carnal sense; though, to any one that knew human nature so well as Dr. Greville did, there could be no difficulty in what sense such a correspondence between two young persons of

different sexes ought to be interpreted. Dr. Greville was not displeased, therefore, at this opportunity of making some observations upon Miss Townsend's behaviour on such an occasion; and the violent effect which Wildgoose's accident had upon this young lady, left Dr. Greville no room to doubt of the tender regard which she entertained for him.

Dr. Greville was greatly alarmed at Miss Townsend's fainting away, and sent the footman, in a great hurry, to procure some water from the next booth; who, seeing the lady of their manor in her coach with her two daughters, acquainted them with the accident. She immediately sent one of her daughters to Miss Townsend's assistance; and by Dr. Greville's permission, took Miss Townsend into her coach for the rest of the afternoon; which left him at liberty to make proper inquiries after the wounded pilgrim, and to take him into his chariot, as has been related.

CHAP. XVII.

Dr. Greville and Mr. Wildgoose.

AS soon as they were alone together in the chariot, Wildgoose related to Dr. Greville the circumstances of his getting acquainted with Miss Townsend at Gloucester; and then his accidental meeting with Mrs. Mahoney, and the discovery he had made of Captain Mahoney's villanous design upon some one of Mr. Townsend's daughters; which greatly alarmed Dr. Greville, though he said that all Mr. Townsend's friends had a very bad opinion of the widow Townsend, whom he had taken into his house. 'It is very lucky, however,' added Dr. Greville, 'that Mr. Townsend will be at our house this very evening, if he is not yet arrived; in expectation of which, Mrs. Greville stayed at home to-day. And for that reason (and because, I believe, you will be

better taken care of at my house than at an inn, I would have you by all means go home with me to my parsonage-house.' Wildgoose found no great reluctance in complying with so kind a proposal, which would give him the opportunity he so long wished for, of seeing and conversing with Miss Julia Townsend. After a decent apology, therefore, for giving so much trouble to strangers, he told the doctor, he would gladly accept of his offer.

They now arrived at the inn at Warwick, where they found Mrs. Mahoney waiting with patience for Wildgoose's return. She was not only surprised, however, to see him return in that manner; but his pale look, and the bandage about his head, disfigured him so much, that she could hardly be persuaded he was the same man. But, when that point was cleared up, and she was informed of Dr. Greville's connexion with Mr. Townsend's family, she confirmed what she had said to Mr. Wildgoose; and also produced the letter which she had received upon the subject.

When Dr. Greville, however, found Miss Julia Townsend mentioned, he laid but little stress upon this intelligence. But, after talking the affair over, they concluded there would be no harm in showing Mr. Townsend the letter, who would be able to judge what stress was to be laid upon it. And they advised Mrs. Mahoney to rest contented at the inn till the next morning; and then Dr. Greville with Wildgoose took their leave.

As they travelled gently along, Dr. Greville took the liberty to expostulate a little with Wildgoose about his present romantic and irregular undertaking; and his eloping from his mother, without and even contrary to her approbation; who, he found, by Miss Townsend, was greatly affected by his extravagant and enthusiastic proceedings.

Wildgoose replied, he was sorry for that accidental consequence of his performing his duty; 'but,' says he, 'whoever loves father or mother more

than Christ, is not worthy of him. And, in short,' adds Wildgoose, 'a necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe unto me, if I preach not the Gospel!'

Dr. Greville smiled at Wildgoose's application to himself, of what was only applicable to St. Paul and the primitive apostles, who certainly had a divine call; and wondered that a young man of so much good sense as he seemed to be in other particulars, should be so strangely imposed upon by a spirit of enthusiasm, that had possessed his imagination. Wildgoose was going to defend the call of the spirit, which he was convinced he had received in as ample a manner as any apostle of them all. But Dr. Greville was afraid of bringing on too violent an agitation of spirits; and of renewing the hæmorrhage, or bleeding of the artery, and, therefore, changed the discourse for some other topic, which lasted till they arrived at the parsonage-house.

CHAP. XVIII.

At Dr. Greville's.

MR. Townsend being not yet arrived, they found Mrs. Greville alone. She had been so much used to Dr. Greville's acts of humanity, that she was less surprised at seeing a person in Wildgoose's situation, than at not seeing Miss Townsend in the chariot with them. But she was more surprised to find, that this was the very person who had written to Miss Townsend from Gloucester, and a little wondered at Dr. Greville's conduct in bringing him into the house to Miss Townsend, with whom she was by no means pleased, for admitting a private correspondence with a mere stranger, and (as she found by Miss Townsend's own account he was) an enthusiastical itinerant. She soon acquiesced, however, in Dr. Greville's private reasons, who thought he might, at the same time, perform an act of humanity

in getting Wildgoose cured ; and, perhaps, a greater act of charity, in reclaiming him from his erroneous opinions ; and also make proper observations upon his general character, or, if he found it worth while, make a more particular scrutiny into the circumstances of his family and fortune.

Dr. Greville would have persuaded Wildgoose immediately to lie down upon the bed ; but, as he found himself very easy, and able to sit up till the evening, Mrs. Greville ordered some tea, and said, the maid should get a proper room in readiness for him, whenever he should be disposed to retire to rest.

Before Mrs. Greville had finished the ceremony of the tea-table, Mr. Townsend's servant came to the gate ; and brought word, that his master was at the end of the village, and would be there very soon ; that he had met with the old woodman as they came along, who told Mr. Townsend that he had found some other curiosity as he was digging in the old camp on the brow of the hill ; and that his master waited whilst the old man fetched it from his cottage.

Accordingly, in a few minutes more, Mr. Townsend arrived, and was met by Dr. Greville at the court gate ; but not seeing Miss Townsend as he approached the hall door, which stood open, he cried out, ' Where is Julia ? what, she has not eloped again, I hope. Ah ! ' continues he, shaking his head, ' I every day hear fresh instances of her imprudence. Captain Mahoney was at Gloucester last week, where he was assured, that the little slut had like to have gone off from thence with a rascally Methodist preacher. Well, the Romans were a wise people ; and, in the best ages of the republic, they gave fathers a power of life and death over their children, which kept them under a proper subjection.'

Dr. Greville said, Miss Julia was very well, but was not yet come from the course, where she was in Mrs. Mowbray's coach. ' I am sorry, however,

adds the doctor, 'to find you give so much credit to Captain Mahoney's intelligence, who, I believe, is no friend to any part of the family.'

Mr. Townsend was going to reply; but coming now into the hall, and seeing Wildgoose, he stopped short; and, paying his compliments to Mrs. Greville, 'So, cousin,' says he, 'you have got a patient to nurse, I see, according to custom. Pray, whom have you here?'—Dr. Greville answered, it was a young gentleman who had met with an accident at the race, and whom he had brought thither in his chariot, till he could be conveyed to his friends, who lived at some distance. He carefully concealed Wildgoose's name, however, and the nature of his present adventure.

Mrs. Greville made some fresh tea for Mr. Townsend; and, as it was not thought proper to discuss family affairs before a stranger, as Wildgoose appeared to be, the conversation became general for some little time. 'Well, cousin,' says Dr. Greville, 'you have been inquiring after antiquities, according to custom, of our old woodman.'—'Yes,' replies Mr. Townsend; 'I thought, by his account, he had found a Roman stylus, which they used to write with; but I am afraid it is nothing more than an old iron skewer.' Wildgoose then observed, that Mr. Townsend had lost the principal day's sport, as it is generally called.—'Why, that is the very salvo which I should have made,' replied Mr. Townsend; 'for what is called sport, I assure you is not so to me; and though I have been used for some years to make my cousin Greville a visit at this season, my principal pleasure is in viewing the noble castle, and other antiquities in the neighbourhood of Warwick; which, I am convinced, was the præsidium, or chief station, of the Romans in Britain, as being seated in the very centre of the island; and I value it more for having been the station of the Dalmatian horse, as Camden assures us, than for its paltry horse-race here once a-year.'

If Wildgoose had not recollected Mr. Townsend's person, his conversation would immediately have convinced him that he was the same virtuoso whom he had met in Lord Bathurst's woods. And Mr. Townsend likewise, after a little time, said, he had seen Wildgoose somewhere before; 'and though I cannot recollect your name,' says he, 'I know your face as well as I do that of Marcus Aurelius, or Caracalla.' As Wildgoose did not care to discover too much, he only said, as he had been rambling about pretty much of late, that probably Mr. Townsend might have seen him before, though he fancied he had never been acquainted with his name.

CHAP. XIX.

Mrs. Mahoney's Intelligence continued.

WHEN the servant had removed the tea-equipage, Dr. Groville thought it best not to defer the acquainting Mr. Townsend with Mrs. Mahoney's intelligence, as he did not know how far the affair between Captain Mahoney and Miss Townsend, if there was really any truth in it, might have proceeded.

After a proper introduction, therefore, he showed Mr. Townsend the letter that Mrs. Mahoney had received; which, when he had read, and seen the name with which it was subscribed, and that Miss Julia Townsend was mentioned as the object of Captain Mahoney's affection; 'Pshaw!' says Mr. Townsend, 'this is all a contrivance of a rascally fellow, who was a servant to Captain Mahoney, when he was quartered at Cork; and he having dismissed him, Captain Townsend hired him, and brought him into our neighbourhood, where he is married and settled; and, out of a pique, has been endeavouring to do Captain Mahoney some prejudice. Why, Captain Mahoney is brother to the

widow Townsend, and never was married in his life.'—'Sir,' says Wildgoose, 'the lady who calls herself Mrs. Mahoney, assured me, he never had any sister; and that very circumstance looks very suspicious.'—'Well, I don't know,' says Mr. Townsend, 'who this pretended Mrs. Mahoney may be; but I am pretty sure that Mrs. Townsend would not connive at Captain Mahoney's making overtures to my daughter without my approbation, as she must know that her place depends upon her fidelity to me.'

'Well,' says Dr. Greville, 'I wish this intelligence may be without any foundation; but the lady to whom this letter was written seems very sincere in her apprehensions, and gives a very plausible account of herself; and so you will say, when you see her, which you may do to-morrow morning.'

CHAP. XX.

Wildgoose retires to Rest.

IT now began to grow dusk, and as Wildgoose looked very pale and fatigued, Dr. Greville prevailed on him to go to rest; and himself very politely waited on him to his chamber, though he was extremely desirous of sitting up till Miss Townsend came home; for though we have not yet taken notice of it, we may be sure Mr. Wildgoose could not take Miss Townsend's place in the chariot (as he found by Dr. Greville he had done), nor be in the very house where she was expected every moment, without very sensible emotions of tenderness and expectation.

When Wildgoose was gone out of the room, Mr. Townsend immediately asked, who he was? observing, that he seemed a very sober sensible young man. Mrs. Greville replied, that he was a young gentleman of pretty good fortune in Gloucestershire,

and, she believed, an humble admirer of her cousin Julia.—‘Is he?’ says Mr. Townsend, with some quickness, ‘then, for God’s sake, let him have her; for I know not who else will, after her imprudent elopement; and, I believe, the poor girl wants a husband. I am sure, at least, I don’t know what to do with her, for my part.’—‘Why,’ says Mrs. Greville, ‘these are partly my sentiments of the matter; and I fancy, between you and me, such a scheme would be no ways disagreeable to Miss Julia; and this was Dr. Greville’s chief motive, I believe, for bringing the young man to our house.’

When Wildgoose, attended by Dr. Greville and the servant with candles, came into his bed-chamber, he was making apologies for the trouble he gave; but the servant setting down one of the candles upon the toilette, Wildgoose immediately espied a miniature picture of Miss Julia Townsend, hanging under the glass; which fixed his attention so entirely, that Dr. Greville wished him a good night, smiling to himself at this further discovery which he had made of Wildgoose’s attachment to his cousin Julia.

When Dr. Greville returned to the parlour, he found Mr. Townsend and Mrs. Greville in close debate on the subject above-mentioned, and added his suffrage to the scheme proposed. But, while these good people were in the midst of their deliberations, Mrs. Mowbray’s carriage came to the door, to set down Miss Townsend, whom, Mrs. Mowbray said, she had brought safe home; though she desired proper care might be taken of her, as she had been very languid and low-spirited the whole afternoon.

Dr. Greville made an apology for leaving his cousin to Mrs. Mowbray’s care, as he was sensible she must have been rather a troublesome companion; but that he himself had been engaged in a charitable office, which required a more immediate attention.

Miss Townsend flew with a sincere transport into

her father's arms; in whose breast, notwithstanding his slight resentment, nature resumed her place; and he received his favourite daughter with great tenderness and affection,

BOOK XII.

CHAP. I.

The Inn at Warwick.

TUGWELL, with his son Joseph, went, as Mr. Wildgoose had ordered him, to the inn at Warwick; where he found Mrs. Mahoney and her companion; who informed Tugwell, that Dr. Greville had taken Wildgoose to his own house.

As Mrs. Mahoney desired to have Tugwell's company in a little parlour which she had got adjoining to the kitchen, Jerry desired to introduce his son also, with whose unexpected return he acquainted her.

When Joseph came into the room, he and Mrs. Mahoney's maid expressed a mutual surprise at the sight of each other: for, though Mrs. Mahoney was too attentive to her own distress, the maid immediately recollected, that he had come over with them from Dublin to Park-gate, in the same vessel.

When young Tugwell heard Mrs. Mahoney's name, he said, he remembered a Captain Mahoney at Cork, when he was there two years ago, and that he was one of the gentlemen who had like to have married the woman that Captain Townsend married.

This account startled Mrs. Mahoney, as she knew her husband had been quartered there about that time; and though she could not guess what Joseph

meant, by his being likely to marry Mrs. Townsend; yet she shook her head, suspecting, with too much reason, that it was some other instance of his infidelity.

Joseph, however, alluded to what he had told his father, in the circumstantial account which he had given him of his five years' adventures, as they returned together from the course. But, as a great part of them would be uninteresting to the reader, we shall only mention, that Joseph, upon listing for a soldier, to avoid marrying a common strumpet (as was mentioned in the beginning of this history), was put on board the transports that accompanied the grand fleet upon the ever memorable expedition against Carthage.

All the world knows the disastrous event of that expedition. After sacrificing the lives of so many brave fellows, in forcing the straits of Bocca-Chica castle; and when the Spaniards were ready to abandon Carthage upon the first attack; by the unaccountable delays and strange conduct both of the admiral and the commander in chief of the land forces, the affair was protracted till the rainy season set in; when our troops became a prey to sickness, and it was thought advisable, after a general council of war, to re-embark them aboard the transports; where, though there were several young surgeons aboard the fleet, who longed to assist their perishing countrymen; yet, the general disdaining to ask, and the admiral to offer any assistance, the poor people dropped off like rotten sheep.

Young Tugwell, however, by good luck, got leave to wait on Captain Townsend; who, being reduced by sickness to a declining state of health, as soon as the fleet returned to Jamaica, got leave to return to England; and, at his request, got young Tugwell's discharge.

They landed at Cork in Ireland; where Captain Townsend, being laid up with the gout, staid for some time; and, amongst other gentlemen, became

very intimate with a celebrated bar-maid at a tavern there; and, thinking a nurse of some sort was necessary to a man in his situation, he robbed the public, and married that girl; who was the identical widow Townsend, who has been mentioned so often in this history.

Amongst her gallants, Captain Mahoney, being at that time a handsome young fellow, was distinguished as her favourite; which made Joseph think that he had like to have married her.

Young Tagwell, having taken the liberty to advise his master (Captain Townsend) against this match, was of course dismissed as soon as it took place. He met, however, with another English officer on the Irish establishment, who expected every day to return to England; but, being disappointed from time to time, Joseph at length left his service as Dublin, and happened to embark in the same ship with Mrs. Mahoney; and was now on his way home, to visit his father and mother, and his native place.

CHAP. II.

Kitchen Stuff.

AS Tagwell and his company were at supper in their little parlour, which was only separated from the kitchen by a deal partition, they heard a fellow holding forth over a pot of ale; and, with the air of a politician, abusing all the gentlemen shoemakers in the country. Jerry, thinking himself concerned in the affair, and fancying likewise that he was not entirely unacquainted with the voice, listened to the following harangue:—‘I have looked into their shops, master Crisp, and I don’t approve of their knavish proceedings. I might have been foreman to Mr. Catwell of Coventry: but, sir, I assure you, they are the most regu-’

people upon earth. Why, I remember when a pair of shoes was sold for two shillings; nay, for eighteen-pence, when I was 'prentice in London.'—'Why, were you 'prenticed in London?' says Mr. Crisp.—'Yes, that I was; and served seven years in Whitechapel. And I have an uncle, that is a topping shoe-black near the Royal-Exchange. Ah! London's the place; and yet London is not half the place it was formerly—for *old shoes*.'

'Well, cobbler,' says master Crisp, 'I hope you are a better husband than you were.'—'Yes, thank God; I hope I am. Indeed, if God Almighty gives one health and money, one ought to take a cheerful glass now and then, with a friend or so—But hang it, what signifies money in the country? If I had a hundred pounds, I would not spend a farthing of it in the country. In London you have something for your money. There's liquor! There you may take a glass in a genteel *discreet* manner. There is not a landlord in the country that knows common sense,'—'Come, come,' says the landlord, a little offended at this freedom, 'come, pay as you go, cobbler; you have had two pots, and have paid for none.'

The dialogue being now at an end, Tugwell went out into the kitchen, to see who this fluent orator might be; and found, to his surprise, it was his old friend, Andrew Tipple, who had worked for Jerry in his prosperity as a journeyman; but was now become quite an itinerant cobbler, and peripatetic politician. Andrew was as much surprised at the sight of his old master, and cried out, 'Ha! master Tugwell; why, we heard you were sent to gaol for horse-stealing. What have you done with young Mr. Wildgeose? I was at your town but last week. Your wife Dorothy is very angry with you, for leaving her; but says, she should not have minded it, if you had not gone in your best waistcoat. And madam Wildgeose threatens to disinherit Mr. Geoffrey; and has actually taken two of her grand-children to

'live with her, since the young 'squire took to these vagabond courses.'

Jerry looked a little foolish at this account of the state of affairs at home; but, clapping his hand upon his pocket, with a gallant shake of the head, said, they should make matters up again, when they got home.

Jerry then called for a pot of ale, with which he and his old friend drank an health to their friends in Gloucestershire; and so they parted, Tegwell returning to his company.

CHAP. III.

At Dr. Greville's.

WHEN Mrs. Mowbray's coach came to the door with Miss Townsend (as was related), Mr. Wildgoose was just going to bed; but flew to the window, like a hawk at his quarry; where, by the light of the moon, he had a full view of Miss Townsend, as she ran up the court, drest, on the occasion, much more splendidly than he had ever seen her at Gloucester. This slight glance threw poor Wildgoose into such a palpitation and hurry of spirits, that it was a considerable time before he could compose himself to sleep; and Miss Townsend was the prevailing idea in his dreams for the whole night.

It was now eleven o'clock, and Dr. Greville's family were all in bed, when they were awaked by a hasty rapping at the door; and were greatly alarmed, when the servant brought up word, that a man was come out of ———shire, with a letter for Mr. Townsend. This messenger proved to be the old coachman, who was mentioned to have assisted Miss Townsend in her elopement to London; and who, partly to atone for his imprudent conduct in that affair, and partly out of regard to the family

had taken his horse, and rode thirty miles after five o'clock that evening, to bring a letter, which his wife had intercepted, addressed to Miss Lucia Townsend, from Captain Mahoney. This letter being carried up to Mr. Townsend, he opened it, and found the contents to be as follows:

'To Miss Townsend.

'My dear Lucia,

'Every moment is an age till my happiness is completed: and the deferring our departure another day is a contradiction to the impatience of a fond lover. But I am disappointed of the phaeton which I had bespoke; and was obliged to send to Oxford, whence I have ordered one of those post-chaises which are lately come into vogue, and which will convey us with more expedition either to London or Bristol; though I now think the latter is more advisable; as we can be conveyed from thence to Cork in eight-and-forty hours.

'You and Mrs. Townsend will be ready to-morrow evening, as soon as it grows dusk, with your baggage, behind the grove of firs: till which time, my dearest Lucia, I remain

'Your impatient lover,

'PATRICK MAHONEY.

'P. S. Write me a line by the bearer.'

Mr. Townsend was greatly provoked at this discovery: but, upon reflection, became sensible that he had no one but himself to blame, for the confusion which his imprudent connexion with the widow Townsend had introduced into his family.

He at first thought of setting out again immediately; but as the time fixed by Mahoney for executing his wicked scheme was not till the following evening, he thought he might take a few hours' rest, and get out very early in the morning. He, therefore, sent for the old coachman up to his bed-side,

and inquired how he came by that letter: in answer to which, he gave him the following account:

‘ Ben, the hostler at the George,’ says he, ‘ (where Captain Mahoney quarters), is third cousin to my wife; and, having been sent by the captain with this letter to Miss Townsend, Ben thought it proper to let my wife know what he had heard from the hostler at the Black Bull, who told Ben, that Captain Mahoney, having been disappointed of their phaeton, had sent him to Oxford for a post-chaise; which was ordered to be at the captain’s quarters the next day about ten o’clock, who was going a long journey: and as all the neighbourhood talk very freely about the captain’s designs upon Miss Townsend, my wife was willing to forward this letter to your honour, at a venture; and sent Ben back to the captain with an answer from Miss Townsend, by word of mouth, that it was very well.’

Mr. Townsend said, he was obliged to the coachman for the trouble he had taken; bid him feed his horse, and then go to bed; and that he himself would set out by four o’clock in the morning: which, as he found by the letter that the captain had put off his scheme till the next night, he hoped would be soon enough to prevent it.

Dr. Greville had slipped on his night-gown, and was come into Mr. Townsend’s room, to inquire into the cause of this alarm; which being informed of, though he secretly triumphed over Mr. Townsend’s credulity, yet he begged him to lose no time in an affair of that consequence; and said, that he himself would take the liberty to awake Mr. Townsend at three o’clock, by which time he would be a little refreshed after his day’s journey; and that he would take care to convey Mrs. Mahoney by a man and double horse, if it should be thought necessary; ‘ though he did not imagine,’ he said, ‘ that the captain would stay to dispute the matter with Mr. Townsend.’

CHAP. IV.

At Mr. Townsend's.

NOTWITHSTANDING Dr. Greville's caution, and his eager desire to hasten Mr. Townsend's departure, it was near five o'clock before he set out; and near eleven before he reached his own house in ———shire; when he found it deserted both by his daughter and the widow Townsend, which we may imagine shocked him to the utmost degree.

But, upon inquiry, he found the case not quite so bad as he at first expected; for the servants who were left at home informed him, that Mrs. Townsend had sent a letter by the stable-boy, early in the morning, to Captain Mahoney; who came with a post-chaise, about half an hour before Mr. Townsend came home, and had taken away Mrs. Townsend, with all her luggage in two large trunks. But that they were both in great confusion, at not finding Miss Townsend, who had been missing all the morning; and of whom the servants could give no other intelligence.

Whilst Mr. Townsend was deliberating what method to pursue, the coachman's wife came very opportunely, and relieved him from his distress, by giving the following account of Miss Townsend:

That she (the coachman's wife) being apprehensive that Captain Mahoney might suspect his plot was discovered, by his receiving no answer to his letter, and, therefore, might hasten the execution of it; she, therefore, consulted Mr. Thompson, the squire's principal tenant, and whom, she knew, he greatly confided in upon all occasions; and he had contrived to get Miss Townsend to his house pretty early in the morning, under a pretence that somebody wanted to speak with her; and that Mrs. Thompson had locked herself up with Miss Towns-

end in their parlour till the 'squire himself should come home, as they supposed he would do, in consequence of the letter which the coachman had conveyed to him.

Mr. Townsend, therefore, went immediately to farmer Thompson's, where he found Miss Townsend confined, as the coachman's wife had informed them.

Mr. Townsend gave his daughter a proper lecture upon the occasion; and explained to her, with great tenderness, the escape she had had; and the discovery which he had made, of Captain Mahoney's being already married, by means of a young gentleman, who was now at Dr. Greville's, and had providentially met Mrs. Mahoney upon her road from Ireland.

When they returned to the manor-house, Mr. Townsend found that the widow Townsend had carried off not only her own property, but likewise some of his; particularly a gold repeating watch of his late wife's, a valuable ring or two, a great many fine laces, and a brocaded suit of clothes; in all, to the value of above two hundred pounds. But, as he had placed so unlimited a confidence in her, this was to be considered rather as a breach of trust than a robbery; and, having now sufficient proof of her infidelity and wicked designs, he was really glad to get rid of her upon any terms.

As for the two fugitives, it may be proper to have done with them here; and to inform the reader, that they made the best of their way to Bristol; where, embarking for some remote part of Ireland, they lived together for some time upon the fruits of the widow Townsend's plunder; till, satiated with each other's person, a mutual disgust ensued; and the captain having shared the best part of the widow's fortune, his fickle temper soon dissolved a connexion which was built upon so precarious a foundation;

CHAP. V.

At Dr. Greville's.

LET us now return to our wounded hero, Mr. Geoffrey Wildgoose.

For fear of any accident in the night, Dr. Greville had ordered the footman to lie in a closet joining to his room: who, coming down in the morning, told the maid, that the gentleman had slept very soundly all night; but that, ever since he had awaked, he had been lamenting and bemoaning himself like a child. 'I asked him,' says the fellow, 'whether he was in pain; but he says he is quite well again; only I fancy he is troubled in mind. I suppose,' says the footman, 'he has lost money by betting at the races; or, perhaps, he has left a sweetheart behind him somewhere or other.'

Dr. Greville, being informed of what the footman had said, went up to Wildgoose's bed-side, and asked him how he found himself. Wildgoose took the doctor by the hand, and thanked him for the great care he had taken of him; and said, he had had a fine night, and found himself quite well: 'and, thank God,' says he, 'I find my head much clearer than it has been for some months. But, sir, I confess, many things appear to me in a very different light from what they have lately done; and I am particularly shocked at having left my disconsolate mother so long in a state of anxiety and concern on my account. For, O, sir, I am now convinced, that no doctrine, no religious opinion, can be true, that contradicts the tenderest feelings of human nature, the affection and duty which we owe to our parents.'

Dr. Greville replied, that he was glad the mist was dispelled from his mind, and that he seemed to see things in their proper light; 'though, perhaps,' says the doctor, 'your last assertion ought to be ad-

mitted with some little restriction; as there may be some parents so unreasonably wicked, as to expect their children to prostitute their very consciences, as well as sacrifice their reason, to their absurd opinions, or dishonest practices; in which case children are evidently under a prior obligation to religion and virtue: though they should be very certain of the justice of their cause, before they venture to oppose so sacred an authority as that of parents over their children. But I am afraid, sir, indeed, that you left your unhappy mother, merely from the blind impulse of an over-heated imagination; to engage in an undertaking directly opposite to the laws of the land, without any pretence of a divine commission: and therefore I cannot but conclude you were under a wrong influence.'

'I am afraid I was,' says Wildgoose; 'but yet, in times of general defection from the principles of the Gospel, and the doctrines of the Reformation, I cannot but think that every one has a divine call to stem the torrent, and endeavour to revive the practice of true Christianity.'

'I own they have,' replied the doctor, 'by their example and their persuasion, within the sphere of their own neighbourhood. But then nothing, I think, is so evident, as that we are commanded to submit to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake; to "let every thing be done decently, and in order;" and, therefore, no one has a right to break through the regulations of society, merely from the suggestions of his own fancy, and unless he can give some visible proof of a supernatural commission.

'As to a "general defection from the truths of the Gospel;" we are very apt to judge of the state of religion, as we are of the politeness, knowledge, or learning of the age, from what we feel in our own breasts. We fancy the world is more knowing, because we ourselves know more than we did in our infancy; and we think the world less religious, be-

cause we, perhaps, have thrown off the restraints of religion, and are more wicked or debauched than we were in our youth or childhood.

‘The most likely method of convincing any one, is to make our adversary some concessions. For a general opposition to his whole system, not only irritates his passion; but, finding you mistaken in some particulars, as you probably are, he concludes, at random, that you are wrong in all.

‘I grant you,’ continues Dr. Greville, ‘that there may be some cause of complaint against the negligence of the clergy; and that, if the people had plenty of wholesome food or sound doctrine, they would not be hankering after the crude trash of some of your itinerant preachers. But does this warrant every ignorant mechanic to take the staff out of the hands of the clergy, and set up for reformers in religion?

‘There are corruptions, perhaps, or neglects at least, in every branch of the civil administration; as no human institution can be perfectly administered. But suppose an honest country justice to be a little negligent in his duty, or not very accurately versed in the subtleties of the law; would this warrant any neighbouring attorney, who spies out his error, to take upon him to administer justice in his room? No, an appeal is open to a superior court; and his errors must be rectified in a legal manner; otherwise strange confusion would ensue.

‘The parson of your parish, suppose, neglects his duty, or is immoral in his life and conversation. Let application be made to the bishop of the diocese; who, at his visitation, not only receives his synodals, but sends out articles of inquiry, relative to the conduct of every individual clergyman within his jurisdiction. “Does your minister lead an exemplary, or at least, a sober and regular life? Does he do his duty decently, and in order? Does he catechize and instruct the children, and other ignorant persons, in the principles of religion, at several times

of the year, as the canons direct?" If he does not, why is not he regularly presented by the officers of the parish, and complaint made to the bishop? who will not fail, first of all, to exhort him in private; and, if he does not alter his conduct, to censure him publicly at the next visitation; and, if he continues obstinate, to suspend him entirely from the exercise of his function.

' Nothing, I think, can well be contrived better, or more wise, than our ecclesiastical polity is in itself, if properly put in execution.

' As to the particular doctrines which the Methodists pretend to have revived, and on which they lay so great a stress, I do not imagine the advantage which they seem to have gained over the regular clergy arises from those cobweb distinctions, which I am convinced not one in ten of their followers really comprehend; but from the seriousness of their lives, and the vehemence and earnestness of their harangues, which may have a temporary effect upon their audience whilst the impression on their fancy lasts; and have, I believe, really awakened many indolent and careless Christians to a sober and devout life.

' As to the doctrines themselves, that of justification by faith, for instance; I know no clergyman that expects to be saved by the merit of his own works. We do not preach up the merit of good works, but the necessity of them; and unless a good man and a good Christian are inconsistent characters, I do not see how good works, which is only another name for virtue, can be dispensed with. In short, though the negligence of too many of the clergy may have given these reformers some little advantage over them; yet the extravagant proceedings, and monstrous tenets of many of their itinerant preachers, have given them an ample revenge. One man declaims against the lawfulness of some of the most necessary callings. Mr. H——ll, who married a near relation of Mr. Wesley's, having used

the poor lady ill by an intrigue with another woman, defended the lawfulness of polygamy. One Roger Ball asserted, that the elect had a right to all women. These are not the necessary consequences, I own, of any of their principles; but they are the probable effects of an unlimited toleration of unlicensed, or rather such licentious teachers.

‘I would by no means undervalue the great talents, and the pious labours of Mr. Wesley, and many of their leaders. They are, I am convinced, men of sound learning, and true devotion; and, whilst they live to inspire and give vigour to their new establishment, some good may probably result from it. But when they come to be succeeded by men, who, instead of a zeal for religion, will be led by interest, to prefer the ease and advantage of a teacher to the drudgery of a mechanic trade; the same indifference and negligence will soon prevail amongst them, which they have complained of in the established clergy. And their classes will probably be as much neglected, as some of our parishes now are. So that after prejudicing the people against their proper pastors, they will leave them a prey to the ignorance, and, perhaps, much greater immorality, of illiterate plebeians; and so will have made another schism in our church, to very little purpose.’

‘Well,’ says Mr. Wildgoose; ‘but suppose Mr. Wesley and his friends really convinced of the great decay of Christian piety, and that they were obliged in conscience to use their utmost endeavours to revive the practice of it, what course were they to take?’

‘Why,’ says Dr. Greville, ‘I should think, if their little society, when it was first formed in the University (before they had made themselves obnoxious to the clergy by their irregular proceedings), had quietly dispersed themselves, and settled upon curacies in different parts of England; and had there formed little associations amongst the neigh-

bouring clergy; the influence of their example would gradually have spread itself, and produced more real, and more permanent effects, than it is now likely to do; without any bad effects, which I am afraid must proceed, as I have observed, from such licentious proceedings.'

Dr. Greville was going on to convince Mr. Wildgoose of the mistake he himself had laboured under, in regard to his late conduct: and Wildgoose seemed to listen with great attention, and showed signs of confusion in his countenance, when the servant brought word, that Mr. Slash, the surgeon, was come; whom Mrs. Greville attended up to Wildgoose's room.

The surgeon first of all, with the air of a Radcliffe or a Freind, felt his pulse; which he pronounced to be in a healthy state. Then, taking off the bandage, he found, that although Mr. Wildgoose had been stunned by the blow, and lost a great deal of blood, yet the wound in itself was very trifling; and, knowing that Mrs. Greville was herself a skilful practitioner in surgery, he showed her the wound; who was surprised to see how slight it was. Slash, therefore, paid her the further compliment of leaving a few dressings, which he said, with truth enough, she could apply as well as he could; adding, that if the patient did not heat or fatigue himself, he might travel whenever he pleased. And Wildgoose intending, at farthest, to set out the next morning, took his leave of the surgeon, by slipping half a guinea into his hands, with which Mr. Slash, having no great expectation from a knight-errant, was very well contented; and Wildgoose himself was obliged to limit his generosity, having but a few shillings left, to defray the expenses of his journey.

CHAP. VI.

An Interview.

MR. Wildgoose, being now left alone, that he might equip himself for breakfast ; finding his mind much more easy since his conference with Dr. Greville, and the thoughts of seeing Miss Townsend giving him fresh spirits, he adjusted his cravat, rubbed up his hair with some pomatum, and, in short, made his whole person as spruce as his present circumstances would permit ; and his bandage being now reduced to a decent patch of black silk, Wildgoose made no despicable appearance.

When he came into the breakfast-room he was greatly smitten with the sight of Miss Townsend ; who was so much more elegantly dressed than in her state of humiliation at Gloucester. Dr. Greville introduced them to each other, observing, with a good-natured smile, that they two were old acquaintance. This speech raised a blush in Miss Townsend's countenance, which still heightened her charms ; and, what is not common, her real appearance surpassed even the bright idea, which, for a month past, had glowed in the imagination of poor Wildgoose, her absent lover.

' Well,' continued Dr. Greville, ' you have both been a sort of fugitives, and have given your friends some uneasiness ; but, as the cause of Miss Julia's ill usage at home will, I hope, soon be removed, so I flatter myself, sir, your motive for rambling abroad will also cease. Not that I wish to see you less serious in the practice of religion, nor even less an enthusiast, in some sense ; as I am convinced nothing great can be effected without some degree of enthusiasm ; but I would not have your zeal transport you so far as to hurry you into any irregularities, which only expose you to danger and ridi-

cule, and can never answer any really useful purpose.'

Miss Townsend, though herself in some little confusion, began to rally Mr. Wildgoose upon the accident he had met with, and hoped it would cure him, for the future, of such romantic undertakings. Wildgoose replied, that he should not be deterred from doing what he thought his duty, from any danger which might accrue to his person; but that Dr. Greville had almost convinced him, that such irregular proceedings were inexpedient, if not unwarrantable.

Wildgoose then asked Miss Townsend, whether she had heard from their friend, Mrs. Sarsenet, at Gloucester, lately; which gave Mrs. Greville an opportunity of observing, that Mrs. Sarsenet was a very worthy, good creature; and, she believed, had judged very rightly of the widow Townsend's character; but yet had been the accidental cause of poor Miss Julia's ill usage at home, and of her consequent elopement; 'though,' she added, 'no usage which a child could be supposed to receive from a parent would justify such a violation of the duty which every child owes to its parent, or such a defiance of the authority which nature has given a parent over his offspring.'

CHAP. VII.

Mrs. Mahoney's Story finished.

DR. Greville, by way of changing the subject, which could not be very agreeable to the young people, said, he would take his horse, as soon as they had breakfasted, and ride to Warwick, that he might acquaint Mrs. Mahoney of the further discovery which they had made of Captain Mahoney's intrigue, and consult with her about her future proceedings. But, whilst they were talking about

It, Tugwell and his son Joseph arrived from Warwick, in order to inquire how Mr. Geoffry did; and to propose their going home, and acquainting Madam Wildgoose of the accident. But to this Wildgoose would by no means consent, as he said it would be too great a shock to his mother, and he himself was well enough to set out with them that afternoon. Dr. Greville, however, said, that would be very wrong, and that he would run a great hazard of inflaming his wound, and, perhaps, of renewing the hæmorrhage. 'But,' says he, 'if you are determined to travel so soon, I will to-morrow morning give you a lift in my carriage, as far at least as the turnpike-road extends; which, I imagine, is within a mile or two of your village.'

'And as for these honest men, they shall stay and dine here; and then, if they choose it, they may go part of the way to-night, and halt for us to-morrow morning at Stratford, if they can find their way thither.'

'O!' says Jerry, 'I know Stratford-upon-Avon well enough: it's the place where Shakespeare, the great jester*, was born. Grandfather's father lived a servant with the jester himself; and there is a mulberry-tree growing there now, which he helped Mr. William Shakespeare to plant, when he was a boy.'

'Well, master Tugwell,' says Dr. Greville, 'you may go and visit the mulberry-tree which your great grandfather helped to plant, and meet us to-morrow morning, about eleven o'clock, at the White Lion; and then we will proceed together.'

Mr. Wildgoose then inquired after Mrs. Mahoney, when Jerry cried out, 'Odsbobs! I forgot to tell you, that the gentlewoman is very bad, and has not been able to get out of bed to-day: and her maid

* All the idea which the country people have of that great genius is, that he excelled in smart repartees, and selling of bargains, as they call it.

says, she does not know how she will be able to travel any further.'

This account moved Mrs. Greville's compassion, as her curiosity had been raised before, and she immediately ordered her chariot, and went alone to Warwick, that, if it should be necessary, she might bring Mrs. Mahoney with her to Dr. Greville's.

When she came to Warwick, however, she found Mrs. Mahoney just come down stairs. And upon Mrs. Greville's inquiring after her health, she answered, that her complaint was nothing more than excessive fatigue: that she had been so intent upon the object of her journey, as not to perceive herself in the least wearied for three or four days; but that since she had lain still, her spirits began to flag, and she found herself unable to travel any further.

After informing Mrs. Mahoney of the fresh discovery which had been made of Captain Mahoney's designs upon Miss Townsend, and of the means which Mr. Townsend had used to prevent its taking effect; Mrs. Greville added, that she had come alone in the chariot, with an intent to take Mrs. Mahoney with her, if she approved of it. Mrs. Mahoney, after recovering her spirits from the hurry into which this intelligence had thrown her, thanked Mrs. Greville for her kind invitation; but said, she had a near relation in London, an elderly lady of good fortune, who had often importuned her, by letter, to make a visit; and, as she might be a friend to her children, she had made that a secondary object in taking this journey. She intended, therefore, to get a place in some stage-coach the next day, and go to London; as it seemed to no purpose, at present, to pursue her graceless husband any further.

And here the reader may like to be informed, that this relation, who was the widow of a rich merchant, died soon after Mrs. Mahoney's return to Ireland; and was so well pleased with her visit, that she left her a handsome competence, vested in

trustees' hands, independent of her husband ; that, after Captain Mahoney was tired of the widow Townsend, and had contributed to the squandering away her ill-got wealth, Mrs. Mahoney admitted him to share her little fortune with herself and children ; and his dependence on her for a subsistence secured his respect and fidelity, and by degrees reconciled him to a life of domestic happiness and sobriety. So various are the methods of Providence to reward the virtuous, and, if possible, to reclaim the vicious from their wicked pursuits.

CHAP. VIII.

At Dr. Greville's.

WHILE Mrs. Greville was gone to Warwick, Dr. Greville, according to custom, walked out to visit some of the poor and ignorant part of his parish ; so that Mr. Wildgoose was left alone for some time with Miss Townsend, which opportunity he did not throw away upon theological speculations ; but employed it upon a practical subject, more to his present purpose.

He introduced a sort of amorous conversation, by producing the cambric handkerchief which Miss Townsend had dropped from the chariot-window, when Wildgoose had that transient view of her near Birmingham. Miss Townsend immediately knew the mark ; but said, she had no idea that it had fallen into his hands : for though from the slight glance she had of him in a cloud of dust, she at first imagined the person whom they passed was Mr. Wildgoose ; yet, as she heard no more of him, she had taken it for granted that she was mistaken.

Wildgoose replied, it was merely out of respect that he had not gone to Birmingham to inquire after her ; and he declared he never underwent a greater mortification. ' But,' says he, putting the

handkerchief to his breast, 'I have preserved this pledge with as much devotion, as the most zealous papist does his imaginary relics of saints and holy virgins.'

Miss Townsend endeavoured to evade an application of this intended compliment, by her sprightly gallantry; and said, she hoped Mr. Wildgoose was now almost tired with rambling about in so strange a manner, and would settle at home with his disconsolate mother.

Wildgoose, still pursuing his point, said he should return to his mother, in compliance with Miss Townsend's advice; and should probably quit his present rambling way of life, in condescension to Dr. Greville's opinion: 'but,' says he, 'it will be impossible for me to settle at a distance from the object of that enthusiasm of another kind, which you have raised in my breast.'

Though the meaning of this declaration was too obvious to be misapprehended, and though Miss Townsend was by no means insensible to Mr. Wildgoose's tender expostulations, yet she affected to treat them in a ludicrous style; and when Wildgoose came still closer to the point, she answered with a very serious air, that notwithstanding she had been guilty of one imprudent and undutiful act, in eloping from her father, on account of what she thought severe treatment, yet she could not listen to a conversation of that kind, without his knowledge and approbation.

This little repulse cast a sudden damp upon Mr. Wildgoose's spirits. But as Miss Townsend's declaration, that she would not listen to his overtures without her father's approbation, might be interpreted to imply the contrary if his approbation were obtained, he was not entirely destitute of some pleasing hopes. But their further conversation was soon interrupted by Mrs. Greville's return from Warwick, and the doctor's from his morning walk.

CHAP. II.

An Invitation to Mr. Townsend's.

AFTER dinner, Tugwell and his son Joseph, as had been agreed, set out towards Stratford; but with a strict intention to wait at the White Lion till Mr. Wildgoose should come thither, which Dr. Greville promised he should the next morning.

Wildgoose spent the afternoon very agreeably with Miss Townsend and her two worthy relations: and, as he now talked very rationally upon religion, as well as upon common subjects, Dr. Greville and his lady were highly entertained with his company.

About ten o'clock in the evening, when they were just retiring to rest, they were again surprised with the arrival of a servant from Mr. Townsend; who brought them the agreeable intelligence of the widow Townsend's having withdrawn herself with Captain Mahoney; and also a letter from Mr. Townsend, earnestly requesting Dr. Greville and his lady to conduct Miss Julia Townsend home again, and to spend a week or a fortnight with Mr. Townsend, to assist him in re-establishing the economy of his household: which invitation, for the sake of performing the friendly office annexed to it, they were very ready to comply with.

CHAP. X.

At Stratford-upon-Avon.

MR. Wildgoose, having made a comfortable breakfast, and drunk some excellent tea from the fair hands of Miss Julia Townsend (which quite reconciled him to domestic and social life), took his

leave of Mrs. Greville and Miss Townsend; not without a sigh and a languishing glance directed to the latter. Dr. Greville and he then set out in the carriage for Stratford; where they arrived about twelve o'clock, and found Tugwell and his son waiting for them; whom they again dispatched to pursue their journey.

Whilst the coachman stopped to water his horses, my landlord, out of civility, came to pay his compliments to Dr. Greville, who knew the man to have been a son of the learned Dr. Welchman*, well known for his Illustration of the Thirty-nine Articles: which piece of history, as he had not much literary merit of his own to boast of, mine host never failed to acquaint his customers with. 'Gentlemen,' he would say, 'you have doubtless heard of my father: he *made* the Thirty-nine Articles.'

While they were talking to my landlord, the church bells struck up, and rang with great cheerfulness: upon which, as the canonical hour was just expired, Dr. Greville supposed they had had a wedding. 'No,' says my landlord; 'but we are going to have a funeral; and the bells ring upon that occasion.'

'How so?' says Dr. Greville.—'Why, have not you heard of old Mr. Shatterbrain's whimsical will? He was born in this town, and kept a tavern in London; and got ten thousand pounds in the lottery, and has left it all to his nephew, who was a tradesman in this town. But I will fetch you the newspaper, and you may see all about it.' He then brought the Gloucester Journal to Dr. Greville, in which was this clause from Mr. Shatterbrain's will: 'Provided also, that my said nephew, on the

* Mr. Welchman probably soon quitted this station, as the White Lion has been kept for some years by Mr. Peyton; who, by a secret peculiar to publicans, of making general favours appear particular ones, has brought the house into great vogue.

day of my funeral, do distribute six pounds six shillings to six young women tolerably skilled in dancing; who, being dressed in white calico, with black ribbands, shall join with six young men, to be procured by the undertaker (or the undertaker himself to make one, if agreeable), who, being dressed in mourning cloaks, with black crape hat-bands, shall, in a grave and solema manner, dance, to a good tabour and pipe, the ancient dance called the Black Joke, in the church-yard (if approved of by the minister); if not, as near to the place of my burial as conveniently may be; the church bells ringing from twelve o'clock at noon to six o'clock in the evening.

' Provided also, that my said nephew do cause to be inscribed on my tomb the following moral distich:

' Since dust we are all, let us moisten our clay;
Let us drink, let us dance, and dust it away.'

Dr. Greville observed, that Mr. Shatterbrain seemed to be actuated more by the love of fame, than by the love of mankind, when he made that will; and that he seemed more ambitious of being celebrated in a newspaper, than of being blessed by the poor, after his death: that six guineas properly distributed, would make six poor families happy for a month, instead of making the testator ridiculous for ever. Indeed,' added the doctor, ' I have observed several of these ridiculous bequests of late years; but, if I were lord chancellor, I should make no scruple, upon the slightest application, of setting aside such absurd clauses, and applying the donations more advantageously, either to the public, or to the distant relations of the testator.'

CHAP. XI.

More Lumber yet; a Wife and two Children.

THE chariot was now going from the inn, when a two-wheel chaise drove into the yard, with a gentleman, a lady, and two children in it, attended by a servant on horseback. The gentleman leaped down, and began to lift out a little boy and girl, when Wildgoose was agreeably surprised at discovering his friend Rivers and his lady, whose long story (if he did not fall asleep in the middle of it) the reader must recollect; and who, in consequence of Wildgoose's letter, was going to pay his respects to his kinsman, Mr. Gregory Griskin, the little Staffordshire divine, from whom he had considerable expectations.

Mr. Wildgoose begged leave to detain Dr. Greville a few minutes, whilst he just paid his compliments to his old friends.

After explaining his present situation, Wildgoose began making a sort of apology for his travelling in so different a manner from what he had done when they met last. 'Come, come,' says Rivers; 'this is only a sneer upon my ecclesiastical equipage of a one-horse chaise. What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leather convenience, with a wife and two children.'

'Why, yes,' says Wildgoose, 'we laugh at these domestic concerns, in the university; but, when married and settled in the country, our elegant ideas give way to ease and convenience; and many a delicate man, I believe, has condescended to warm a clout, and many a learned one to rock the cradle.'

Mr. Rivers then thanked Wildgoose for the service he had done him with his kinsman, Mr. Griskin; and he had had a letter by the same post from

Mr. Griskin himself, expressing great satisfaction in the account Mr. Wildgoose had given him of Mrs. Rivers's character and conduct; and inviting him to bring her and her children into Staffordshire, as soon as he conveniently could.

Wildgoose then told Rivers, that, from hints which Mr. Griskin had dropped, he fancied his design was, to get Rivers into orders, that he might assist him in the care of his parish; and he made no doubt but that Mrs. Rivers's agreeable behaviour would soon restore Rivers to the same place which he formerly possessed in his cousin Gregory's esteem.

Wildgoose having now paid his compliments to Mrs. Rivers, and wished them a good journey, was unwilling to detain Dr. Greville any longer; so, after desiring Rivers to write him word of the success of his visit, they parted, and he and Dr. Greville resumed their journey.

CHAP. XII.

A Plan for Reformation.

AFTER travelling about a mile beyond Stratford, they met a young man, in a shabby sort of livery, who appeared very sickly, and applied to them for alms. The coachman, by way of favouring the suit of a brother servant in distress, stopped his horses, whistling to them, as if to give them an opportunity of staling. Dr. Greville asked how so young a man came to beg upon the road? The man said he had been dismissed his service, on account of a long sickness; and was travelling into Shropshire, to try his native air: that he had lived with Lord —— in London; who was a very good master, kept a good house, and gave his servants good wages; but, in case of sickness, always dismissed them.

Dr. Greville gave the man sixpence, observing to Wildgoose, that although he did not like to encourage common beggars, he generally gave them some little matter to relieve their present distress; but not without a sharp reproof to those who appeared to be habituated to that idle practice.

This incident again introduced the subject of a reformation: and Dr. Greville observed, that neither the preaching of the clergy, nor even the many penal laws, which were daily multiplied, would avail any thing towards the end proposed, unless some alteration could be produced in the manners of the people, by the influence of their superiors: the luxury and extravagance of the great, and people in high life, descends as a fashion amongst the crowd, and has infected every rank of people. 'If,' says he, 'an association were formed amongst some of our principal and most popular nobility, to set an example of frugality and temperance, by reducing the number of their servants, and the number of dishes at their tables; and if the prince on the throne would condescend to enforce the example, by regulating the splendour of the dress and equipages of those who appeared at court, it would soon be established as a fashion; and that crowd of useless servants; who are now supported in idleness and luxury, and who, when dismissed from service, or married and settled in the world, propagate the vices and follies which they have learned of their masters, amongst the middling rank of people; these dissolute idle rascals, I say, would be left in the country, where they are wanted, to till the land, or to supply our handicraft trades or manufactures with useful and industrious hands. And we might then hope to see virtue and frugality restored amongst us.

CHAP. XIII.

The same Subject continued.

‘**A**S to the clergy,’ continued Dr. Greville, ‘all I shall add upon that subject is, that I could wish they would, in general, be a little more cautious and reserved in their conduct.

‘I do not expect them to renounce the world, or to shut themselves up entirely in their closets or studies. Neither would I absolutely forbid them, in great towns, going to a coffee-house or tavern, upon necessary occasions: but I would not have them make those places their constant rendezvous. I do not think there is any indecency in their playing at cards, or joining in other cheerful transactions in private company: but am sorry to see them dancing or gaming at Bath or Tunbridge; and, as a Cambridge friend of mine expresses it, shining in every public place—except the pulpit.

‘As to their preaching,’ added the doctor, ‘I could wish they would make their discourses more systematical, and connected one with another. I know, by experience, that a man may preach for seven years together in the common way, in unconnected sermons, and our people be never the wiser. But a set of plain regular discourses, upon the principles of natural and revealed religion; the being, attributes, and moral government of God; and the peculiar doctrines and duties of the Gospel; such a system, I say, repeated once or twice a-year, would teach the people their duty, and make them more willing to attend the church; and even pay their tithes more cheerfully, when they were sensible they had some equivalent for their money.’

‘Well, sir,’ says Wildgoose, ‘and I will venture to add, from my own experience, that I wish the clergy would be a little more earnest in their deli-

very, and enforce their precepts with some little vehemence of tone and action; as I am convinced what an effect it would have upon the most rational Christians.

‘I am sensible, indeed, from what I felt when I first heard Mr. Whitfield, that too violent gesticulations are not agreeable to the modesty and reserve of an English audience; and there is certainly a difference between the action of the pulpit and of the stage. But, when a preacher reads his sermon with as much coldness and indifference as he would read a newspaper, or an act of parliament, he must not be surprised, if his audience discover the same indifference, or even take a nap, especially if the service be after dinner.’

‘Why, there is no doubt,’ replies Dr. Greville, ‘but an impassioned tone of voice, a suitable gesture, and a pathetic style, have more effect upon the middling and lower ranks of mankind, for whose use sermons are chiefly intended, than the most rational discourse, delivered in a dry uninteresting manner. And this certainly is one great advantage which the Methodists and other fanatical preachers have over the regular clergy, in rousing so many indolent drowsy Christians to a sense of religion.’

‘There is a remarkable instance of the persuasive power of this enthusiastic eloquence in a Capuchin friar, one Philip de Narni*, a popular preacher at Rome, near the middle of the last century; from whose sermons the people never departed without tears, many of them crying out for mercy in the streets. And, what is more extraordinary, we are told, that, preaching before Pope Gregory the Fifteenth, upon the subject of non-residence, he struck such a terror into his audience, by the vehemence of his oratory, that no less than thirty bishops set out post, for their dioceses the very next day. And

* So Rapin and Balzac call him; but his true name was Jerom de Matini, of Narni.

yet it is added in the life of that friar, that when his sermons came to be printed, there was nothing very striking in them. We are told also, that the good man was so far disgusted with observing the great numbers who came to hear him out of mere curiosity, without reforming their lives, that he retired to his cell, and spent the rest of his days in writing the history of his order.'

'Why, to be sure,' says Wildgoose, 'that will always be the case with too great a number of people, from the necessary imperfection of human nature. But we should use the most probable means of doing all the good in our power, and leave the event to Providence.'

CHAP. XIV.

Mr. Wildgoose's Reception at Home.

IN this kind of discourse were Dr. Greville and Mr. Wildgoose engaged, when they came to the point where the road turned off towards the village to which Wildgoose was bound. Here Tugwell and his son Joseph had again made a halt; and, while they were waiting for Mr. Geoffry under some shady trees, by a brook side, regaled themselves with a slice of cold roast-beef, which Dr. Greville's servant had stowed in the wallet.

Mr. Wildgoose was now at a loss how to act; as he could not press Dr. Greville to convey him any farther, through a long and dirty lane, to his native place; nor yet dismiss him without an invitation to rest his horses, and to take a dinner, or at least some refreshment, at his mother's house.

But from this perplexity Dr. Greville himself delivered Mr. Wildgoose. As the long summer had made the road better than usual, and very passable for a carriage, the doctor insisted upon carrying Mr. Wildgoose quite home.

Indeed one principal end in his taking this journey was, to make some inquiries into the circumstances of Mr. Wildgoose's fortune; and, if he should find it agreeable to his expectations, to make some overtures to Mrs. Wildgoose, for a match between her son and Miss Julia Townsend.

The carriage now proceeded, with Tugwell and his son in the rear; and after many jolts and jumbles, in half an hour's time, brought them in sight of their village spire, which arose amidst a grove of pines, at the foot of the Cotswold hills; the sight of which, after near two months absence, rejoiced the very cockles of Jerry's heart; though not without a mixture of solicitude, about the reception he might meet with from the offended Dorothy, whose indignation his friend Andrew Tipple had announced.

As for Mr. Geoffry, he was impatient to restore his mother's peace of mind; whose maternal fondness for him he was too well acquainted with, to fear any thing from her resentment, when once he should have returned to his duty.

It being now the midst of a very saltry day, and most of the village people out in the fields, they arrived at Mr. Wildgoose's gates without much speculation. Mrs. Wildgoose's old hind, Stephen, was just gone into the yard with a load of wheat; and a little boy and girl, whom Mr. Geoffry was surprised to see there, ran in, crying out, 'a coach! a coach!'

These little folks were no other than Mrs. Wildgoose's grand-children, by her daughter, whom we mentioned in the beginning of this narrative, to have married contrary to her parents' approbation; and of whose children, therefore, very little notice had been taken, till since Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose's elopement.

Though Mrs. Wildgoose never dressed fine, yet, as she was always neat and clean, she was consequently always sufficiently prepared, for a woman

of her time of life, to see company. By the time, therefore, the chariot came to the door, she was come out to receive them. Having not, for some years, seen her son in his own hair, she did not immediately know him; especially as the black patches on his temples added to the paleness of his complexion, which his loss of blood had occasioned. But when he stepped out of the chariot, and, agreeably to a custom now obsolete, bent one knee to receive her blessing, Mrs. Wildgoose's surprise was so great, that she almost sunk to the ground. Wildgoose supported her in his arms, till Dr. Greville also coming out of the chariot, they attended her into the hall; by which time she had recovered her spirits; and Wildgoose began to introduce the doctor, and to inform his mother of the great obligations which he had to him.

Mrs. Wildgoose made proper acknowledgments to the doctor; and then, looking on her son, 'Oh, Geoffry!' says she, 'how could you desert me in such a manner, without once acquainting me with your intention, or where I might make any inquiries after you? Your unkindness might have been fatal to me; and if I had died under the first sense of your undutiful behaviour, it would have been a great misfortune to you. I find you have taken a pique against poor Mr. Powel; but, I assure you, it was entirely owing to his honesty and discretion that I did not pursue the dictates of my resentment, and make a will greatly to your prejudice.'

Dr. Greville made answer for Mr. Geoffry, that he believed he had been for some time under the influence of a deluded imagination; but that the mists, which clouded his reason, seemed now to be dispelled, and he saw things in a more proper light; and that he could venture to answer for him, that he would never be guilty of the like act of unkindness for the future.

Mrs. Wildgoose's flutter of spirits being now a little composed, she began to reflect, that it was high

time to order the cloth to be laid, and to consider in what manner she should entertain Dr. Greville; which, however, as a plentiful dinner was provided for her harvest-people, gave a woman of Mrs. Wildgoose's good sense but little trouble.

CHAP. XV.

Tugwell's Reception at Home.

THOUGH I have lived to speculate near half a century on the humours of mankind, I hardly remember a more remarkable instance of self-partiality, than the desiring to perpetuate—of deference to fortune, than the submitting to unite—the poor, pitiful, and almost obscene monosyllable of Dunk, with the noble high-sounding polysyllable of Montague, earl of H-lif-x; yet I had a personal regard for the worthy Mr. Dunk himself, and a great respect for the noble earl; and only make this remark, to show the fascinating, or rather the omnipotent power of accumulated riches—though not to my present purpose, which was, to describe the interview between Jerry Tugwell and his wife Dorothy.

Dame Tugwell was infinitely exasperated against poor Jerry, for presuming to elope from home, in downright defiance of her sovereign authority; and had meditated with herself, as she sat at her spinning-wheel, every variation of phrase, expressive of the most furious resentment, to attack the hapless culprit with, whenever he should make his appearance.

But, as Jerry knew Dorothy's blind side, and the only part where, on these occasions, she was vulnerable; instead of any supplicating apology, or endearing caresses after so long an absence, Jerry approached her with a free and joyous air, as she sat at her wheel, but extending his right hand, filled

with silver, two or three half-guineas being interspersed amongst it; the sight of which precious metals immediately softened Dorothy's features, from the truculent fierceness of the fury Tisiphone, to the simpering smiles of a Galatea, a Hebe, or an Euphrosyne.

Some deep politician might here suggest, that Jerry's wisest and most certain way to make peace would have been, to send their long lost son Joseph into the house before him. I think otherwise; for, after the first transports of that happy meeting were over, Jerry's offence would still have remained in full force, the subject of a severe reprehension; but by convincing dame Dorothy at once, by so evident a proof, that he had not neglected the main chance, and that she would be no loser by his long absence, the way was smoothed for a thorough reconciliation; and nothing now remained, but to indulge their mutual congratulations on account of their son's happy return.

As for Dame Tugwell's surprise and joy on the sight of her son Joseph, I shall not pretend to describe it. Instead of any concern about Jerry's travels, she would have asked as many questions about Joseph's adventures as his father had done at their first unexpected meeting at Warwick races. But her affection was more active than her curiosity; and she immediately began puffing up the fire, and was going to set on her best scoured pot, and to cut an untouched fitch of her best bacon, to entertain her guests, when a boy from Mr. Wildgoose's came, to invite Jerry, his son Joseph, and even dame Dorothy, to eat some beef and pudding with her harvest-people in the kitchen; which invitation, in the present gaiety of her heart, Dorothy was no more inclined to refuse than Jerry himself was.

CHAP. XVI.

The grand Point settled.

YOUNG Wildgoose, after dinner, having gone out to pay his compliments to his fellow-travellers and Dame Tugwell, Dr. Greville took the opportunity of opening his commission to Mrs. Wildgoose. After acquainting her with the rise and progress of the intimacy between her son and Miss Julia Townsend, and informing her what fortune Mr. Townsend would probably give his daughter at present, and her expectations in future, he desired to know if she approved of the match, what kind of settlement she could enable her son to make. Mrs. Wildgoose seemed at first to hint, it would not be in her power to settle any thing in the least proportionable to Miss Townsend's fortune and expectations: but, when Dr. Greville said, that as the young people seemed to have conceived an extraordinary affection for each other, very rigorous terms would not be insisted upon, she said, that she could give up three hundred pounds a-year, provided a proper provision were made for herself during her life: that the whole estate was about four hundred pounds a-year, and only charged with five hundred pounds for her daughter's fortune; but that, since her son's unadvisable elopement, she had taken two of her grandchildren, and intended to add five hundred pounds more to her daughter's fortune.

In short, this affair was soon settled between Mrs. Wildgoose and Dr. Greville, who, after drinking a glass of wine, walked out with young Wildgoose to view the place, and then first opened his intention to him; which he received with equal rapture and surprise.

Dr. Greville then told him, that he should go over to Mr. Townsend's, with Miss Julia, in a day

or two, and stay there a fortnight at least; in which time, if Mr. Wildgoose would come over, Dr. Greville would endeavour to gain Mr. Townsend's consent to their scheme. 'But, sir,' added the doctor, 'as my principal reason for interesting myself in this affair is, that I had rather see my cousin Julia married to a sober, religious young man, with a moderate fortune, than to some of your gay men of the world, with ten times your income: so, if I thought you intended ever to resume your late irregular way of propagating your religious opinions, I would by no means promote such an alliance; for, as a true rational system of religion contributes to the happiness of society, and of every individual; so enthusiasm not only tends to the confusion of society, but to undermine the foundation of all religion, and to introduce, in the end, scepticism of opinion, and licentiousness of practice.'

Wildgoose replied, that whatever his opinions on some particular points were (though they were yet far from being entirely settled), he was determined for the future to keep them to himself, and only endeavour to enforce the practice of religion in his own family, and amongst his neighbours; and that he should want no other motive for settling at home, if he were blessed with so agreeable a companion as Miss Townsend.

Dr. Greville repeated again, that he had a very good opinion of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield, and of their first endeavours to revive the practice of primitive piety and devotion; 'but I am afraid,' says he, 'that there have already, and will hereafter, from their examples, start up mechanical teachers, who will preach themselves, instead of Christ; aiming at applause and popularity, to fill their pockets, or to fill their bellies, to please the young ladies, or the old women; and bring religion into contempt with all virtuous and sensible people.'

CHAP. XVII.

Modern Taste, and that of our Ancestors.

AFTER viewing the garden and orchards, which, according to the old taste, were surrounded with high walls and quickset hedges, Mr. Wildgoose proposed, if he should be so happy as ever to bring Miss Townsend thither, to modernize his place, and lay it out agreeably to her fancy.

Dr. Greville replied, that he would sacrifice a great deal to good taste; 'and,' says he, 'as the hills rise very prettily round you, I would endeavour to catch an opening or two from the bottom of your garden to those grand objects.'

'But, for my part, I prefer the plentiful taste of our ancestors, in whose gardens Flora and Pomona amicably presided, to the barren taste of the present age. Why would you destroy this south wall, covered with peaches and plums; and root up these pinks and carnations, to make way for some half-starved exotics, or, perhaps, poisonous shrubs, which nothing but mere fashion can recommend?'

'I like to see a grand edifice in the middle of a lawn; and would gladly give up old moss-grown orchards, clipped hedges, and endless avenues, for extensive views elegantly diversified with groups of trees, hanging woods, and sloping hills. But to think of exposing your irregular mansion by removing walls, and aiming at a lawn no bigger than a Persian carpet, is a prostitution of taste, and a burlesque upon magnificence.'

But the old clock now striking five, Dr. Greville recollected that he had four hours driving to his own house. After settling the plan, therefore, with young Geoffry, and taking leave of Mrs. Wildgoose, he ordered his carriage, and departed.

CHAP. XVIII.

Other Matters adjusted.

SOON after Dr. Greville was gone, Mr. Powel, the vicar of the parish, and his wife, in consequence of a private message from Mrs. Wildgoose, came to drink tea; whom Geoffry immediately received with his usual freedom and cordiality. Mr. Powel took an opportunity of telling young Wildgoose, that he was sensible he had taken some pique against him, though he could not guess upon what account. But, to convince him how much he was his friend, Mr. Powel showed him the instructions his mother had given him, in regard to a will, greatly to his prejudice, and which he had prevailed upon her not to execute. Mr. Wildgoose thanked him for the service he had done him; though he said he was glad to find his elopement had been the accidental cause of having his sister taken into favour, which was what he always desired. He then confessed, that he had taken some little prejudice against the vicar upon a very trifling occasion; but that it had pleased God lately to open his eyes; and that a weight of gloom had, he did not know how, been removed from his mind; and he hoped they should for the future live together in their usual friendship and good understanding.

The news of Tugwell's return being likewise soon spread about the parish, Jerry and his son were visited that very evening, by every man, woman, and child in the village; except by his rival in trade, the other shoemaker; and by Dorothy's nearest neighbour, the blacksmith's wife. Their mutual emulation will account for the conduct of the for-

mer; and a jealousy of a particular kind in the blacksmith's wife for that of the latter.

Mrs. Enville, it seems, valued herself upon her family; her grand-father, by her mother's side, having been a supervisor: yet, by her extravagance and want of economy, she was become much inferior in her circumstances to Dorothy Tugwell; and, whilst the latter was saluted by the respectable appellation of Dame Tugwell, the former was dwindled down from Mrs. Enville, to plain Betty. When, therefore, she was told of Jerry's return, she received the news with a sullen, contemptuous silence; and, when, it was added, that he had brought his pocket full of silver and gold, she only said, it was well if he came honestly by it.

When Jerry came to examine the state of his shop, he found an accumulation of business upon his hands—old shoes, which wanted variety of repair, and which Dorothy had taken in, under a daily expectation of Jerry's return. But he was so full of his late journey, and so much embarrassed in answering questions put to him from every quarter, that it was in vain to think of business for that night: and Dorothy was so deeply engaged with her son Joseph, and so well satisfied with the cash that Jerry had thrown into her lap (he having only reserved a *newshilling* to himself, for *antickity's* sake, which was Jerry's word for curiosity); Dorothy, I say, was in such harmonious spirits, that she connived at Jerry's keeping holiday for that evening.

But the next morning, when Dorothy got up to her spinning, having locked up Jerry's best waistcoat, she sent him to his stall, with a grave rebuke, that it was high time to settle to business again, and leave off preaching and rambling about the country. And though Jerry's shop was the general rendezvous every evening, for a week after his return, Dorothy watched him narrowly, and kept him close to

his work. And Jerry himself, having satisfied his curiosity, and being handsomely rewarded by Mr. Wildgoose for his trouble, seemed very well contented to spend the rest of his days in his own shop, and his own chimney-corner.

CONCLUSION.



MR. Geoffrey Wildgoose and his trusty friend having now finished their summer's ramble, and we having fulfilled our engagements to our readers, we might fairly enough dismiss them without any further ceremony, especially as the reader probably may not be very deeply interested in the affairs of a hero, who meets with no other adventures than what any man might expect to meet with, who travels through a country that is under a regular civil government, and in an age which appears to be under the direction of a general Providence.

But, as this history may probably be banished from the circles of the polite, to some remote province, for the winter evening's amusement of some artless nymph, Chloe or Rosalind, whose curiosity is not yet grown callous, by a constant intercourse with the marvellous vicissitudes which abound in modern romance; methinks I hear poor Rosalind exclaiming, 'Oh! I long to know, whether Miss Julia and young Wildgoose made a match of it at last.'

Now, as I own myself to be nothing at a temptation, and could never withstand the charms of youth and innocence—in spite of the practice of Virgil, or the precepts of ancient critics, who are for leaving many things to be supplied by the reader's imagination—I am determined, I say, to gratify the ladies' curiosity with a peep behind the curtain, and inform them of a few subsequent particulars. .

That Mr. Wildgoose, having equipped himself, not in pea-green or pompadour, but in a plain drab

coat, with a crimson-satin waistcoat, laced with gold, peeping modestly from under it, mounted his cheanut gelding, and, attended by young Tugwell, whose military air, and the flavour of a brass button added to his brown coat, gave him a tolerably smart appearance, though Mrs. Wildgoose would not yet consent to his having a livery—thus equipped, young Wildgoose waited on Miss Julia Townsend, at her father's house in ——shire; where, by the mediation of Dr. Greville and his lady, a match was soon concluded upon; and, after another visit or two, solemnized at Mr. Townsend's in the Christmas^s holidays.

That Mrs. Wildgoose, having fitted up a sort of neat cottage for herself, resigned the mansion-house to her son Wildgoose and his lady; where they now live together, with as much felicity as this life is capable of; yet no more than what every contented, unambitious couple may be sure of obtaining, who study to make each other happy; and whose expectations are not disappointed by the vain hopes of complete happiness in this world, or who do not fatigue themselves in the constant pursuit of violent and immoderate pleasures, in a state of existence where ease and tranquillity are the highest enjoyments allotted them.

Mr. Wildgoose keeps as much of his estate in his hands as will employ a pair of horses and two servants; and heartily concurs with Mr. Powel, both by his example and persuasion, to countenance industry and sobriety in the parish, as his lady does in visiting the sick and afflicted.

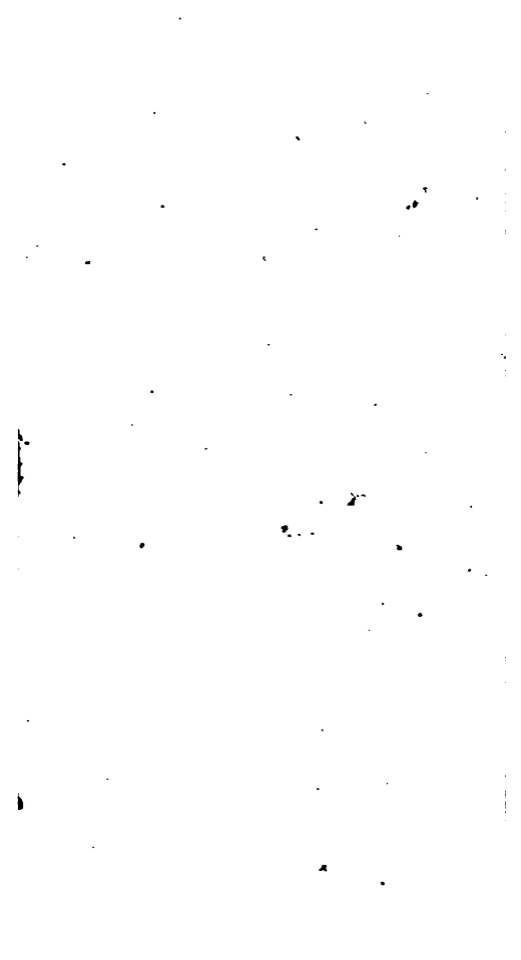
He has also prevailed upon Mr. Powel to lay aside his 'argumentum baculinum,' or crabtree conviction, with the lower and less docible part of his parish, and to endeavour to gain their love by the milder arts of soft persuasion; having convinced him of the truth conveyed in those beautiful lines of Dryden (alluding to the fable of the Sun and the North-wind):

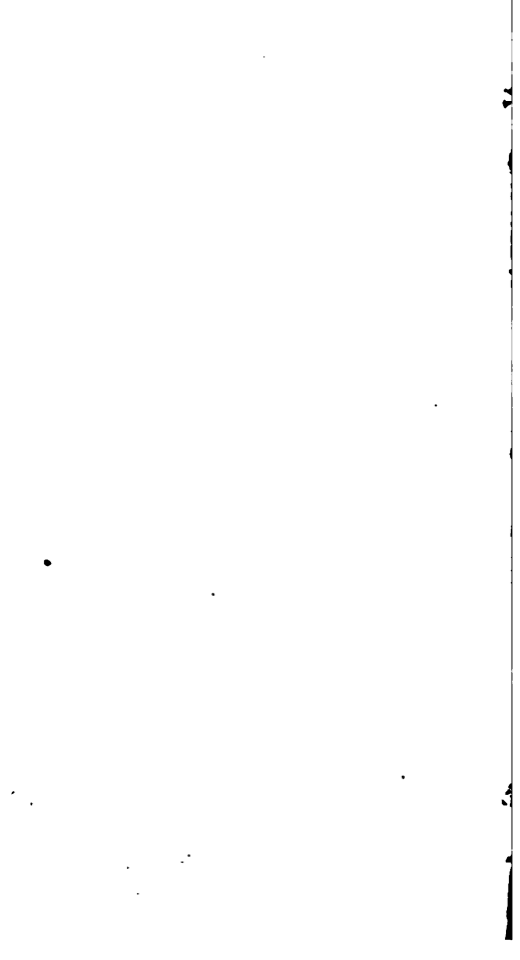
'To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapt in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;
But, when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and throws his cumbrous cloak away.'

Soon after he was married, Mr. Wildgoose received a visit from his friend Rivers, who was just got into orders, and was going, with his family, to live with his kinsman, Mr. Gregory Griskin, and to assist him in the care of his parish (as Wildgoose had hinted), with a very handsome stipend, the presentation of the living after his cousin's death, and a promise of the perpetuity: so that Rivers also was now as happy as he could wish. And we may draw the same moral, or rather the same religious maxim, from each story:

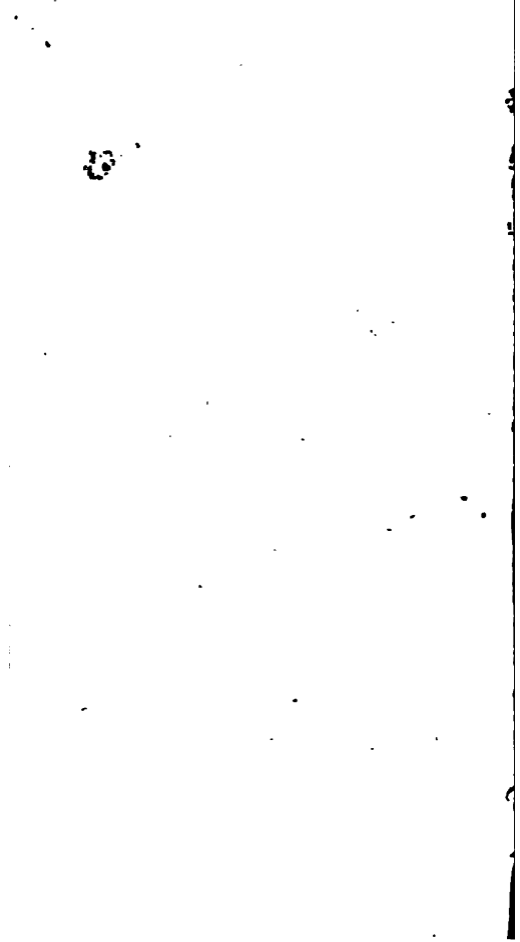
'That, where we do not obstinately oppose its benevolent intentions, nor presumptuously persist in a wrong course of life, Providence frequently makes use of our passions, our errors, and even our youthful follies, to promote our welfare, and conduct us to happiness.'

THE END.









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